
Security Council Position Statement

Egypt

Delegates: Sophia Boeckl, Kate Rush

School: Archbishop Hannan

Egypt's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

Egypt's location makes it a transit point for trafficking of heroin and cannabis from major production areas in South East Asia to European markets. Drugs enter Egypt from South Asia, usually via sea and airports, and are then distributed across the North Africa region and into Europe. Law enforcement in Egypt has more success arresting people who sell drugs on the street rather than large scale drug traffickers, frequently due to immunity by bribes to Egyptian officials. Egypt takes drug usage very seriously, and in January 2019, Egypt's cabinet approved a draft law that would see drug dealers sentenced to death. This is a result of Egypt's incredibly high rate of drug addiction at 10% which is twice the global rates. Egypt is in support of any resolutions that work to help citizens struggling with addiction and help to reduce the harmful effects of substances on countries after they reach their final destination.

Egypt's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

Since the project's inception in 2011, Egypt has been vehemently opposed to the development of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam. Egypt relies upon the Nile for 97% of its water resources and is concerned that filling the dam without adherence to a formal water-sharing agreement will jeopardize access to this water, posing an existential threat to our arid, water-poor nation. The 1959 Agreement which allocates all waters of the Nile to Egypt and Sudan—and grants Egypt veto power over upstream river projects—is still in effect. Nonetheless, we have been willing to discuss possible compromises over the dam's utilization for the past four years. Yet, Ethiopia has been uncooperative, even refusing to attend a meeting with Egypt, Sudan, and the United States to sign a formal agreement in February of 2020. Today, Ethiopia continues its efforts to fill the dam's reservoir without our consent and over an unrealistically short timeline, actions which pose a grave threat to our livelihood and those of the riparian countries. Therefore, Egypt asks the Security Council to intervene to bring Ethiopia back into negotiations. Though at this time we do not intend to take military action, we would like to see some forms of retribution put in place by the Security Council if Ethiopia continues to refuse to discuss and implement compromises regarding the dam's usage.

Egypt's Stance on Terrorism

Almost all terrorist attacks in Egypt occur in the Sinai Peninsula, are directed at security personnel, and are carried out as part of the Islamic State insurgency known as ISIS-Sinai Province (ISIS-SP). However, terrorism also remains a threat to all civilians, tourists, and security forces in mainland Egypt. Attacks across Egypt are carried out by Harakat Sawa'd Misr (HASM) and groups allied to al-Qa'ida, such as Ansar al-Islam.

To combat such terrorist groups, the 2015 Anti-Terrorism Law was amended to increase the minimum prison sentence for those promulgating extremist ideologies. Additionally, a new counterterrorism committee was formed to amend legislation to increase the power of law enforcement to fight terrorism and accelerate trials for suspected terrorists. Egypt is also committed to working with other countries to combat terrorism on an international scale and is a member of both the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force. Finally, in addition to combating terrorist attacks and punishing terrorists, Egypt possesses many anti-terrorism organizations which work to counter the problem at its root—extremist ideology—by holding a variety of workshops to train religious leaders on how best to promote pluralism and prevent radicalization. As a nation deeply familiar with the violence and unrest brought about by powerful terrorist groups, Egypt is in favor of any resolutions which facilitate cooperation between nations to combat terrorism.

Security Council Position Statement

France

Delegates: Aubrey Turner, Margaret Moe

School: Saint Joseph's Academy

France's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

France agrees very closely with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that drug trafficking is a very negative activity that spans the globe and has done its best to control substances on the rise, such as cannabis, cocaine, and other opioids. We established the Anti- Drug Office (OFAST), which has been responsible for several large seizures of drugs (3.3 tons of cocaine and 4.8 tons of cannabis) that were headed for destinations within France and have put heavy fines (€200) in place for drug discovery to combat the rise in drug-related overdose deaths that has risen 63% in the past 5 years. We believe that the best way possible to put a heavier focus on drug trafficking would be to start exploring drug exports. France thinks that focusing more on the exports than the imports will lead us to the root of the problem, the illegal manufacturers. This could help the country track down illegal organized crime and the people profiting off of the drug trade.

France's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

While France greatly understands Egypt's hesitation to allow a dam upriver from their country on the Nile, France has concluded that Ethiopia should be able to use their dam for its hydroelectric power. We are in the top three European hydroelectric producers and strongly support Ethiopia's reach for sustainable energy. While we recognize Egypt's concerns over reduced flow of the Nile, we believe that the dam will have no significant and lasting impacts on the river. We believe in the research by the Gillings School for Public Health (USA), University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna (Austria), Freiburg University (Germany), the Technical University of Munich (Germany), Marburg University (Germany), and Aachen University (Germany) that suggests that a dam in Ethiopia will not affect Lake Nasser's capacity and Egypt's own dam, the Aswan High Dam, which was constructed for the purpose of regulating the Nile's flow. As a result, France feels that the conflict would be best resolved by allowing Ethiopia to use their dam. Should the flow of the Nile somehow be affected, France believes that Ethiopia should financially compensate Egypt for any renovations needed for the Aswan High Dam to function at a higher capacity. This would allow for a peaceful compromise between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan over rights to the Nile's water without any major foreign intervention.

France's Stance on Terrorism

France is a strong opponent to terrorism and extremist groups that have committed acts of terrorism in the past. We strongly feel that disarmament is the best way to deal with both domestic and international terrorism within the UN. We feel that if terrorists and people who intend to harm innocent people do not have easy access to military grade, or even only high-power weapons, less damage can be done in the event of a terrorist attack. Disarmament efforts have been proven to reduce violent conflict involving shooting and arms related fatality rates within countries. France is in strong support of tighter arms restrictions across the UN to remove a large portion of the threats posed in terrorist attacks and urge other countries to act in a similar fashion.

Security Council Position Statement

Honduras

Delegates: Jackson Cantrell, James Morgan

School: Mandeville High School

Honduras's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

Honduras is at the epicenter of the drug trade, but has a very close working relationship with the United States in combatting the War on Drugs. The problem is mostly a domestic one with both cannabis and cocaine being smuggled through the country. In order to root out centers of the drug trade, the armed forces of Honduras work extensively with the United States Military. More specifically, through Task Force Bravo stationed at Soto Cano air base.

Additionally, many members of the police force are involved with organized crime. Confiscating drugs and reselling them on the black market, taking bribes from drug leaders, and even furthering the interests of specific drug lords through disrupting criminal investigations, and eliminating rival drug empires are all tenets of corruption in the highly-militarized Honduran police force.

The United States and the Honduran Armed Forces have difficulty in disrupting this domestic corruption.

Honduras's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

Honduras sympathizes with Egypt because it understands what it means to have one's resources be exploited. Honduras was the first banana republic and therefore knows how disruptive and debilitating foreign interests can be. Honduras stands firmly with Egypt on this issue.

Honduras's Stance on Terrorism

Honduras will continue to back its ally, the United States, in its goal to fight the war on terror. Honduras supported the United States in operation enduring freedom, but currently does not have the resources to directly confront the issue of international terrorism. Until 2004, Honduras had troops stationed in Iraq to act as peacekeepers and minesweepers in support of the U.S..

Entry:30

Security Council Position Statement

India

Delegates: Sania Islam, Jack West

School: Haynes Academy

India's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

India has three major TOC groups which include Dawood Ibrahim Gang, Chhota Rajan Gang, and Babloo Shrivastava Gang. Dawood Ibrahim Gang is the most dreaded mafia group because it has a wide network in India. It has sustained its existence since 1985 and is involved in arms and drug trafficking, contract killing and smuggling as well as extortion. Chhota Rajan Gang used to be part of the Dawood Ibrahim but moved away in 1993 This network indulges in contract killing and drug trafficking. Finally, Babloo Shrivastava is involved in the killing and kidnapping. As such, TOC activities in India mainly encompass illicit drug trafficking and have become the most critical issues. This is because India is one of the major traditional producers of licit opium required in the scientific and medical field. Part of the drugs gets into the illicit market in different forms, for example, illegal cultivation of the plant

India is geographically located between the regions of the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle hence becoming a middle-man for drugs produced in these aforementioned areas. Licit opium is also manufactured in considerable amounts in India and then distributed to the illicit market. Illegal drug trafficking in India focuses around five major substances, namely: hashish, opium heroin, methaqualone, and cannabis. India is prone to extensive smuggling of contraband and many other consumable items owing to its open borders with Bhutan and Nepal and the enormous coastline of nearly 7,500 km.

The issue of trafficking in human beings – and especially in women and children – is increasingly of concern in India. India serves both as a source and destination country for trafficked persons. Many women and girls arriving in India are intended for forced labour and sexual exploitation. Prerana, an Indian NGO, is extremely active in halting human trafficking and force labor.

India's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

India has political ties to both Ethiopia and Egypt. Ethiopia-India relations have existed for almost two millennia with the trade of silk, spices, gold, and ivory. During the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, several major Indian Independence Activists called for action in Ethiopia and stood in solidarity, as India was also a victim of European imperialism at the time. After India's independence in 1947, a goodwill mission was sent to establish Diplomatic relations with Ethiopia. These relations were raised to an ambassadorial level in 1958. India currently holds an Embassy in Addis Ababa, and Ethiopia in New Delhi. Ethiopia has also become home to a sizable Indian diaspora consisting of traders and artisans who settled there in the latter half of the nineteenth century. India's ties to Ethiopia were especially strong under the administration of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi who viewed India's economic development as beneficial to the development of Ethiopia. India has since been supportive of all Ethiopian development efforts as well. Trade between our two countries amounted to \$660 million in the last year. Indian exports to Ethiopia consist of drugs and pharmaceuticals, steel, machinery, food items, plastic and linoleum products, paper, textiles, chemicals, transport equipment and steel. India's imports from Ethiopia include raw hides and skins, pulses, oil seeds, spices, leather and scrap metal. India is Ethiopia's second largest source of Foreign Direct Investments with investments amounting to \$5 billion. Ethiopia has consistently been supportive of Indian efforts on a number of International forums as well, including but not limited to the topics of cross-border terrorism, disputes in Kashmir, and expansion of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

Egypt and India have also always maintained friendly relations even including a Treaty of Friendship, working toward perpetual goodwill, signed in 1955. Our countries have cooperated in multilateral forums and were the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement. Egypt holds an embassy in New Delhi, and India in Cairo. A number of Ministerial level visits have occurred between Egypt and India from 2015 to 2019. Egypt has traditionally been one of India's largest trading partners on the African continent. From 2018 to 19, India was Egypt's 9th largest trading partner, 8th largest export destination and the 10th largest import source. Within the period between April and November 2019, the trade volume stood at 3.17 billion USD (Imports to India 1.42 billion USD; Exports from India 1.75 billion USD). In this time, the top three Indian exports were petroleum products, meat, and cotton yarn while the top three Indian imports were crude petroleum, petroleum products, and fertilizers. Over 450 Indian companies are registered in Egypt, of which around 50 are active with a combined investment exceeding 3 billion USD. Major Indian investments in Egypt include TCI Sanmar (with a value of 1.5 billion USD), Alexandria Carbon Black, Kirloskar, Dabur India, Egypt-India Polyester

Company, SCIB Paints, Godrej, Mahindra and Monginis. Indian Companies have also executed large scale development projects (similar to the GERD) in Egypt. Egyptian investments in India amount to roughly 36.7 million USD. Comparatively to Ethiopia, the Indian community in Egypt is rather small.

Compared to relations with Ethiopia and Egypt, India's relationship with Sudan is not as expansive. The last Indian Ministerial visit to Sudan occurred in October of 2003. India has, however, provided significant foreign aid to the Sudanese after the epidemic in 1983, the floods in Khartoum in 1987, the floods in Kasala in 2003, and the floods in Darfur in 2005. Additionally in February 2014, Sudan requested for India to help develop its agricultural and renewable energy sectors. India provided Sudan with 350 million USD for the construction of a power plant in White Nile state, and \$150 million to set up the Mushkur Sugar Plant in the same region. India is the second-largest exporter to Sudan, after China. Bilateral trade between the two countries totalled 1.3 billion USD.

India has always supported development efforts in Ethiopia and understands the need for the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, as much of India's population as well is left without access to electricity. However, while India deeply values its relations with Ethiopia and supports the expansion of access to electricity there, we can not defend that expansion at the expense of lives and livelihoods in Egypt. India also acknowledges that Ethiopian claims to that section of the Nile were largely established by imperial leaders, and thus may not be entirely fair to either party. India would like to assist in facilitating further compromise between Egypt and Ethiopia, ideally maintaining its positive relations with all countries involved.

India's Stance on Terrorism

India's police and internal security system is highly fragmented and often poorly coordinated. The country's federal political system leaves most policing responsibilities to the states, which usually possess their own counterterrorism and intelligence units. These forces, especially local police, are often poorly trained and equipped. Local personnel are frequently hired on the basis of political patronage and are notorious for high levels of corruption.

There is also a variety of central investigative, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs includes the Intelligence Bureau, Central Reserve Police Force, Indian Police Service, and new National Investigation Agency, while the Research and Analysis Wing and Central Bureau of Investigation are answerable to the prime minister. The military—which is primarily geared toward foreign threats, including terrorism—also generates intelligence with relevance to domestic terrorism, and there is a centrally controlled National Security Guard (NSG) that specializes in hostage and terrorist attack situations

The Indian government continues to face a number of terror attacks from Islamic groups in Kashmir, Sikh separatists in Punjab, and secessionist groups in Assam. SATP (South Asia Terrorism Portal) has listed 180 terrorist groups that have operated within India over the last 20 years, many of them co-listed as transnational terror networks operating in or from neighboring South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. Of these, 38 are on the current list of terrorist organisations banned by India under its First Schedule of the UAP Act, 1967

The major domestic response to terrorism has been an emphasis on streamlined coordination between agencies across state and federal lines, and the creation of a new National Investigation Agency (NIA). The aim of the NIA is to empower a federal agency to investigate major crimes such as terrorism and organized crime without having to be asked to do so by the states. There will be special courts that can rapidly hear terror-related cases. The NIA will be filled out by new staff drawn from existing intelligence and law enforcement agencies throughout India. An infusion of funding and personnel into the overall security apparatus has also been promised, and the NSG has been deployed throughout the country to offer a quicker response to future attacks. These steps represent a useful beginning.

The United States and India also held the annual Counterterrorism Joint Working Group in Washington, D.C., meeting concurrently with the second U.S.-India Designations Dialogue. Both countries announced their intent to prevent terrorists from obtaining access to weapons of mass destruction and underscored their respective commitments to the implementation of UNSCR 2396.

The United States and India's other partners can be a constituency advocating a certain degree of continuity to avoid disruptive policy shifts that undermine imperfect but existing reform efforts, while actively trying to reduce tensions on the subcontinent. The process of bolstering Indian counterterrorism capabilities will be long and difficult, and is unlikely to bring any sudden successes, but it is nevertheless essential.

Security Council Position Statement

Republic of Korea

Delegates: Ava Creel, Dylan Davis

School: University Lab School

Republic of Korea's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

The Republic of Korea believes that countries should be free of organized crime and drug trafficking. The Republic of Korea has been deemed a low threat location by the U.S Department of State, although an undetermined amount of narcotics has been smuggled to Japan through the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea prides itself on limited drug use, and citizens of The Republic of Korea are prohibited from using drugs, domestically and internationally. Countries such as Afghanistan are producing large amounts of opium, affecting neighboring countries as well. Producing countries are consuming a sizable amount, and supply is spreading to other countries to be used as hubs for drug trafficking, such as the United States, Greenland, and Mongolia. The Republic of Korea concludes that international drug trafficking and organized crime could be minimized through stricter laws on drug use and crime. Through international efforts, drug production will be sure to decrease under increasing pressure of fines and criminal punishment.

Republic of Korea's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

The Republic of Korea, an ally to Ethiopia, is in full support of the construction of the dam along the Nile River. Ethiopia has the twelfth largest population of all States, yet roughly half of their people have steady access to electricity. The dam would provide electricity and clean energy to millions of Ethiopians. Contesting the dam only delays the production of beneficial infrastructure in Africa. The Republic of Korea has been supporting Developing States around the globe so that they may rise and bring prosperity to their people. As a State that is in favor of the development of African infrastructure and has ties with Ethiopia, The Republic of Korea believes that it is only right to stand in favor of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.

Republic of Korea's Stance on Terrorism

The Republic of Korea prides itself on being one of the safest States among the international world. South Korea has experienced less than 30 terrorism linked crimes since 1958, which includes attacks on South Koreans that have occurred internationally. Most of the attacks have occurred outside of the Republic of Korea, which is associated with a rise of international terrorism. The Republic of Korea is a strong believer in combating international and domestic terrorism, and believes that every State has something to gain from the erasure of terrorist groups such as ISIL, the Taliban, and al-Qa'ida. The Republic of Korea hopes to ensure international safety through the promotion of anti-terrorism through open dialogues both within and outside of South Korea.

Security Council Position Statement

Spain

Delegates: Ali Munshi, Tate Broussard

School: Episcopal School of Acadiana

Spain's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

Spain is traditionally not recognized as being associated with extensive organized crime or as a hotspot for the global drug trade and trafficking network. Unfortunately, however, this is simply not the case: for nearly three decades now, Spain has served as the central hub for the worldwide cocaine trade. An innumerable list of police files, state reports, and national statistics have revealed this fact, and much more about Spain's regretful role in the international drug trade. For example, in the past decade, Spain has ranked first in the European Union for cocaine importation, trade, and consumption. Since the emergence of Europe's first drug transportation and distribution cartels in Galicia in northwestern Spain, the global importation of cocaine and other illicit substances has skyrocketed to an unstoppable rate. Today, the war on drugs has taken a tremendous toll on Spain's people, both economically and in terms of public health. Powerful cartels such as the ones in Galicia dominate local governments and trade, manipulating politics and policies to suit their needs and desires and conform to their agendas. These cartels, in their quest to maintain their wealth and power, subject the people of Spain to a bottomless pit of drugs, which not only bring along the societal issues of addiction and anxiety but also in many cases disease and overdose.

Spain's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

Spain's bilateral diplomatic relations with the nations involved in the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict are generally peaceable if not mutually cooperative. Spain and Egypt share a common framework in the context of the Union of the Mediterranean, and the overall strategic objective of Spain's cooperative relationship with Egypt is to contribute to the increasing economic capacities and opportunities of Egypt's civil institutions in order to facilitate a sustainable and equitable development of the nation's economy and social landscape. As for Ethiopia, Spain recognizes the nation as a Priority Country in the African Plan introduced and adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2006, and therefore maintains high level contact and cooperation with the nation. Sudan, to a lesser extent, is among the other nations included in the African Plan, and is as a result also in close contact with Spain on matters of diplomacy and cooperation. Overall, Spain's primary objective with regards to global cooperation – especially with developing nations of the third world – is to support any nation in their quest to capitalize on their opportunities. As a result of its distinction as among the least developed countries in the world, Ethiopia and its interests will be prioritized in the conflict. Despite our own issues with renewable energy, the image of which in the wake of a severe tariff deficit has been recast as an unwanted and costly extravagance, Spain believes that such an endeavor as the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam is reasonable considering that the Ethiopian highlands account for more than 85% of the water that flows through the Nile. As a result, our nation holds firmly that Ethiopia has the right to utilize its natural resources in a way that will address its crippling societal issues of poverty and labor.

Spain's Stance on Terrorism

Spain is by no means free from the threat of terrorism, both foreign and domestic, and has over the years suffered tremendously at the hands of extremist groups. Among these various terrorizing groups is the Basque nationalist separatist group known as the Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA); since the early 1960s, the ETA has murdered more than 800 people in its efforts to gain independence. In spite of its dissolution in early 2018, the threat of domestic terrorism looms large, potentially more so than foreign terrorism. That is not to say that international terrorist groups have not harmed the people of Spain as well. In the past few years, Spain has become a direct target for certain foreign terrorist groups, particularly those championing Islamic extremism. Up until the late nineteenth century, the Iberian Peninsula had remained under the control of the Moors, who had given the peninsula the Arabic title of "al-Andalus." As a result, many of these extremist groups feel the need to "reconquer" the peninsula, and have resorted to terrorism as a means to accomplish this goal. One such act of terrorism that left 191 dead and roughly 1,800 injured was the 2004 Madrid Train Bombing ("11-M Attacks"), which has been noted as among the worst terrorist attacks in European history. Of course, the Spanish government is doing as much as they can to put an end to terrorism through certain policies such as international cooperation, immigration and customs monitoring, and information sharing. Spain is additionally a member of both the Global Counterterrorism Forum and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and regularly participates in counterterrorism campaigns and objectives. Entry:36

Security Council Position Statement

the Netherlands

Delegates: Taylor Sacco, Taylor Sacco

School: Dutchtown High School

the Netherlands's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

The Netherlands is currently in the process of becoming a narco-state due to the large amount of transnational organized drug trade. There is an estimated \$20.75 billion dollars in ecstasy being made within the Netherlands yearly, which is having large impacts on the economy. Within the past 5 years, there have been at least 50 homicides within the Netherlands regarding the drug trade, and that number is steadily increasing. Recent polls have shown that about 59% of Dutch citizens would consider the Netherlands a narco-state. The influence of transnational organized crime within the Netherlands has greatly impacted the economy, with such large amounts of drugs, including ecstasy, LSD, and amphetamines being produced and sold here. The Netherlands has become a hotspot for drug trade with the large transportation systems and complex infrastructure. There has been evidence provided that drugs produced and found within the Netherlands have made it to Australia, and throughout Europe. There have been multiple non-involved citizens murdered at the hands of drug trade affiliated groups, and a multitude of people imprisoned due to drug charges. The Netherlands stands firmly against trans-international drug trade, and condemns any actions that put our citizens and country at risk.

the Netherlands's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

The Netherlands have had neutral relations with Ethiopia throughout the past 20 years, with few business and energy interactions. Meanwhile, Egypt and the Netherlands have had long standing economic ties regarding trade, investment, agriculture, and water. The Netherlands stand in opposition to the Grand Ethiopian Dam, as it would impact the standing Memorandum of Understanding, which outlines all water management relations between the two countries. The two countries have combined efforts to maximize the return of water in agriculture, improve water quality, develop sewage treatment technologies, and create integrated management for coastal areas. The majority of water within Egypt comes from the Nile River, which would be greatly decreased by the Grand Ethiopian Dam, and would abysmally impact Egyptian agriculture, which the Netherlands relies on greatly. The Netherlands cannot agree with the building of a dam that would result in water scarcity within a country they rely on greatly for agriculture, and have a multitude of business ties with, even if it is essential to the development of Ethiopia.

the Netherlands's Stance on Terrorism

The Netherlands continues to respond effectively to the global terrorist threat in border and transportation security, counter terrorist financing, CVE (Countering Violent Extremism), and bilateral and multilateral counter terrorism cooperation. On December 9, 2019, the Dutch lowered their national threat level from "substantial" (Level 4 of 5), where it had been since 2013, to "significant" (Level 3). The main threat is Islamist terrorism, followed by REMT (violent right-wing extremism). The Netherlands has a comprehensive national counter terrorism strategy that implements policies to counter all forms of terrorism at the local level through multidisciplinary interagency cooperation. The Netherlands is a member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, participates in Coalition working groups, and is co-chair of the Coalition's FTF Working Group with Turkey and Kuwait. The Netherlands is also a member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. Additionally, the country has liaisons embedded at various operational command centers, provided force protection, and contributed military personnel and trainers in Iraq. Therefore, the Netherlands has proven that it is willing to take extensive measures to fight against terrorism. Moreover, the Netherlands wants to improve international cooperation and information sharing in order to combat terrorism. An adequate early warning system should throw light on both foreign and domestic breeding grounds for radicalization.

Security Council Position Statement

The Philippines

Delegates: Nick Delahaye, Alex Engstrom

School: Episcopal High School

The Philippines's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

The Philippines does take a hard stance against transnational organized crime. The Philippines has the highest use of methamphetamine and marijuana in east asia. Since President Duterte's rise to power, he is currently carrying out a massive drug war against the Bahala Na Gang, Kuratong Baleleng, and Waray gangs. These gangs have recieved aid from international gangs such as the Sinaloa Cartel, Chinese Crime Syndicates, and even Colombian cartels. Thousands have been killed in the conflict between the Philippine National Police and the cartels. Hundreds of operations have been carried out to root out internal corruption amongst the government as well as seizures being done in the countryside.

The Philippines's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

The Philippines does not have much of a stance on foreign conflicts. We have far too many issues on home soil to go unnoticed. If the Philippines were to pick anything, it would be in resistance to the dam.

The Philippines's Stance on Terrorism

The Philippines takes an extremely strong stance against terrorism. Terrorism is an ongoing issue in the Philippines and the government has cooperated with the United States in hopes of crushing the terrorists' cause. Radical Islamic Militant groups frequently carry out these attacks on civillian targets such as large gatherings like churches and parades. They do so by the means of car bombs, suicide attacks, and even grenades. Countless amounts of lives have been in loss in the fight against terrorism in the Philippines and more lives will continue to be lost if there is no aid whatsoever.

Entry:31

Security Council Position Statement

United States

Delegates: Patrick Chu, Emma Long

School: Lafayette High School

United States's Stance on Transnational Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

The international drug trade has had a huge impact on America. Most notably helping in solidifying the opioid crisis. In 2015 and 2016, for the first time in half a century, life expectancy in the United States of America declined for two consecutive years. A key factor was the increase in unintentional injuries, which includes overdose deaths. In 2016, 63,632 people died from a drug overdose in the United States, the highest number on record and a 21 percent increase from the previous year. This was largely due to a rise in deaths associated with pharmaceutical opioids, including fentanyl. This group of opioids was implicated in 19,413 deaths in the country, more than double the number in 2015. This trend is also evident in other drug use statistics. Most indicators from North America suggest that cocaine and Methamphetamine use rose between 2013 and 2016. However, in 2016, the quantity of heroin and morphine seized in the Americas decreased. Nevertheless, almost 90 per cent of all heroin and morphine intercepted in the Americas was seized in North America, which is home to both the main heroin manufacturing country in the Americas (Mexico) and the main consumption country (United States). This decline in Heroin use may be due in part to the popularity of synthetic opioids. The United States allocates responsibility in part to the states; this is why 2 states have legalized marijuana. If legally grown Colorado marijuana is able to dominate markets throughout the United States, this may change policies in ways that lower costs for Mexican drug trafficking organizations, allowing them to subsequently compete more effectively. A more tolerant Mexican approach to marijuana cultivation and transport could allow drug trafficking organizations to more efficiently organize their operations, cutting costs and reducing prices.

United States's Stance on The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict

The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conflict is an economic, social, and environmental conflict between Sudan, Egypt, and Ethiopia. The United States has had a somewhat rocky relationship with Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia. While the United States has been increasingly committed to renewable energy in recent years, it also remains adamant that it is not the police of the world. The United States thus maintains a position of neutrality towards this issue.

United States's Stance on Terrorism

The United States is committed to counterterrorism. We have put forward millions of dollars towards government agencies like the FBI, CIA, and The Bureau of Counterterrorism in the State Department as well as boots on the ground in Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan. Especially after 9/11 the U.S. has taken terrorism very seriously often targeting islamic extremist groups. U.S. law requires the Secretary of State to provide Congress a full and complete report on terrorism with regard to those countries and groups meeting criteria set forth in the legislation. The report also provides information on terrorist groups responsible for the death, kidnapping, or injury of Americans, any umbrella groups to which they might belong, groups financed by state sponsors of terrorism, reports on all terrorist organizations on the Foreign Terrorist Organization list, and other terrorist groups determined by the Secretary to be relevant to the report. Taking down figureheads of these regimes is one strategy used to weaken groups ie al Qaeda and Salamani. This comes as the US faces a struggle in domestic terrorism within its own borders i.e. Proud Boys and Members of the Alt right.
