



UNSC

UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL

Official Study Guide



AGENDA

*Assessing the persistence of
transnational terrorism in
Taliban-Controlled Afghanistan.*

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Letter from the EB

Esteemed Delegates,

It is our distinct honour to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2025. We extend our warmest greetings to each delegate and eagerly anticipate the depth of insight, diplomacy, and debate that you will bring to this critical forum.

This year's agenda, "Assessing the Persistence of Transnational Terrorism in Taliban-Controlled Afghanistan", addresses one of the most complex and long-standing challenges to global peace and security. As members of the Security Council, you have been given the opportunity to shape the discourse, propose solutions, and potentially steer the actions of the UN in addressing this growing threat.

Whether this is your first MUN or one of many, we are thrilled to have you join us. If you are new to the process, we are excited to welcome you to the dynamic world of MUN's. If you are returning, we look forward to the insight and energy you will bring to the room.

This background guide has been made to serve as a foundational resource. It aims to assist you in developing an overall understanding of the issue while encouraging independent research beyond the scope of this document. Please read it thoroughly as it will give you a strong starting point. However, we expect you to go further: consult UN resolutions, official statements, academic research, and governmental channels to substantiate your arguments. Do note that the background guide will not be accepted as a formal source in committee.

The Executive Board, alongside the Organising Committee, is wholly committed to ensuring your experience at this conference is intellectually enriching and personally rewarding. Should you require any assistance at any point, please do not hesitate to reach out to us. We look forward to hosting you at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2025 and witnessing a committee defined by rigour and realism.

Aryan Kothari
Director

Ahaan Modi
Director

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the UN. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member nations (Article 25 of the UN charter). The UNSC was initiated on 17 January 1946 and has since adopted 2784 resolutions as of 2nd July 2025. Article 23 of the UN charter states, “The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations”. These fifteen members comprise of 10 non-permanent members and 5 permanent members: The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. However, in 1991, the permanent membership of the USSR had been granted to the Russian Federation. The non-permanent members are elected on a term of 2-year by the General Assembly. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election (Article 23 [2]). The core mandate of the Security Council contained in Article 24 [1] of the UN charter gives it the “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security”.

Under the Charter, member states confer primary responsibility for the upholding of international peace and security and “agree that carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf” (Article 24 [1]). They also “agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council as per the present Charter” (Article 25). Essentially, the Security Council acts on behalf of the entire UN and has the authority to bind all members of the organization. The Charter also stresses that “in discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations” (Article 24 [2]), thus conditioning the powers of the Council. The Council also exercises trusteeship functions in strategic areas and participates in the election of International Court of Justice Judges alongside the General Assembly. Decisions on procedural matters require an affirmative vote from nine members. For all other matters, a decision must receive an affirmative vote from nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

Over the decades, the Security Council has played a pivotal role in addressing global conflicts, imposing sanctions, authorizing the use of force, and establishing peacekeeping operations. It has intervened in various international crises, including the Korean War, the Suez Crisis, the Rwandan Genocide, and the conflicts in the Balkans, Iraq, and Syria.

The Council is also empowered to establish subsidiary organs such as sanctions committees, international tribunals like the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and peacekeeping missions under Chapter VII of the Charter. Despite its significant authority, the Council has often been subject to criticism over the use of the veto power by permanent members, which can block substantive resolutions regardless of wider international support. Discussions on reforming the Security Council, particularly in relation to its composition, working methods, and global representativeness, continue to be a recurring topic within the United Nations.

List of Key Terms

Transnational Terrorism: Terrorist activity that involves individuals, logistics, or operations across multiple national borders. The term is referenced in reports by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and reflects the cross-border nature of threats to international peace and security.

Taliban: An Islamist militant group currently exercising de facto authority over Afghanistan since August 2021. The Taliban is frequently referenced in UNSC and UNAMA reporting for its role in governance, human rights issues, and links to terrorist groups.

Terrorist Safe Haven: A geographic area where terrorist actors are able to operate, recruit, plan, and train with minimal interference due to the absence or weakness of state control. The concept is discussed in UNSC counterterrorism frameworks as a factor contributing to the persistence of terrorism.

Islamic State Khorasan Province (ISIS-K): A designated terrorist organization operating in Afghanistan and Central Asia. Listed under the UNSC 1267 Sanctions Regime, ISIS-K is known for carrying out large-scale attacks and is cited in CTED and UNAMA threat assessments as a transnational actor.

Haqqani Network: A militant group integrated into the Taliban structure, known for high-profile attacks and targeted assassinations. It is referenced in UNSC and CTED documents for its operational coordination with other terrorist entities and its role in undermining regional stability.

Cross-border Militancy: The phenomenon of armed non-state actors or terrorist groups operating across national boundaries to conduct attacks or seek sanctuary. This issue has been highlighted in SC briefings as a regional security concern in South and Central Asia.

Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs): Individuals who travel to a state other than their state of residence or nationality for the purpose of engaging in terrorist acts. This category is formally addressed in UNSC Resolution 2178 (2014).

Radicalization: A process through which individuals come to adopt extremist views that may lead to the justification or use of violence. The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and PVE initiatives focus on addressing root causes of radicalization, particularly among youth.

Terrorist Financing: The collection or provision of funds with the intent or knowledge that they will be used, in full or in part, to support terrorist acts. The issue is addressed under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and enforced through UNSC sanctions regimes.

Asymmetric Warfare: A conflict strategy in which weaker non-state actors use unconventional tactics such as suicide bombings or IEDs against more conventional or militarily superior forces. This is commonly seen in CTED reports analyzing terrorist tactics in fragile states like Afghanistan.

Failed State: A term used to describe a state whose institutions have collapsed to the extent that it cannot maintain law and order or provide basic services.

Drone Strike: An aerial attack carried out by unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), often used in counterterrorism operations. Although not explicitly defined by the UN, drone strikes are frequently referenced in UNAMA civilian casualty reports, particularly in Afghanistan.

Border Security: The set of practices and policies aimed at controlling the movement of people, weapons, and goods across international borders to prevent terrorism and transnational crime. Strengthening border security is a priority area in UN capacity-building programs and CTED technical assistance.

Ideological Extremism: The adherence to rigid or violent interpretations of political, religious, or social ideologies that reject pluralism and justify violence. While the term itself is not legally defined, it is addressed in UN PVE policy documents as a key driver of terrorism.

Deradicalization: A process that aims to reverse radical beliefs and disengage individuals from terrorist activity. Often conducted through rehabilitation, education, and reintegration programs, deradicalization is part of UNDP, UNODC, and UNOCT strategies for sustainable counterterrorism.

History, Past Events and Timeline

I. Origins of Transnational Terrorism in Afghanistan

The roots of terrorism in Afghanistan can be traced to the Soviet invasion of 1979, which triggered a decade-long war and the rise of a broad mujahideen resistance, heavily funded and armed by the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan. This era saw the mobilization of foreign fighters, some of whom went on to form transnational jihadist networks such as al-Qaeda under Osama bin Laden. After the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, Afghanistan descended into civil war, creating fertile ground for extremism.

In 1996, the Taliban seized control of Kabul, enforcing a strict version of Sharia law and offering sanctuary to al-Qaeda. This alliance allowed al-Qaeda to establish training camps and plan attacks abroad, including the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania and the September 11, 2001 attacks.

II. Post-9/11 Invasion and the International Presence (2001–2021)

Following 9/11, the United States launched Operation Enduring Freedom, ousting the Taliban regime and dismantling many of al-Qaeda's safe havens. The UN Security Council passed Resolution 1373, requiring all states to combat terrorism and freeze assets linked to terrorist groups. NATO later led the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to support Afghan security forces.

During this period:

- Al-Qaeda was weakened but not eliminated. Many operatives moved to Pakistan's tribal areas or blended with Taliban forces.
- The Haqqani Network emerged as a hybrid force, conducting high-profile attacks and maintaining deep ties with both the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

The Islamic State – Khorasan Province (ISIS-K) emerged in 2015, introducing a new wave of ultra-violent extremism targeting civilians, foreign forces, and even the Taliban.

Despite international support, Afghanistan remained unstable. Widespread corruption, weak governance, and Taliban resilience undermined progress. As the U.S. prepared to exit, peace talks between the Taliban and the Afghan government made little headway.

III. The Taliban Takeover and Renewed Threats (2021–Present)

In August 2021, following the U.S. withdrawal, the Taliban swiftly retook power, collapsing the Afghan government. Despite initial claims of moderation, the Taliban's rule has been marked by:

- The exclusion of women from public life
- Crackdowns on journalists and civil society
- Unclear commitments to counterterrorism cooperation

Terrorist activity has persisted and evolved:

1. ISIS-K Resurgence

- Responsible for dozens of attacks, including the Kabul airport bombing (August 2021) that killed over 180 people, including 13 U.S. service members.
- Targeted Shia Hazaras, Sufis, Sikh minorities, and educational institutions to inflame sectarian violence.
- Used eastern provinces (like Nangarhar) as operational hubs.

2. Al-Qaeda's Continued Presence

- In July 2022, al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri was killed by a U.S. drone strike in Kabul, where he had been living under Taliban protection, raising concerns about Taliban sincerity in severing ties.
- Reports indicate al-Qaeda maintains a network across Afghanistan and supports Taliban governance ideologically.

3. Haqqani Network's Dual Role

- A dominant power broker within the Taliban regime.
- Accused of facilitating terrorist plots and protecting foreign fighters.
- Serves as a bridge between the Taliban and other extremist groups, complicating efforts to isolate or dismantle networks.

IV. International and Regional Response

Despite the Taliban's de facto control, no country has officially recognized their government. The Security Council remains divided:

- Western states focus on humanitarian aid, human rights, and counterterrorism compliance, often conditioning assistance on Taliban behavior.
- Regional powers like China, Russia, Iran, and Pakistan have maintained open channels with the Taliban, citing the need for stability and regional cooperation.
- UNSC Resolution 2615 (2021) exempts humanitarian assistance from sanctions, while Resolution 1988 (2011) remains the key framework for sanctioning Taliban-linked individuals and entities.

A coordinated, robust counterterrorism framework remains elusive. Many states fear that Afghanistan could once again become a launchpad for transnational attacks, as was the case before 2001.

V. Key Incidents Post-2021

- **August 2021:**
 - Taliban seizes control of Kabul; the Afghan government collapses.
 - ISIS-K conducts the Kabul airport bombing, killing over 180 people, including 13 U.S. troops.
- **September 2021 – Present:**
 - Multiple ISIS-K attacks on Shia mosques, Sikh temples, education centers, and foreign embassies.
 - The Taliban struggles to contain ISIS-K, especially in eastern provinces like Nangarhar and Kunar.
- **July 2022:**
 - Ayman al-Zawahiri, leader of al-Qaeda, is killed in a U.S. drone strike in central Kabul, raising concerns over Taliban-al-Qaeda ties.
- **October 2022:**
 - ISIS-K targets a Shia mosque in Kandahar, killing dozens during Friday prayers.

- **Early 2023:**
 - Surge in cross-border terrorist activity into Pakistan and Iran; Pakistani military posts and civilians attacked by militants based in Afghanistan.
- **Mid to Late 2023:**
 - Intelligence reports suggest reactivation of training camps in eastern and southern Afghanistan for foreign fighters.
- **2024:**
 - Increased attacks on diplomatic missions and UN-affiliated humanitarian personnel.
 - Taliban intensifies internal crackdowns on dissent, restricting access for international monitors.
- **Early 2025:**
 - Reports indicate coordination between al-Qaeda remnants and regional extremist groups, raising alarms across Central Asia and the Gulf states.

VI. Current Security Council Deadlock

The UNSC faces critical challenges:

- Disagreement over recognition of the Taliban regime and whether to impose or lift sanctions.
- Lack of enforcement of counterterrorism mandates within Afghanistan.
- Humanitarian crisis overlapping with security concerns, leading to complex operational decisions.
- Limited access for UN monitoring bodies due to Taliban restrictions.

Country Positions

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States has remained one of the strongest critics of the Taliban since their takeover. While the U.S. completed its military withdrawal in 2021, it continues to monitor terrorist activity in Afghanistan through intelligence partnerships and "over-the-horizon" operations, exemplified by the past strike that killed Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri in Kabul. Washington refuses to recognize the Taliban as the legitimate government and maintains significant sanctions that freeze Afghanistan's foreign reserves. The U.S. continues to designate the Taliban as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT). It consistently accuses the Taliban of harboring groups like Al-Qaeda and failing to meet commitments under the 2020 Doha Agreement, working with partners to disrupt terrorist networks and opposing any normalization of ties without verified counterterrorism guarantees.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

China maintains diplomatic ties with the Taliban but has not formally recognized it as Afghanistan's government. China is mostly concerned about preventing terrorism from spilling into its Xinjiang region and about containing ISIS-K, which has targeted Chinese nationals in Afghanistan. Beijing has called for the Taliban to cut ties with all terrorist groups, particularly the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM), which it considers a threat to its domestic security. China provides humanitarian aid and investments, particularly in oil extraction and trade, while seeking to lift sanctions on Taliban leaders and integrate Afghanistan into its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). While China supports Afghan sovereignty, it strongly opposes U.S. military presence or intelligence activity in the region and insists that counterterrorism operations respect state sovereignty and avoid foreign interference. In 2024, China recognised Bilal Karimi, a former Taliban spokesman, as an official envoy to Beijing.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In a landmark policy shift, Russia formally recognized the Taliban government in 2025, a move that followed its decision to remove the group from its list of terrorist organizations. The primary driver for this pivot is Moscow's deep-seated concern over ISIS-K and other jihadist groups destabilizing Central Asia, particularly near the Afghan-Tajik border. While pursuing this new diplomatic track, Russia continues its joint military drills with allies like Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to guard against any spillover. Moscow's strategy is to treat the Taliban as a necessary partner in combating these shared security threats, promoting its direct engagement as a pragmatic, regional solution to the instability left in the wake of the U.S. withdrawal.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia's position on Afghanistan is one of cautious engagement. While the Kingdom reopened its embassy in Kabul in late 2024 after closing in 2021. This move did not constitute formal recognition of the Taliban government. Riyadh's policy is driven by deep-seated concerns over the financing of extremism and the potential for Al-Qaeda affiliates to find sanctuary in Afghanistan. By maintaining a consular presence, Saudi Arabia can monitor the situation on the ground while still withholding the diplomatic legitimacy the Taliban seeks. Riyadh maintains that any upgrade to full diplomatic relations is contingent on the Taliban adhering to international counterterrorism norms and respecting human rights.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

India's official policy of non-recognition of the Taliban government remains firm, rooted in profound security concerns. The primary fear in New Delhi is that Afghanistan will again become a staging ground for anti-India terrorist groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM). India's "technical mission" in Kabul continues to operate, serving as a vital but limited channel for overseeing humanitarian aid and conducting pragmatic, security-focused dialogue, particularly concerning the shared threat from ISIS-K. However, this does not imply any political endorsement. New Delhi consistently uses international forums to advocate for an inclusive government in Kabul and works closely with regional partners to monitor the ever-present terrorist threat. With the Pahalgam attacks, India remains cautious about terrorist threat near its borders.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan's relationship with the Taliban has deteriorated primarily by cross-border terrorism. The central conflict is the Afghan Taliban's continued sheltering of the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), whose escalating attacks have created a severe national security threat for Islamabad. This has forced Pakistan to adopt a more aggressive security posture, including increased border fortifications and targeted military operations against TTP sanctuaries. The situation has created a strategic paradox: while once advocating for the Taliban's international engagement, Islamabad now finds itself demanding the global community pressure the regime to take verifiable counterterrorism action, as the blowback from instability in Afghanistan directly threatens the Pakistani state.

Past Resolutions by the UN

RESOLUTIONS ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

- UNSC RESOLUTION 1267 (1999):
 - Imposed sanctions on the Taliban for harboring al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden.
 - Established the 1267 Sanctions Committee to oversee travel bans, asset freezes, and arms embargoes on individuals/entities linked to terrorism.
- UNSC RESOLUTION 1333 (2000):
 - Strengthened sanctions on the Taliban and increased pressure to hand over Osama bin Laden.
 - Expanded arms embargoes and asset freezes.
- UNSC RESOLUTION 1363 (2001):
 - Established a monitoring group to oversee enforcement of sanctions on the Taliban.
- UNSC RESOLUTION 1373 (2001):
 - Adopted post-9/11 to enhance global counter-terrorism measures.
 - Called on all states to criminalize terrorist financing, share intelligence, and deny safe havens to terrorists.
- UNSC RESOLUTION 1390 (2002):
 - Consolidated sanctions against al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and associated groups.
 - Refined the list of individuals/entities subject to travel bans and asset freezes.
- UNSC RESOLUTION 1988 (2011):
 - Split the sanctions regime into two lists: one for al-Qaeda (1267 regime) and one for the Taliban (1988 regime).
 - Allowed for more targeted measures against Taliban leaders involved in terrorism.
- UNSC RESOLUTION 1989 (2011):
 - Created a separate sanctions list for al-Qaeda, distinct from the Taliban sanctions regime.

- **UNSC RESOLUTION 2255 (2015):**
 - Renewed and adjusted sanctions against individuals and entities linked to the Taliban.
- **UNSC RESOLUTION 2615 (2021):**
 - Exempted humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan from sanctions, ensuring aid delivery after the Taliban takeover.

Articles and Important Documents

UN CHARTER

- Article 24
 - Grants the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining global peace and security. For Afghanistan, this means the UNSC leads on issues of terrorism, resolutions, and peacekeeping efforts.
- Article 25
 - Requires all UN member states to follow and carry out Security Council decisions. In Afghanistan, this obligates the surrounding region and global community to enforce resolutions relating to terrorism and the Taliban.
- Article 39
 - Lets the Security Council declare when situations, like terrorism in Afghanistan, threaten peace. The Council can then choose appropriate actions, such as authorizing sanctions or forming coalitions.
- Article 41
 - Authorizes the Security Council to impose non-military actions, such as travel bans and financial sanctions. These are often targeted at Taliban leaders or groups linked to terror financing.
- Article 42
 - Allows the use of military force if peaceful measures fail. Though rarely used, this article is the basis for international military interventions when approved by the Council.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
 - Requires all signatory countries to criminalize terrorist financing, freeze assets of involved persons, and work together in investigations. History with terror financing leads to efforts to block Taliban and ISIS funding.

- UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288, 2006)
 - Outlines a worldwide approach in four areas: reducing conditions that encourage terrorism (poverty, instability), stopping and punishing terrorist acts, building the abilities of states to tackle terrorism, and making sure that all efforts respect human rights. This is especially important in Afghanistan, where civil conflict, economic hardship, and lack of governance are a cause for terrorism.
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
 - Criminalizes the use of explosives in public areas to scare or pressure civilians or governments. Afghanistan has seen repeated bombings by various groups making this law particularly applicable.
- International Convention Against Mercenaries
 - Prohibits recruiting, using, or supporting mercenaries. This matters in Afghanistan because mercenaries, foreign fighters, and private armies often play a role in fueling or fighting terrorism.
- Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
 - Crucial for Afghanistan because organized crime and terrorism are closely linked, especially in the drug trade and cross-border smuggling networks.

HUMANITARIAN LAW - BASICS

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - Ensures basic rights and freedoms for all, such as due process, right to life, and protection from torture. All counterterrorism in Afghanistan should respect these rights, preventing abuses and civilian harm.
- Geneva Convention - Article 3
 - Even in non-international conflicts like Afghanistan's, it prohibits violence against those not taking part in fighting. This is vital for civilian protection amid military and anti-terror operations.

ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA)

- Works to help Afghanistan's government with peacebuilding, development, and humanitarian support.
- Since the Taliban takeover in 2021, it has shifted more toward delivering humanitarian aid and maintaining discourse with Taliban authorities about human rights, women's rights, and terrorism.
- Very recently (March, 2025), the UNSC decided to extend the UNAMA's mandate until 2026.

COUNTER-TERRORISM EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE (CTED)

- Oversees how all countries, including Afghanistan and its neighbors, apply counterterrorism measures based on UN Resolution 1373.
- Monitors how governments track terror funding, border security and responses to terrorism.

MONITORING TEAMS (1267 AND 1988 COMMITTEES)

- 1267 Monitoring Team:
 - Focuses on sanctions related to al-Qaeda, ISIS (Da'esh), and their affiliated groups worldwide. This team collects information on the activities, financing, and movements of these organizations, including their presence and operations in Afghanistan.
- 1988 Monitoring Team:
 - Specifically monitors sanctions targeting the Taliban and associated individuals and entities in Afghanistan. The team regularly examines how the Taliban leadership and networks operate, how they may support or shelter terrorist groups, and tracks compliance with asset freezes, travel bans, and arms embargoes.

- **Common workings:**

1. Constant tracking
2. Reporting
3. Updates on sanctions
4. Global visits, reaffirmed by S/RES/2777

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- S/RES/2777 specifically highlight worry over the resilience of terrorist groups in Afghanistan and, “calls upon all relevant Afghan political actors and stakeholders, including relevant authorities as needed, as well as international actors to coordinate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate and to ensure the safety”.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. How can the UNSC prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorist groups such as ISIS-K and al-Qaeda?
2. What mechanisms can be created to monitor and disrupt terrorist financing originating from Afghanistan?
3. Should sanctions on the Taliban be strengthened, revised, or partially lifted to encourage counterterrorism cooperation?
4. How can humanitarian aid be delivered without empowering terrorist-linked groups?
5. What role should UNAMA and other UN agencies play in monitoring and countering terrorism post-2021?
6. How can regional actors (Pakistan, Iran, China, India, and Central Asian states) be involved in joint counterterrorism efforts?
7. Should a new international or UN-led counterterrorism framework specific to Afghanistan be established?
8. How can intelligence-sharing between member states be improved to track and neutralize terrorist networks operating from Afghan soil?
9. What measures can address cross-border terrorist activity impacting neighboring countries?
10. How can the UNSC ensure accountability if the Taliban fails to meet counterterrorism obligations?
11. Should the UNSC consider the deployment of a monitoring or peacekeeping mission to oversee terrorist activity in Afghanistan?
12. What steps can be taken to counter radicalization and the recruitment of foreign fighters linked to Afghan-based groups?

Sources to Use

The Right Sources:

1. **Official UN Websites, Articles, and Libraries**
2. **UN Ratified Sites.** Eg: Aljazeera, Britannica, Amnesty International, etc.
3. **Governmental Websites (of your country)**
4. **Websites ending with “.org” that follow fact-based reporting**
5. **Websites of NGOs (that your country is associated with)**

These sources are verified with accurate information your portfolio could use. A UN website is the most reliable as it is UN-ratified and gives you more in-depth information about your country's stance.

The Wrong Sources:

1. **Buzzfeed**
2. **Wikipedia**
3. **Quora**
4. **Websites ending with “.com” that have a vested interest**
5. **Op-ed articles**

All of the sources listed above are opinionated with the perception of the article's writers. These sources also answer questions from a person's individual knowledge domain with no proven accuracy.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

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

Operative clauses:

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