

G20

PACMUN 2016

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PACIFIC MODEL UNITED NATIONS

GROUP OF TWENTY

Dear Delegates,

Neav Topaz is super excited to serve as the director for the Group of 20 committee for PACMUN 2016. He is a senior at Tesla STEM High School and has been the Vice President of his school's Model United Nations club for 2 years and will be serving as its president this year. Aside from MUN, he participates in FBLA, NHS, Redmond's Relay for Life and is on the Cabinet for his Temple Youth Group. He enjoys global politics, world history, futurism, cartography, EDM, rap, photography, traveling, business and of course Netflix. Neav puts great emphasis on personal growth in his committees, emphasizing MUN as a learning experience for delegates. However, he does take MUN seriously, and deeply respects delegates who put in a lot of effort. He expects this conference to be awesome and hope to see some MUN stars being born.

Zach Forbes is serving as the chair of the Group of 20 committee at PACMUN 2016. He is currently a sophomore at Bellarmine College Preparatory School in Tacoma and is Treasurer of his school's Model UN Club. This is Zach's first time staffing a conference, and he could not be more excited for PACMUN. Besides MUN, he is involved in musical and dramatic theater, choir, ASB, knowledge bowl, various clubs, and helps run his school's annual food drive. In his free time, he enjoys skiing, sleeping, watching Netflix, and spending time with his nephew. Zach has high hopes for this committee and he is psyched to see where you will take it.

Tanvi Mane is serving as the assistant director of the Group of 20 committee for PACMUN 2016. She is a senior at Interlake High School and is involved in her school's MUN club. This is her second time staffing a MUN conference. She was a delegate at PACMUN 2015, and chaired the Syrian Crisis Committee at KINGMUN 2016. Outside of MUN, she participates in NHS, CAS club, and is an IB diploma candidate as well a part of her school's badminton team. She enjoys skiing, playing the piano, music, shopping, traveling (when she has the time) and Netflix as well.

The G20's first topic will revolve around the causes of global warming and impacts of climate change. We choose the topic due to its prominence within G20

discussions in recent years, and its extremely open nature – the potential solutions are virtually endless when it comes to addressing climate change.

The G20's second topic will focus on anti-terrorism which has unfortunately risen to a prominence in the wake of numerous terrorist attacks across Europe and the United States. As more desperate refugees seek refuge in Europe and the US from the war-torn Levant, some fear that Daesh or Al-Qaeda agents will infiltrate the West among their ranks. Beyond the Middle East, terrorist groups from Xinjiang to Nicaragua have seen a profound rise in size and impact in recent years.

The G20 committee is a remarkable one due to its status as an intergovernmental forum unassociated with the United Nations. Delegates represent member states' Heads of States, as well as their nations' interests. The dais will also have a slightly different role than in a standard committee which will be detailed later on in this Background Guide. G20 Resolutions are also slightly different in their procedure and name, though they function very similarly to the UN resolutions most delegates will be comfortable with. Again, differences in the Parliamentary Procedure of the Group of 20 will be detailed later on.

Whether this is you are a beginner or a veteran, I'm hopeful that the G20 will be an unforgettable experience, full of intellectual debate, meaningful resolutions, and substantive research. I'm certain you will come prepared to have a great time and I'm looking forward to seeing you in September.

Best Regards,

Neav Topaz

Director | Group of Twenty

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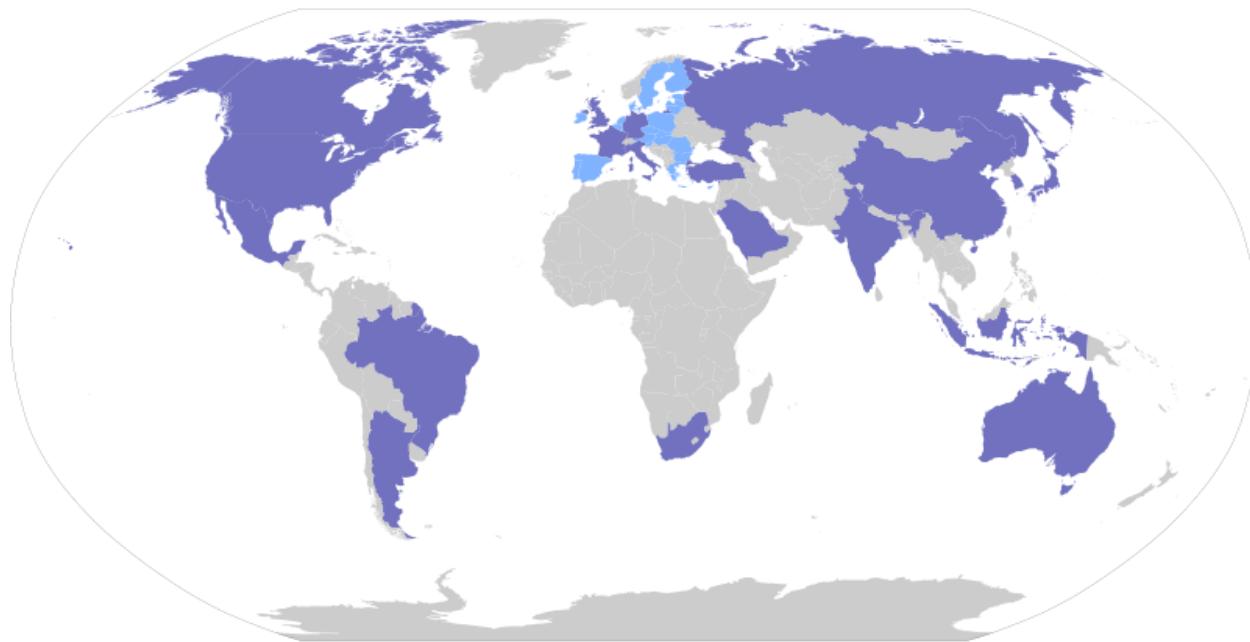
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COMMITTEE INTRO

Unlike some of the more traditional committees, The Group of 20 is not a branch of the United Nations. While all members of the G20 are in the United Nations and the United Nations does have a representative at the G20 summits the UN has no jurisdiction over the G20.

The G20 was created in 1999 as a forum for discussion on financial sustainability and economic cooperation. The G20 was envisioned as a sort of expansion of the G-8 to include other large and upcoming economies such as the BRICS nations. It's important to note that Russia was part of G-8 but was suspended following their invasion of Ukraine, and illegal annexation of Crimea. The G-8 (now G-7) is widely seen as a post-world war organization declining in influence as the BRICS economies expand rapidly. In response to the perceived obsolescence of a purely Western intergovernmental forum and the 1998 Asian Financial Crisis, the Group of 20 was created to bring the various major economies of the world together in a single body. The members of the G20 currently consist of 19 nations and the European Union; heads of state serve as the delegates to the G20.



The purple nations represent those in the G20 while the blue nations are nations represented in the G20 through the European Union.

Each summit's agenda is set by a "troika" consisting of the previous, present, and upcoming host nations which serves as the chair and secretariat for the conference. The leaders meet, hammer out policy, and at the end issue a communiqué (G20 version of a UN resolution). Nothing is binding, there is no enforcement of G20 policy and most of what's "negotiated" at the summits are actually decided ahead of time

during pre-summit negotiations held by “sherpas” or diplomatic aides who do all the heavy policy lifting.

The first summit held by the G20 was in 2008 and was called by George W. Bush in order to prevent a global economic collapse. After injecting massive quantities of liquidity into the global economic system, a far worse meltdown was narrowly averted. During the present time of relative economic stability, national interests have begun to reassert themselves once more.

Recently the G20 has re-established power within the International Monetary Fund by replenishing the IMF’s assets and giving it the authority to act as a supervisor over other countries around the world, including G20 themselves. This remains controversial as nations such as China worry that this could infringe upon their sovereignty.

The G20’s members have 85% of the world’s GDP, 80% of the world’s trade and 66% of the world’s population. While the G20 remains primarily an economic body, new issues such as climate change, high profile political situations, and counter-terrorism have also been brought to the table as the body has grown in power.

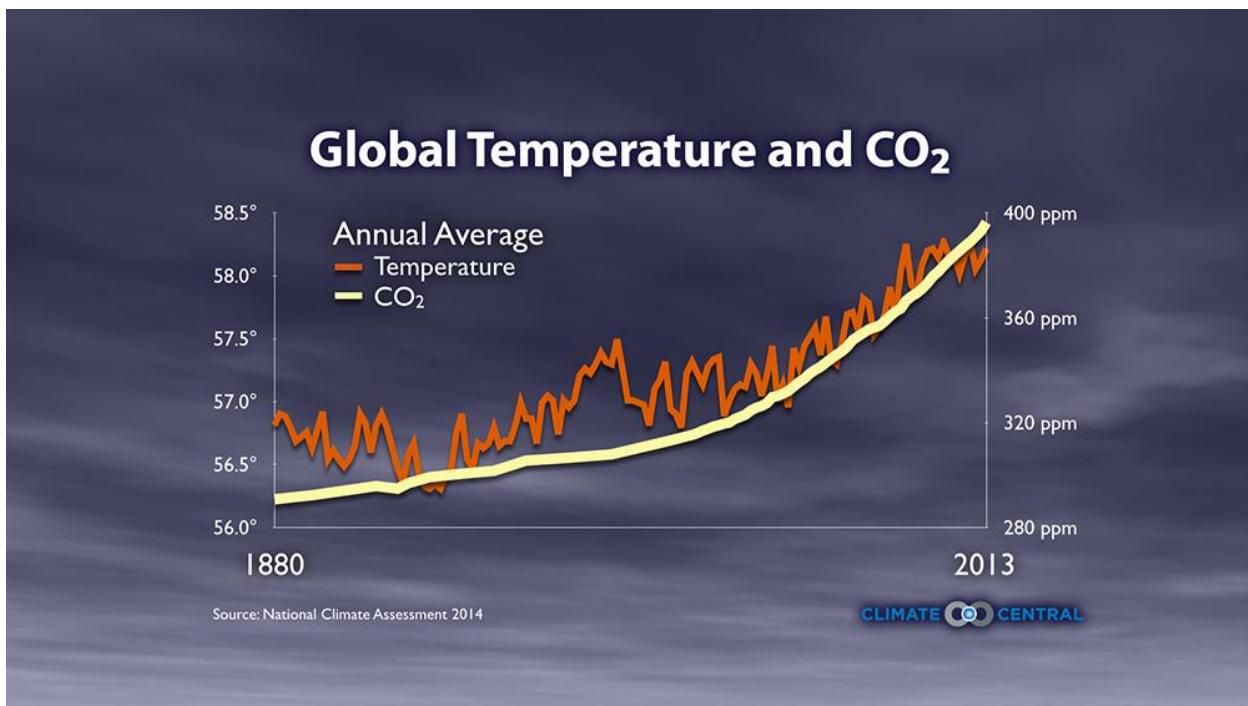
TOPIC 1

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING

TOPIC INTRO

Since 1880, global temperatures have risen by about 1.4° Fahrenheit or 0.8° Centigrade .While this number may seem rather small, it’s important to note what an astronomical amount of energy is required to warm the atmosphere, oceans, and land of the planet. Yet more concerning is that the world is currently expected to see an increase of 4.7° to 8.6°F globally by 2100.

This rise in temperature is strongly correlated with the dramatic increase in global CO₂ emissions. According to NASA, the carbon dioxide level in parts per million (ppm) has increased radically from around 315 ppm in 1950 to almost 400 ppm in 2015.



Rising global temperature have led to climate phenomena around the world such as rising sea levels, droughts, floods, storms, loss of biodiversity and agricultural damage. Virtually every country on Earth will be impacted by climate change.

These disasters foster more problems for these regions such as poverty, economic damage, unemployment, weakening infrastructure, political turmoil, income inequality, worse education and the rise of climate refugees around coastal regions.

This topic will address two different aspects of the problem. First, what can the nations of the G20 due to combat global warming (as many of them are CO₂ emitters and the G20 is responsible for 80% of these emissions). Secondly, what can they do to combat the ongoing implications of the situation detailed earlier. Both of these topics will be allowed during the debate. change.

HISTORY

The rise of fossil fuels began in conjunction with the Industrial Revolution which started in the United Kingdom, during the mid-eighteenth century and spread to West Europe, Japan, and the United States. Coal became synonymous with industrialization and the oil industry also began to boom shortly after the Industrial Revolution. Kerosene, which came from petroleum was used initially for lighting but, as technological advancements were made for drilling in oil wells, petroleum began to serve as the fuel for many engines of transportation. Concerns regarding climate change stemmed from the 50's and 60's as spectrography was improved. It was not

until the late 60's that NATO became the first organization to deal with climate change on an international platform when it pushed for studies into the environmental impacts of the Greenhouse effect and Acid Rain. The United Nations continued its investigation into climate change shortly after.

In July 1979 the United States National Research Council published a report concluding that the presence of CO₂ in the atmosphere was contributing to global warming. In 1995 Scientists Paul J. Crutzen, Mario J. Molina, and F. Sherwood Rowland won Nobel prizes in chemistry for their work in the 70's that discovered the effects of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and nitrogen oxides on the depletion of the ozone layer.

Since the Montreal Protocol, the world has taken measures to combat climate changes. This began with the United Nations summit in Rio in 1992, which created the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which went into effect two years later. The UNFCCC works to mitigate the effects of greenhouse gasses on the atmosphere.

The Paris Agreement serves as the UNFCCC's latest attempt to mitigate climate change aiming to prevent the increase of global temperatures, improve global ability to adapt to climate change and to foster eco-friendly economic growth. Secretary of State John Kerry, who led the U.S. negotiations in Paris called it "a victory for all of the planet and for future generations." Others are skeptical of the agreement due to its lack of binding mechanisms.

Global attitudes about climate change can succinctly be summed up by the aphorism "someone should do something about it." The rub, however, is who should something, and what they should be doing. Poorer and less developed nations bristle at the thought of curbing emissions and potentially damaging their economies, insisting that the more industrialized OECD must shoulder the burden for the world's climate change burden. The OECD insists that any solution must be multilateral one, involving emissions reductions by every nation regardless of past emissions.

PAST ACTION

In recent years, climate change has been a hot topic of discussion at G20 summits. By 2020 only 76% of global energy sources will be provided by fossil fuels, down 6% from 1993, while renewable energy sources will rise from 10% of the global energy sector to 16%. While this is a welcomed change in the makeup of the global energy economy, pessimists note the 27 years taken to lower fossil fuels usage a mere 6%.

The first mention of climate change within the G20 took place in the 2006 Melbourne summit which pushed for a study group to determine the macroeconomic impacts of climate change.

Since 2014, climate change has been a prominent part of all G20 discussions. Climate change has almost always been on the G20 agenda. The most recent statements given by the G20 on climate change are best expressed by the 2014 Brisbane Summit's communiqué on the subject.

The communiqué states the following: "We support strong and effective action to address climate change. Consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC] and its agreed outcomes, our actions will support sustainable development, economic growth, and certainty for business and investment. We will work together to adopt successfully a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the UNFCCC that is applicable to all parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in 2015. We encourage parties that are ready to communicate their intended nationally determined contributions well in advance of COP21 (by the first quarter of 2015 for those parties ready to do so). We reaffirm our support for mobilizing finance for adaptation and mitigation, such as the Green Climate Fund."

The 2015 Ankara Summit also had extensive statements about climate change mentioning the 2 degrees centigrade goal set by the Lima conference, as well as its support of the Paris agreements and its continually effort to mitigate the effects of climate change.

CURRENT SITUATION

CLIMATE CHANGE DISCUSSIONS OVERSHADOWED AT G20 SUMMIT

Days after the terrorist attacks in Paris on November 13, 2015, world leaders convened in Turkey for the G20 Antalya Summit. While the talks on terrorism were the main focus of the summit, so the majority of the conversations on climate change involved planning for the Summit on Climate Change later that December in Paris. Most global economies, with the notable exceptions of India and Saudi Arabia, agreed that to reverse the progress of climate change, fossil fuel subsidies must be phased out over time. Combined, the G20 nations spend about \$452 billion a year subsidizing fossil fuels, making certain leaders, notably the President Barack Obama of the United States and the Protector of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Saud of Saudi Arabia, wary of phasing out fossil fuels, fearful of the economic risks inherent in such actions. Other world leaders encouraged taking financial risks to combat climate change, although their message was met with resistance by leaders with less fiduciary temerity.

CHINESE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

The second G20 Sherpa Meeting was held in Guangzhou, China from April 6 to April 8 of 2016, with a particular focus on the effects of climate change. Note again

that a sherpa is the personal representative of a head of state or government who prepares an international summit, particularly for the G20 or G8 summits. As Chinese Premier Xi Jinping made a statement summarizing the discussions of the meeting, he called climate change “one of the greatest challenges facing the world today. Jinping also spoke about how delighted he was that the G20 nation were helping the Chinese accomplish their commitments from the Paris Agreement to reverse the effects of climate change, while calling the Agreements’ paving the way for international economies to meaningfully address climate change. Premier Jinping also declared that China would sign the agreement later that month, and he encouraged all other nations to do the same, especially signatories who had not yet ratified the Paris Agreements.

LAKE POOPÓ IN BOLIVIA DRIES UP

After years of constant regression, Lake Poopó in the high plains of Bolivia finally disappeared in early July of 2016 due to of climate change. The lake was a necessary source of livelihood for the residents of the area, meaning that as the lake disappeared substantial numbers of long-time residents became “climate refugees”. Similarly, the indigenous people of the area relied on the lake for fish and salt mines, leaving residents without food or jobs as the lake vanished. While the Bolivian government had multiple opportunities to save the nation’s second largest lake, it did nothing to reverse the effects of climate change in the area or help move the indigenous residents to suitable land when the lake dried up. Similar effects are taking place across globe, with lakes such as the Great Salt Lake shrinking annually, threatening the livelihoods of millions with their disappearance.

CRISIS IN THE ARAL SEA

Formerly one of the largest lakes in the world, the Aral Sea has been shrinking since the 1960s when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) diverted the drainage basin's feeding rivers for irrigation. This began the decline of the Aral Sea, which has continued to this day leading to the desertification of the land previously part of the Sea. Although the Soviet Union began harming the cultural staple of the Western Steppes the exponential decline came with the substantial effects of climate change in the region. Northern Siberian winds and southern dust storms used to be weathered by the Aral Sea, encouraging climate stability year-round, until the decline of its sea level resulted in destabilization of the region's climate. The hotter climate caused by the new wave of dry air from global warming has destroyed the small remnants of the Aral Sea, either drying them up wholly or making them unusable for any practical purposes.

CASE STUDIES

THE PRICE OF CARBON

The Paris Climate Summit has been the most successful conferences regarding climate change, as numerous countries came together in an attempt to arrest the further deterioration of the environment despite the apparently universal support for addressing climate change, only 20 out of the 150 signatory nations submitted concrete policies and implementation plans. One major reason for the hesitance of many nations to implement concrete policies is the potential economic costs of such action; since the Industrial Revolution the global economy has been entirely dependent on the exploitation of fossil fuels as a power source.

There is currently an abundant supply of fossil fuels available; coal is especially cheap and plentiful, conversely, it is also the most polluting power source used by humans. Some proposed methods for increasing investment in “green” energy sources, and decreasing investment in high pollution energy like coal, is the so called “cap and trade” or “carbon tax” system. By establishing a market for “carbon credits” or taxing emissions, the free market would theoretically discourage expansion of high polluting fossil fuels industries.

In the wake of the G7 summit in Elmau in 2015, the German government has created a “Global Carbon Pricing Platform” in order to stimulate a dialogue on carbon pricing. Furthermore, under the umbrella of the IMF, World Bank and OECD, the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition was launched at the beginning of the negotiations in Paris. This coalition brings together key governments such as those of Mexico, Germany, France, Chile and the United States, along with nearly 90 global businesses and NGOs, to advocate pricing CO₂ emissions. The G20 is an ideal forum in which to promote the idea of carbon pricing and drive forward the so far vague promises of the Intended Nationally Determined contributions (INDCs) by putting them into action.

However, some G20 countries, like India, rejected an “overly ambitious” climate policy that would allow the emissions to grow further, before reducing them. This is because Carbon pricing generates a new source of revenue for the government and even a moderate CO₂ price could finance, in many countries for example, universal access to clean water and sanitation. Carbon pricing must be considered. Climate change mitigation will only be implemented if developing countries understand that it will not affect their development.

BLOC POSITIONS

*TECHNICALLY MANY COUNTRIES FALL IN MULTIPLE BLOCS BECAUSE COUNTRIES HAVE MANY INTERESTS AND ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE BODIES. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS BACKGROUND GUIDE AND THIS SCENARIO, WE DECIDED TO PUT COUNTRIES IN THE BLOCS THEY WOULD FIT BEST IN AND BEST REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THAT NATION'S GOVERNMENT.

OIL PRODUCING NATIONS

The largest oil producing nations within the G20 are Saudi Arabia, Russia and the United States. However, the United States' economy is not as dependent on oil as the previous two nations and therefore will not be included on this list. 90% of Saudi Arabia exports are oil based. Oil and gas make up 60% of Russia's exports. Other countries have less obvious ties to oil such as Brazil whose largest company, Petrobras, happens to be a giant petroleum corporation. President of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff, served on the board of directors of the company and has since had her powers suspended during an impeachment trials due to her involvement with the company. Due to the discovery of the Tar Sands in Alberta, 26% of Canada's exports are oil based. These nations do not oppose a solution to climate change however they will focus more on other aspects of the debate such as climate change mitigation as opposed to global warming mitigation. Some of these nations do in fact support global warming mitigation as nations such as Saudi Arabia which as of 2016 has begun plans to become less dependent on oil and diversify their economy. Most of these nations would be okay with some form of global warming mitigation just not at the rate advocates of alternative energy are calling for.

This bloc includes: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Russian Federation, Canada and The Federative Republic of Brazil

RENEWABLE ENERGY ADVOCATES

The largest users of renewable energy are typically found in Europe. Within Europe, the top users of renewable energy in total include Germany, Italy, France, Spain and Sweden. Many smaller European nations such as Norway, Montenegro and Latvia have renewable energy accounting for more than 35% of their energy consumption. These nations are looking to focus on combating climate change not just through addressing the impacts of climate change but by addressing its causes.

This bloc includes: The Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, the French Republic, the European Union, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

THE MOST VULNERABLE NATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Many nations are both physically and economically vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Within the G20, China is at an especially high risk for floods, storms

and rising sea levels. Mexico is also vulnerable to rising sea levels as well. Practically every nation within the G20 will begin to see some the impacts of Climate Change within the near future. The differentiator depends on how severe the impacts will be. A nation like China is especially vulnerable with major cities and economic hubs on its coast and on fairly low grounds. Japan ironically will be one of the least affected places by climate change due to the fact most of its islands are built on high terrain rising sea levels will have a less severe impact. Nations that are particularly impacted have a greater incentive to push for measures to combat the impacts of climate change. This bloc includes: The United Mexican States, the Republic of Indonesia, and the People's Republic of China

CARBON EMITTERS/DEVELOPED NATIONS

The largest CO₂ emitters include China, the United States, and the European Union. The countries are also the largest emitters of greenhouse gases. Though the United States has been reluctant to take action, both the United States and China have pledged to reduce their Carbon Emission in the Paris agreement. Developed nations are more willing to assist in climate change mitigation than developing nations.

This bloc includes: The United States of America, the State of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Commonwealth of Australia

DEVELOPING NATIONS

These nations are usually still highly dependent fossil fuels. Yes, they do acknowledge the need to mitigate climate change but many of them don't currently have the resources that developed nations do, to switch to renewable energy sources. Many of these countries feel they are entitled to use their fair share of carbon due to the fact that's how the developed nations became developed and that they are mainly responsible for the greenhouse gas problem.

This bloc includes: The Republic of India, the Republic of South Africa, Republic of Turkey, and the Argentine Republic

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What will be the focus of your discussion climate change or global warming (mitigation from the current effects or prevention of the primary cause)?
- How will the political situation and the interests of corporations in your country affect your position?
- Do developing countries have an obligation to try and combat climate change given the fact they haven't experienced the benefits of the industrial revolution.

- How responsible does your country believe it is for the current climate change situation?
- What is your country's stance on solutions listed above such as the carbon tax, the cap and trade system and the switch to renewable energy sources?
- How invested is your nation in finding a solution to climate change/global warming and will that trump its economic interests?

TOPIC 2

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST TERRORISM

TOPIC INTRO

Anti-terrorism incorporates the practice, military tactics, techniques, and strategy that government, military, law enforcement, business, and intelligence agencies use to combat or prevent terrorism.

Terrorists have many means to fund themselves. Many terrorist organizations have financial assets or take part in looting and extortion which presents a challenge to anti-terrorism efforts. The US is at the forefront of the fight against anti-terrorism and has invested heavily in anti-terrorism following the attacks against New York and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, having created massive intelligence apparatus in the US Intelligence Community, alongside the FBI, ATF and ATA (Office of Anti-Terrorism Assistance)

Besides the United States, virtually every nation on the planet has invested heavily in counterterrorism, establishing military and intelligence forces to extirpate terrorist threats to their governments and civilian populations. Despite these investments, most counterterrorism remains a strictly internal affair for most nations, with relatively little international cooperation on counterterrorism outside of military alliances like NATO.

HISTORY

The G20 was launched primarily to address challenges to international financial stability in emerging economies. However following the September 11th terrorist attacks in the United States, the G20 took a forceful stance for the financing of anti-terrorism technology and training and encouraged all countries to follow suit. In response to the attacks, G20 ministers and governors announced their determination to combat the financing of terrorism. They adopted “a comprehensive action plan of multilateral co-operation to deny terrorists and their associates access to, or use of, our financial systems and to stop abuse of informal banking networks.”

Steps were then taken to freeze the assets of terrorists and put in place UN conventions that could facilitate an exchange in information and technology. The support surveillance and voluntary self-assessments through the IMF, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and other relevant bodies were part of the conventions. They also encouraged all nations to join “the international effort.”

They were focused on crisis prevention and resolution and the interdiction of terrorist financing continues after the passing of the G20 chair from Canada to India at the end of February 2002.

In 2001 they launched an action plan on terrorist financing, in which the G20 members indicated that they would support activities of the UN Counter Terrorism committee, a subsidiary body of the United Nations Security Council. The G20 members committed to a series of domestic actions, including the ratification and implementation of a number of UN resolutions in order to deprive terrorists of the ability to finance their activities. They also responded positively to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force to undertake the actions in the financial sector to fight against terrorism.



PAST ACTION

The G20 is a primarily economic body; as such its counterterrorist efforts have largely revolved around political efforts to deny financing to terrorist bodies, thereby "starving" them to death. The connections made in official G20 documents point to a connection between money laundering and terrorism on the world stage. Actions taken by the G20 commonly refer to both of these issues with the same "concrete steps" to be taken by the member states of the group.

The 2001 communiqué "Action Plan Against the Financing of Terrorism" laid out steps for the G20 nations to follow in support of freezing terrorist assets in the financial

community, specifically citing the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373. The document states that each member of the G20 will aid in the creation of public (to the extent of national laws) lists of terrorist assets frozen and terrorist assets “subject to freezing” as well as “close [terrorist organizations’] access to the international financial system.” There was also encouragement of the “implementation of international standards” with the referral of states to ratify both the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Collaborative efforts with international bodies, such as the International Monetary Fund and the FATF, were stated to be working towards the promotion of these international standards. The communiqué mentioned, in the effort of countering terrorism and complementing the previously voiced actions, international cooperation on outreach and information exchange and technical assistance to be provided by the G20 to countries for whom it may be required.

In the years leading to the 2013 St. Petersburg Summit there was little mention of counteracting terrorism at G20 meetings. At the Russian Summit a small statement was included as a portion of the “G20 Leaders’ Declaration” to reiterate the work of the FATF and the 2001 document and remind member nations of “leading by example.” The 2014 Brisbane Summit made another reiterated version of the former year’s statement pledging towards ending the financing of terrorism.

That next year, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) rose to international attention with its multiple terrorist attacks and sympathizers across the Middle East and Western nations. It became an extreme issue of the G20 when a group of ISIL members attacked the citizens of Paris on November 13, the day before the 2015 Antalya Summit. The host nation, Turkey, faced terrorist attacks in the capital of Ankara on October 10 which further pushed the entrance of the G20 into the discussion on ISIL. Just as the September 11 attacks provoked the G20 into action in 2001, the 2015 Paris attacks provided the basis for another G20 summit leaning towards the terrorism dialogue. The “G20 Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism” was released as a response to these two attacks, condemning all terrorist actions and pledging to unite in the fight against terrorism. The document cited UNSCR 2178 to remind the member states to follow the United Nations and FATF mandates on combatting terrorism, repeating the same ideas as stated years before. This summit had extensive discussions on funding antiterrorism efforts and the clearing of any terrorists in the international finance system.

CURRENT SITUATION

MULTIPLE TERRORIST GROUPS REPEATEDLY ATTACK ANKARA

Discussed at the G20 Antalya Summit, terrorists with suspected allegiance to either ISIL or Kurdish Nationalists detonated two bombs during a peace rally in the

Turkish capital's main train station on October 10, 2015. The attacks, being the deadliest in Ankara's history, claimed the lives of 95 people and wounded 246 others. Later in February of 2016, a car bomb planted by the Kurdistan Freedom Forces killed 30 people and wounded another 60. Then, in March of 2016 the same organization used another car bomb that took 37 Turkish lives and injured 125 more. A border nation between the Middle East and Europe, Turkey declared that it is in national and international security interests to stop terrorism in the Middle East.

ISIL CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARIS ATTACKS

Immediately preceding the G20 Summit in Turkey, gunmen and suicide bombers declared to ISIL carried out multiple attacks in the French capital of Paris on the night of November 13, 2015. Starting at a soccer game at the Stade de France attended by the French president Francois Hollande, a suicide bomber exploded outside the stadium killing himself and a passerby. Four more shootings across the city and another bombing occurred within a 15 minute span before suicide bombers took the Bataclan Concert Hall hostage. By the time police had contained all of the attacks, 130 people had been killed with hundreds injured. The French president stated that the Paris attacks were an "act of war" and that France would do everything in its power to stop the Islamic State and hopes for the international community to do the same.

COOPERATION OF WORLD POWERS TO DEFEAT ISIL

Within the days following the Paris attacks, world leaders arrived in Turkey for the G20 Antalya Summit. Starting off the Summit with talks of countering terrorism, the Group published the "G20 Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism" to declare to the world the exact plans of the G20 nations to combat terrorism. The main focus was for world leaders to destroy financial arteries to terrorist organizations, especially ISIL, hoping to curb terrorism in the Middle East. Francois Hollande, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, and European Council President Donald Tusk stated that ISIL must be destroyed, starting by stopping Middle Eastern nations, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar, from funding terrorists to ensure Sunni dominance in the region. Saudi Arabia then voiced its support to stop ISIL along with the military cooperation between the United States and Russia in the area.

ISTANBUL AIRPORT BOMBING SUSPECTED TO BE ANOTHER ISIL ATTACK

Continuing the streak of terrorist attacks in Turkey, suspected ISIL gunmen and suicide bombers attacked the Ataturk Airport in Istanbul, the nation's most populated city. The attacks took 42 lives and wounded another 239, with victims coming from China, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Airports across the world increased security measures and discussed ways to make airports safer. In light of the upcoming G20 Summit in Hangzhou, China, the Chinese President ensured that the Summit would be secure for the leaders of the world. President Xi

Jinping encouraged the G20 nations that the upcoming Summit would have a heavy focus on ISIL and terrorism in the Middle East.

BLOC POSITIONS

NORTH AMERICA

The North American bloc will do everything in its power to stop terrorism. These nations have invested large amount of money into combating terrorism. While Mexico has seen the impacts of drug cartels, both The United States and Canada are at risk for terror attack and have a strong armed approach to the issue.

This bloc includes: The United States, Canada, the United Mexican States and the Commonwealth of Australia (due to its similarities to the US and Canada).

SOUTH AMERICA

South America is mainly impacted by drug cartels so their position will come from that point of view of terrorism. The drug cartels have lots of control over their government and economy and they will focus and how they can distance themselves from it.

This bloc includes: The Republic of South Africa (who similarly represents many of the views of this bloc), the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil

EUROPE

With the recent terror attack in France, Belgium and Turkey, lots of contention has arisen over how to stop this issue. Most European nations are committed to fighting terrorism but that looks different in individual countries. Some European nations such as the United Kingdom have chosen to close their borders to Syrian refugees with fear of their loyalty to ISIL but some like Germany have welcomed these refugees with open arms.

This bloc includes: The Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, the French Republic, the European Union, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey.

ASIA

The majorities of Asian countries within this committee have not seen the impacts of terrorism and subsequently are not as invested in the issue. Nations within Asia such as India and Saudi Arabia which have been impacted are much more invested in the issue and ready to find a solution to the problem. However, as the Asian

economy become more prominent, these nations fear that terrorism may begin to rise in their countries as well. As a result they are more invested in research the root causes of terrorism and financing its prevention in that facet.

This bloc includes: The Republic of Indonesia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of India and the State of Japan.

CASE STUDIES

PARIS ATTACKS

On November 13th, 2015 a terrorist attack in Paris killed 130 people and injured 352 others. In the wake of these attacks, French president François Hollande was not present at the G20 summit which took place in Turkey. G20 deferred from their major talks on the global economy and growth and focused on the funding of anti-terrorism movements. President Barack Obama and Secretary of State John Kerry are attending the summit. Speaking ahead of the meeting, Obama said the U.S. will redouble its efforts to eliminate ISIL. French President François Hollande characterized the attacks claimed by the Islamic State as "an act of war." He vowed to a wounded French nation that, "We will lead the fight, and we will be ruthless."

French warplanes have already attacked the capital of the Islamic State in Raqqa, Syria. Although the aerial assault was largely symbolic, the operation is a harbinger of what is to come. There is talk that France will demand NATO action, invoking Article 5, which states an "armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all." With the precedent set by the United States when it invoked Article 5 in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, a French-led NATO action against the Islamic State may be only a matter of time and scale.

HANGZHOU SUMMIT AND TURKEY ATTACKS

Turkish officials have strong evidence that ISIL leadership was involved in the planning of the Istanbul airport terrorist attack, a senior government source told CNN on Thursday.

Officials believe the men -- identified by state media as being from Russia, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan -- entered Turkey about a month ago from the ISIL stronghold of Raqqa in Syria, bringing with them the suicide vests and bombs used in the attack, the source said. The death toll rose to 44 when a 3-year-old Palestinian boy hurt in the attack died, according to Palestinian officials.

In the wake of many attacks like this, the G20 presidency was transferred from Turkey to China this year. China focused on anti-terrorism efforts, since many countries like Turkey are still plagued by sporadic terrorist attacks. China strongly condemns that the Turkey attacks targeted common people, and their new goal is to enhance the coordination within the international community to fight against terrorism.

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan addressed the Turkey attacks at the Hangzhou Summit. He believes that some countries have natural resources which feed the appetite of the terrorists. There are double standards which need to be eradicated, like “calling this terrorist good and that terrorist bad”.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How vulnerable is your country to terrorism?
- What does your country feel about Syrian refugees and the threat of loyalties to terrorist organization?
- What would your country be willing to spend to combat this issue?
- What experiences with terrorism has your country faced in the past and how has that shaped its position today?
- Is your country willing/capable to contribute to the anti-terrorism fund?
- Which methods of antiterrorism training, intelligence or technology would your country most benefit from? And which is most in line with its views on national security?

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