

**XXVI**

**TECMUN Jr.**

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Security Council

Dearest delegate,

Hereby I wish to convey to you not as a president, but as your equal, for you see, as of right now, we have the power of change in our hands. I clearly remember the first time I participated in a model such as this one. All my close friends asked me, why are you wasting your time on such an event?, you have to do quite a research, prepare your arguments, speak in front of a whole group of strangers, write those long resolutions they ask you to, and not only that, but getting behindhand on all of the assignments in school. All of that, for nothing. And there's where you fail to understand the transcendence of this occasion, I used to tell them. Because foremost, a model of the United Nations isn't about the resolution you get to, or who is the best delegate in the debate, it's all about realising the power of your voice.

Unfortunately the situations that surround our country's population and contextualize all of our lives are not established by justice or fairness. Most usually this unfair parameters determine the kind and range of our opportunities. Nevertheless I urge you to have consciousness of your context. For the mere fact of being here, sitting in this debate room with your fellow delegates, you are a lucky one. You have the privilege to express your voice, and to let it take you to the goals you establish in life. However you also have to understand the qualities this endows you. You can become the engine of change for a community, the voice of hundreds, or even thousands that because of their situation and contextualization do not have the chance of being heard.

We have to see and use TECMUN as a catalyst to become those individuals of change, those individuals that despite adversity and chaos, utilize courage and empathy to achieve a positive impact on someone with less opportunities than us, those individuals who make a difference for the best interest of the less privileged. “When the whole world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful.” (Malala Yousafzai, 2013).

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Emiliano de la Parra Mendoza  
President of the Security Council  
XXVI TECMUN Jr.

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# Outline of the Security Council

The Security Council (hereinafter referred to as SC) is one of the United Nations' most influential organs. It was created on October 24th, 1945 after World War II by the victorious parties of this conflict. Nowadays the SC is formed by fifteen members, five permanent members, and ten non-permanent members. Its main objective is to safeguard peace and security among all nations. When the council considers an act against international peace takes place, it calls upon the involved parties or nations to solve the dispute in peaceful ways. The SC has the faculty to carry out investigations, send missions, use the Secretary General's offices to settle pacific agreements and if hostilities are reached, it could enforce measures such as embargoes, economic sanctions or if needed, the use of military force.

## **Tópico A**

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Strategies to avoid the development of a belic conflict between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Russian Federation due to the recent military activity taken by the Russian government in Sweden's territorial sea and airspace

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*By: Emiliano de la Parra Mendoza  
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## ***Introduction***

Russia and the Kingdom of Sweden have had a difficult relationship involving countless disputes since the 10th century when they were only bavarian states, and despite Sweden's neutrality along the 20th and 21st century, the Russian federation has demonstrated an aggressive behavior against Sweden. Armed forces of the Russian Federation in Sweden's airspace and territorial sea have reinstated a great tension between this countries that had not been shown since the 18th century. And in consequence of the hostile environment Russia has created in recent years, it has lost some important relations with Eastern Europe ex-soviet nations.

The Russian Federation has been seen aggressive towards pacific countries, letting its actions to be easily interpreted as threats not only to specific countries, not only to the European Union, but to the global stability because of this countries affiliations and relations with powerful nations.

Since the annexation of Crimea to the Russian Federation, the United States, United Kingdom of great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany and other global powers have taken preventive actions as unfolding four multinational battalions in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, and sending fighter jets near Russian border. Nevertheless after the Russian Federation took hostile movements in the baltic countries, it then proceeded to ocupate with Russian fighter jets Sweden's airspace, and moving three vessels at a distance of twelve nautical miles from Latvia. Sweden is in a critical situation, and has lifted awareness of the issue. Sweden's government started to prepare it's population, making sure they know about the current situation and started the preparations in case they have to use their military against the Russian Federation to defend its sovereignty.

The development of a possible belic conflict between the Russian Federation and the Kingdom of Sweden would have a huge impact in a global scale. This whole situation indicates that if diplomatic talks between this two nations are not held presently we can be facing a situation such as the one being delivered in the baltics but with worse consequences to countries due to the strong relationships the Kingdom of Sweden and its global importance for being one of the world's most highly developed post-industrial societies.

## ***Defensive measures taken by Sweden***

Sweden has been a neutral country for years; thus, it has not needed endow militarily or taking military education for its population; for that reason, the country ended with the compulsory military service since 2010, but thanks to the Baltic situation, the country is taking the military service again to prepare its people for a war.

Sweden hasn't been in a war since 1814, whence doesn't have enough military armament or soldiers to defend its zone. On 2017 the Baltic country has decided to take volunteers from the military service to avoid its lack of soldiers and decrease the insecurity. Besides, the Swedish parliament has approved to increase the budget of the defense to 5% between 2016 and 2020; and has permitted North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy troops in its territory, which make easier an intervention by the alliance in case of a Russian attack against Sweden.

Due to the recent military activity in the baltic sea by Russia, Sweden has decided to militarize the island of Gotland despite the military absence for years. It's important to point out that Gotland is a strategic point for Russia to increase its presence in the baltic sea. The worried about the vulnerability of the island, took the swedish government to ask for military help other countries, that's why 2,000 soldiers on Gotland are foreign, mostly from United States. Besides, presence of United States on this region it's very important to clear possible intentions of an attack.

### ***Organizations involved in the conflict***

#### ***Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)***

PESCO was founded with the objective of strengthen cooperation in terms of defense and security with the EU members through which, members increase their effectivity of integration and strengthening of defense cooperation within the framework of the EU. This Treaty-based framework, is about developing defense capabilities and "make them available for EU military operations" according to the High Representative of European Union, Federica Mogherini.

Sweden and Finland, considering threats by Russia about their entry to NATO, have been supporting their political defense through PESCO. Since Sweden became a member of this alliance, the country has passed through enough aerial and ground attack drills to confirm that it would not survive a possible attack by its own.

#### ***North Atlantic Treaty Organization***

North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a military and political alliance between several countries with its origin based on the Washington treaty signed in 1949, with the objective to defend militarily all the member countries in case of an armed aggression against any of them. The history of the organization explains the hostile environment it shares with the current Russian Federation.

Sweden is considered as a vulnerable country, because, in contradiction to some Baltic countries such as Poland, Estonia and Latvia, Sweden does not belong to the Atlantic alliance as a member. Whence NATO hasn't been able to take measures in Sweden's territory to control

Russian threats, as it has taken in other countries like Lithuania, where it has deployed a battalion of a thousand soldiers from Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Norway. Equally, in Poland, Estonia and Latvia the alliance has sent armed groups to prevent a Russian intervention and getting close to the Russian border. It is important to point out that all these preventing actions taken by NATO, are because of Crimea's annexation to the Russian Federation on 2014, which is a concern for the alliance because this could mean the return of the expansionist ideas of the USSR. Besides, the alliance consider that Russia has an important presence in the Arctic and Atlantic regions, which were important, strategic points during the Cold War, whence NATO wants to take measures to protect both regions.

The president of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, has said that an incorporation of Sweden in NATO would be considered as a direct threat because it would bring the military block to the Russian border. Taking into account that Article five of North Atlantic Treaty Organization establishes that an armed attack against any country member of the organization is considered as an attack against them all, and each and every country member is obligated to defend the party or parties being affected with, if deem necessary, armed force, this meaning that if Sweden is attacked after a possible entrance to the treaty, a global conflict involving NATO and the Russian Federation would develop. On 2015, after Crimea's annexation to the Federation of Russia, allied countries decided to create an initiative to ensure United States' participation on the security and territory integrity as members of the NATO alliance due the military operations by Russia with the tension to be attacked. This agreement established the commitment by United States divided in five categories; presence, training and exercises, infrastructure, prepositioned equipment, and building partner capacity.

### ***Diplomatic relations***

#### *Russia - Sweden*

These countries had common geopolitical divisions in the 10th century, when swedish-based Viking settled new states in what is now the Russian territory starting then a relation between civil organizations. Thus conflict between this territories began. Since the 12th century this both countries have fought in over 11 wars between each other mainly concerned for control over the baltic territories and adjacent land around their frontiers. Finally, at the end of the 17th century, Russia raised victorious of this disputes as the greatest power of the north. Afterwards, during the Napoleonic wars Russia came to control all of Sweden's territory after aggressive military actions, until the invasion of Napoleon in swedish territory which obligated Russia to recognize Sweden's sovereignty.

In 1815 Sweden entered in a period of neutrality in all international conflicts, conserved in the contemporary age, including the Two World Wars and the Cold War, however, Sweden's government constantly disapproved Russia's behavior during the Cold war. After the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden tried to reintegrate relationships between the European Union, and 6 ex soviet states. This actions taken by Sweden indicates how it disliked the USSR. The last track of this diplomatic relation was the public condemn of Sweden against Russian actions in the Georgian conflict.

#### *Baltic Countries - Russia*

On August 1991, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia consolidated their independence from the Soviet Union. Afterwards, they raised three clear objectives; 1) Not coming back to a sovietic treat or any relation with communism, 2) westernize and 3) being part of European Union. These three Baltic states have achieved their completely economic independence, something that other former soviet countries couldn't. After USSR' consummation, Russia tried to restore its influences in Baltic States with key actions, where in some of them, Estonia was directly damaged. Like it was in Georgia war on 2008, military maneuvers from 2009 to 2013, militarization of the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad, its float on the Baltic sea and the recent Crimea's annexation. Besides, Baltic states depend of Russia largely for its natural resources.

Since the end of the Soviet Union, Russia has done military mobilization all over the Baltic sea and very close of the Baltic states' border, threatening directly the application of article 5 of Atlantic treaty. However, the real threat is not the militarization by Russia, instead, it's the possible influence that the Federation can get in the Baltic population, and Ukraine is the clear example.

Besides, Russia has resumed 'Zapad' military maneuvers on air, sea and land, which were used during Cold War. This situation has been taken by Russia with the excuse to passed through Belarus to access Kaliningrad, which borders with Poland and Lithuania. However, Baltic states fear an unexpected possible military intervention on their own territory.

#### *Sweden - United States*

"Relations between the United States and Sweden are built on a shared heritage that dates back to 1638 when the first Swedish immigrants arrived on the shores of Delaware." (U.S. Department of State, 2018) Since the independence of the United States, Sweden has been a close ally, recognizing first hand the independence of said nation and thus beginning a strong political and economic relation. The United States is Sweden's 4th largest export market, capturing 7.1% of Swedish exports, stated the department of state in its report for the bureau of european and eurasian affairs.



The US demonstrates great interest in adding Sweden into NATO, as well as showing support to one of its most ancient and respected allies. Considering the possibility of the Russian Federation violating Swedish sovereignty and the constant involvement of the US in international affairs for safeguarding international peace, it won't doubt to enter a belic conflict in interest of defending such an important ally. This is a key point on why this conflict differs from other Russian interventions in countries such as Georgia, Ukraine or even the Baltics, because of the strong bond these nations share.

### ***Crimea's annexation to Russia***

Because this is a recent event with not much backstory of why the Russian Federation is being so aggressive, it's necessary to compare this conflict with the latest intervention on sovereign European nations Russia has taken. In 1954, Crimea became part of Ukraine, a change that was not considered important because the country was a member of the Soviet Union; however, today the consequences are clear.

Since 1991, when the Soviet Union disintegrated, Crimea became a tension point between Russia and Ukraine. Mostly because the Crimean population wanted to be part of the Federation of Russia, whereby, they were seeking their own separation from Ukraine, but the country didn't allow it because Crimea was a crucial factor for its economy. Russia started to take measures to recover Crimea and had political and military influences, the most remarkable occurred in 2010, when Russia relocated its military fleet in Sebastopol. The European Union signed a treaty with Ukraine to help its economy, with the objective of taking off Russian influence from Ukrainian territory. On 27 February of 2014, Russian military forces got into Crimea's territory and took governmental buildings and airports.

Along this conflict, a lot of countries tried to prevent Russia's invasion to Crimea, as some members of the European Union, United States and the UN. The United Nations have declared Crimea's referendum as invalid according to the General Assembly's resolution, protecting Ukraine's territorial integrity and calls to solve peacefully Crimea's annexation. Likewise, calls to international organizations, states, international community and specialized agencies to not recognize said annexation.

### ***Conclusion***

The United Nations Security Council has five permanent members - Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, France and China, which have a unique right over the resolutions that are adopted with their right to veto any resolution. For instance, during the previously mentioned Crimea situation an intervention from the UN Security Council was almost impossible, considering that Russia, the mainly condemned country has the veto power.

However, discussions about Russia's intervention were open at the forum, where it has been declared violation of human rights and to the official letter of United Nations which resulted in the Council approving a resolution to take measures to stabilize the political disorder of Ukraine.

The UN Security Council may not serve to impose severe sanctions against Russia as done against countries such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but it may well serve as an open forum to discuss this imminent threat to international peace and security with the main objective of reaching a deal between the main nations involved.

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## *Glossary*

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### **A**

**Achieved:** brought to or marked by a high degree of development or refinement.

**Adjacent:** having a common endpoint or border.

**Ally:** A state formally cooperating with another for a military or other purpose.

### **B**

**Battalions:** a considerable body of troops organized to act together.

**Budget:** a statement of the financial position of an administration (as of a nation) for a definite period of time based on estimates of expenditures during the period and proposals for financing them.

### **C**

**Condemn:** to pronounce guilty.

### **D**

**Disputes:** to engage in argument.

### **E**

**Enclave:** a distinct territorial, cultural, or social unit enclosed within or as if within foreign territory.

**Endow:** to make a grant of money providing for the continuing support or maintenance of.

### **F**

**Forum:** a public meeting place for open discussion.

**Framework:** a basic conceptional structure (as of ideas).

## G

**Geopolitical:** a combination of political and geographic factors relating to something (such as a state or particular resources).

## H

**Heritage:** something transmitted by or acquired from a predecessor.

**Hostile:** marked by malevolence : having or showing unfriendly feelings.

## I

**Imminent:** ready to take place : happening soon.

**Initiative:** An act or strategy intended to resolve a difficulty or improve a situation; a fresh approach to something.

**Infrastructure:** The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

## M

**Maneuvers:** A movement or series of moves requiring skill and care.

## R

**Referendum:** A general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision. Df 2: The principle or practice of submitting to popular vote a measure passed on or proposed by a legislative body or by popular initiative.

## S

**Sovereignty:** freedom from external control.

## U

**Unfolding:** Open or spread out from a folded position.

## V

**Vessels:** a watercraft bigger than a rowboat.

**Veto:** A constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a lawmaking body.



## Topic B

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Actions to regain control over the Afghanistan territory from Taliban and ISIS influence in order to achieve stability in the region

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## ***Introduction***

The war in Afghanistan has been a continuous struggle going on since 1999 when the first Islamic extremist groups appeared in the country, nevertheless the existing conflict's background stands with failed U.S. policies following invasion of the country in 2001.

Currently, the war being developed in Afghan territory is a dispute between the Afghan government and its allies against Islamic extremists within the country since 2015. It began when U.S. forces withdrew from the Afghan territory in 2014, leaving the situation in hands of the local government and after a chain of events, it led to a Taliban resurgence in the country. First and foremost, the U.S. withdrawal meant that the Taliban militants were no longer attacked on a daily basis. This coordinated perfectly to what was going on in Pakistan, which was an effort from the national militia to remove insurgents in their territory, pushing them into the Afghan border.

This two issues combined with a lack of international interest in the conflict and an ineffective Afghan government not only have influenced the growth of the Taliban, but also permitted access to the country by ISIS.

In June 22nd of 2015, a suicide car bomb detonated outside of the Afghan general assembly in Kabul, followed by armed insurgents storming the building, injuring dozens and starting a battle between the building security and the Taliban militants who were armed with assault rifles, RPGs and countless grenades for more than two hours until the Afghan military arrived and achieved control of the area.

Afterwards in September of the same year, Taliban forces delivered attacks on two different provinces of the country. One of these attacks was in a northern city of Kunduz, where the Taliban forces struck the local hospital and university, which led to a huge migration of the region's population as well as in the southern province of Helmand where the second assault took place in the capital city of Lashkar Gah and killed more than 500 Afghan security officers. These events officially reinstated the state of war in the country and raised international concerns for global peace and security.

### ***U.S. -Taliban conflict background***

Since October 5, 1999 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1267, creating the called al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee, linking the two groups as terrorist entities and imposed sanctions on their funding, travel and arm shipments. Later in 2001, Al-Qaeda operatives hijacked four airliners, crashing them into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington D.C.. A fourth plane crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and close of 3,000 people die in the attacks. President George W. Bush signed a

law joint resolution authorizing the use of force against the responsible for attacking the United States on 9/11.

This event had a lot of repercussions, primarily developing a hostile environment between U.S and the Taliban that would later on affect the development of this conflict. In face of this event, U.S started with British support a bombing campaign against Taliban forces. Canada, Australia, Germany and France pledge future support. The war mainly involves U.S air strikes on Al-Qaeda and Taliban forces that are helped by a partnership of about one thousand U.S special forces, the Northern Alliance and ethnic Pashtun anti-Talibans forces. Most of the ground combat was between the Taliban and its Afghan opponents.

The Taliban regime unraveled rapidly after its loss at Mazar-e-Sharif on November 9, 2001. Later, in November 14, the UN Security Council passed resolution 1378, calling for a central role for the United Nations in establishing a transitional administration and inviting member states to send peacekeeping forces to promote stability and aid delivery.

After the fall of Kabul in November 2001, the UN invited major Afghan factions to a conference in Bonn, Germany where the Bonn Agreement was signed and endorsed by UN Security Council Resolution 1383. The agreement reportedly reached with substantial Iranian diplomatic help. The end of the Taliban regime is tied to december 9, 2001, when the Taliban surrender Kandahar and Taliban leader Mullah Omar fled the city.

President George W. Bush called for a reconstruction of Afghanistan following the actions taken by The U.S. Congress to appropriate over \$38 billion in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan from 2001 to 2009. The U.S. military created a civil affairs fund to coordinate redevelopment with UN and non governmental organizations to expand the authority of the Kabul government. The Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld declared the end to a major combat, which coincided with the announcement with President George W. Bush “mission accomplished” at the end of fighting in Iraq.

Approximately 8,000 U.S. soldiers were stationed in Afghanistan, which were going to be focused on the task of carrying out the transition from combat to reconstruction, opening as well the door to many aid organizations, specially European groups, that had balked at sending troops, supplies and other assistance.

### ***ISIS in Afghanistan***

The Islamic State attacked Afghanistan for the first time in 2015 ledding ‘suicide attacks’, beheadings and armed attacks against buildings, which concerned Taliban group because of the fear of lose territory by ISIS. That’s why, at the beginning of the Islamic State presence in

Afghan territory, started to appear some armed encounters between both terrorist groups. However, after a while both decided to join to fight against the government and win territory.

ISIS has carried out terrorist actions in strategic points of the country just to make its presence remarkable, like the attack in the international venue 'Save the children' in Jalalabad, a Shiite cultural center, Kabul (the capital of the country) and too many other zones. This led to the control of ISIS of a handful of Afghan provinces. The constant presence of ISIS with the Afghan territory has guided a lot of rural population to join the extremist group, making ISIS force raise numbers from a starting 100 to 200 militants to a worrying 2000 to 3000 growth in its ranks.

### ***United Nations Security Council's involvement***

#### ***Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)***

Enduring Freedom was a military operation accepted by the Security Council and taken by the United States on 2001 to attack Afghan territory under the argument of the UN letter 51 article, which established The legitimate defense, in response to the terrorist attack known as the 9/11 which was previously mentioned.

OEF had as objective to capture Osama Bin Laden and eradicate Taliban and Al-Qaeda terrorist, which threaten international peace and security. In November 2001, troops of United States, England, France and Australia support by CIA, successfully took Kabul, Afghanistan capital, and established the anti-Taliban government.

#### ***United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)***

UNAMA works with the national government to accomplish what was redacted in the Security Council resolution of March 2002. United Nations Assistance Mission prevails at the country permanent across Afghanistan. Its objective is to superintend and promote human rights in the country and the protection of people when a Belic conflict starts. Besides, the organization is in charge of base peace, reconciliation, and development.

#### ***International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)***

International Security Assistance Force is a measure taken by UN Security Council accomplish to the resolution 1386, led by NATO since 2003, and was an important factor through Afghanistan war 2001-2014. Its objective is to help Afghan government to extend its influence and take control of its own territory over the talibans, and develop effective security across the country to ensure that Afghanistan would never be again controlled by extremist groups. Besides it contributes to the stabilization and reconstruction after any belligerent conflict. ISAF is intended by Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) to carry out security operations

throughout the country, these actions made to help the government and Afghan forces increase their capacity and capabilities. According to NATO's mission page, the multinational force also helped to create the space and lay the foundations for improvements in governance and socio-economic development for sustainable stability.

### *Bonn agreement*

This agreement, also previously mentioned, is the Official Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-Establishment of Permanent Government Institutions. According to UN definition, the agreement establishes an Interim Authority, which provides the legal framework of Afghanistan until the adoption of a new constitution; besides, the agreement calls to all official armed groups to integrate into the new Afghan Armed Forces under the supervision of the interim authority said.

### ***Diplomatic Relations.***

#### *United States - Afghanistan*

Since the U.S. invasion in 2001 this both countries have held a strong bond between each other. After the United States successfully retracted all Taliban insurgency from the country, the American government took the task of rebuilding the country under its whole influence.

The U.S. tried to establish a program to create infrastructure all around the country. This was an assignment left to U.S. military control. It was considered as a good plan of work by the international community, nevertheless, because of aspects out of the U.S. government control such as corruption and lack of efficiency, this program was unsuccessful and hardly affected the country.

Despite this, there is still a strong relationship between these countries due to the weakness of the Afghan government and the need of help it has. This kind of relationship allows Afghanistan to ask for American military presence when NATO's troops are scheduled to leave the country. Besides, the Afghan national militia can also get military training from one of the most powerful countries in terms of military capability. However, for the current president of the United States, Donald Trump, thinks that this kind of relationship does not help the United States at all, because he establishes that the US is doing everything to protect this vulnerable country while other countries are doing nothing.

#### *NATO - Afghanistan*

All members of NATO are considered as allied countries of Afghanistan, including Germany, France, England and Japan; these alliances are the key of its economy because they handle most of it thanks to their donations.

In December 16, 2014 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Afghan government signed an Agreement that specified the Status of NATO Forces and NATO personnel conducting mutually agreed NATO-led activities in Afghanistan.

#### *Pakistan - Afghanistan*

Due to their shared border, Afghanistan and Pakistan had held relations since the emergence of Pakistan in 1947. Their relation did not started in pacific ways because of actions taken by Afghanistan, which was being the only country to vote against the entrance of of Pakistan to the United Nations.

This actions left severe scars between each other, this resulting in further tensions that arose with the issues related to the war in Afghanistan, such as the lack of acceptance of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Pakistan support of Taliban forces inside Afghan territory and the refusal by the Afghan government to accept the international borders between this countries.

#### *United States - Pakistan*

The United States has accused Pakistan of supporting extremist groups. Though Pakistan became an allied during the called 'war against terrorism', the government has been supporting Taliban and insurgent groups in order to use them as influential outside factors in Afghanistan and India to defend its own interests, against the before president, Kazari. In 2014 the Pakistani ex-president, Musharraf made public the support to Taliban group by Pakistan to punish Afghan government for having helped India to betray Pakistan.

It's important to point out, that this oriental country was a strategy zone for Al-Qaeda to hide Osama Bin Laden in 2011 when the United States was operating a move to find him. Musharraf thinks that the new president of Afghanistan, Ashraf Ghani, is 'the last hope for peace in the region', however Taliban are still finding refuge in Pakistan, Therefore the trust U.S. government has on this country is almost null.

#### ***Conclusion***

In December 2016, the U.S. military reported that only a 64% o the country was under government control, while the other 36% is divided between ISIS and Taliban influence. All of this conflict points out the lack of efficiency U.S. policies have had in the country since its invention in 2001. The U.S. backed afghan government showed an important inability to make a sense of trust with their own people, this leading to a distrust of their own government and U.S. led forces which have been always present.

Afghanistan began to have an important role in the production of drugs, this making the population feel insecure due to the drug trafficking atmosphere and therefore questioning if the U.S. policies are really making any changes in the country. The lack of hope that the afghan populations sees in its inefficient government makes them turn to any sense of chance, this being the Taliban regime.

Also, Afghanistan has an important geopolitical position to all trades made between Asia's economical powers such as China and Japan, and Europe, and future instability in the country could lead to a massive humanitarian crisis such as the ones present in Libya or Syria, thus producing a matter of urgency in the solution of this conflict.

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## *Glossary*

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### **A**

**Afterwards:** After the time mentioned.

**Aid:** A voluntary transfer of resources from one country to another.

**Assault:** A violent attack.

### **B**

**Border:** Boundary between two nations.

### **D**

**Disputes:** to engage in argument.

### **E**

**Endorse:** To make public statement of your approval or support for something or someone.

### **H**

**Hostile:** marked by malevolence : having or showing unfriendly feelings.

### **I**

**Infrastructure:** The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

### **L**

**Lack:** Absence. The state of being without or not having enough of something.

## **P**

**Pledge:** A formal promise.

**Policies:** A definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions.

## **R**

**Reinstate:** To cause something to exist again.

## **S**

**Shipment:** Amount of something sent/ the act of sending them.

**Supply:** Things necessary for living.

**Severe:** Strict in judgment, discipline, or government.

## **T**

**Taliban:** A fundamentalist Islamic militia in Afghanistan.

## **U**

**Unravel:** To free from a complication or difficult.

## **W**

**Withdrew:** Take away from a place or remove.