

**XXXII**

**TECMUN Jr.**

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Counter-Terrorism  
Committee

XXXII TECMUN Jr.  
**Session Schedule**

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**Wednesday, November 13th**

Registration	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Break	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

**Thursday, November 14th**

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Break	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

**Friday, November 15th**

Seven Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eight Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Break	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

XXXII TECMUN Jr.

**General Agenda**

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*General Secretary: Paulo Souto Núñez*

**GENERAL COORDINATION**

*Subsecretary of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía*

*Supervisor of General Coordination for Media Content: Gabriel Morales Villanueva*

*Supervisor of General Coordination for co. Secretariat: Samuel Alejandro Herrera Tapia*

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*General Subsecretary: William Vázquez Hernández*

*Supervisor of General Coordination: Jennifer Montserrat Abonce Padilla*

**Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General**

*Presidente: Samantha Salgado Nájjar*

- A) Estrategias para frenar el desplazamiento masivo en el Sahel Central y en las subregiones de la zona a causa de la carencia de recursos vitales dentro de la región.
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la privación de los derechos humanos en la República de Colombia y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, haciendo énfasis en las acciones cometidas por el Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) colombiano.

**First Committee on Disarmament and International Security**

*President: Fátima Fuente del Campo González*

- A) Actions to curb the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear ambitions to enhance security cooperation among countries in East Asia and the United States of America to mitigate the risk of military nuclear conflicts.
- B) Strategies to eradicate illicit weapons' trafficking in Latin America and the United States of America to minimize the number of homicides and crime due to criminal organizations in the region.

**Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe**

*Presidente: Beatriz Mena Torres*

- A) Acciones para contrarrestar las implicaciones económicas en América Latina como consecuencia del lavado de activos, garantizando el crecimiento económico, con énfasis en la República Federativa de Brasil, la República de Haití y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
- B) Estrategias para asegurar un impulso y productividad en la región, abordando la cooperación internacional y proyectos regionales, para potenciar el desarrollo económico de la República de Chile y la República de Colombia.

**Committee on Enforced Disappearances**

*President: Daniela Alexa Alcántara Sosa*

- A) Actions to prevent enforced disappearances of migrants crossing the border between the United States of America and the United Mexican States in the presence of the Mexican Cartel, with emphasis on smuggling of migrants in the border state of Tamaulipas.

**B)** Measures to lower enforced disappearances due to human trafficking of women and children with emphasis on the People’s Republic of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the criminal Chinese groups known as the Chinese Triads.

**Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas**

*Presidente: Sofía Dominique Morin Anguiano*

**A)** Medidas para erradicar la crisis de salud de las mujeres, madres e infantes en la República Islámica de Afganistán tras el mandato talibán.

**B)** Mecanismos para deconstruir normas sexuales y de género en potencias coloniales con énfasis en salvaguardar los derechos reproductivos y salud sexual de la comunidad transgénero.

**Committee Against Torture**

*President: Eirik Alvin Otto Halvorsen de la Peña*

**A)** Measures to stop torture and other offences to human rights by the militant group Boko Haram in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

**B)** Strategies to eradicate actions of torture and crimes against humanity towards prisoners in penal institutions in the Arab Republic of Syria perpetrated by the prison personnel.

**United Nations Industrial Development Organization**

*President: Ana Mercado Garduño*

**A)** Measures to reduce air pollution as a consequence of the release of toxic substances in the region of South America focusing on the scarcity of sustainable pharmaceutical industrialization.

**B)** Actions to prevent unemployment due to economic crisis in agribusiness value chains located in Africa, emphasizing in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of South Africa.

**Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático**

*Presidente: Andrea Abigail Salazar López*

**A)** Medidas para frenar los cambios en el océano y la criosfera vinculados al cambio climático, procurando la seguridad de comunidades afectadas por el nivel del mar y deshielos en los polos.

**B)** Acciones para consolidar la modernización y reformación del uso de fósiles tradicionales hacia fuentes de energía sustentables y renovables con enfoque hacia el cumplimiento del cero neto.

**Organización de los Estados Americanos**

*Presidente: Paulette Mayen Alvarez*

**A)** Mecanismos para contrarrestar el uso erróneo de inteligencia artificial dentro del ciberespacio, con el objetivo de erradicar la piratería de información en la región de Latinoamérica.

**B)** Acciones para verificar el sistema electoral de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela para las elecciones presidenciales, con enfoque al Gobierno que integran la Iniciativa Democrática de España y las Américas (Grupo IDEA) y sus implicaciones sociales dentro de la población.

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*General Subsecretary: Miranda Senties Carmona*

*Supervisor Of General Coordination: María Fernanda Haro García*

### **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

*President: Guillermo Pacheco Infante*

**A)** Actions to combat the large-scale trafficking of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, between Eastern Asia and America, with an emphasis on the People's Republic of China and the United Mexican States.

**B)** Measures to combat drug trafficking via deep web platforms due to the ease of access, focusing on the European region.

### **Comité de los Derechos del Niño**

*President: María José Zárraga García*

**A)** Medidas para eliminar la explotación infantil en las minas de la República Democrática del Congo debido a la crisis económica y la falta de regulaciones públicas.

**B)** Estrategias para contrarrestar el reclutamiento de niños por parte de grupos armados en la República Federal de Somalia debido al actual conflicto armado civil.

### **Office of Legal Affairs**

*President: Amaya López de Uralde Argüelles*

**A)** Measures to guarantee national security in the Republic of Haiti due to the presence of gangs, caused by the civil conflict.

**B)** Strategies to assure political freedom in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar given the current increase of tensions due to the military coup of 2021.

### **Departamento de Asuntos Políticos y Consolidación de la Paz**

*Presidente: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez*

**Tópico único)** Procedimientos para favorecer el diálogo y mediación en el actual conflicto armado entre la Federación Rusa y Ucrania.

### **Histórica Organización para la Prohibición de Armas Químicas**

*Presidente: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua*

**A)** Medidas para detectar y destruir arsenales químicos en el Estado de Libia tras la caída del régimen de Muamar Gadafi. (2011-2014)

**B)** Estrategias para investigar y prevenir el uso de armamento químico en la República del Sudán enfatizando el conflicto de Darfur. (2003-2014)

### **Organisation Mondiale de la Santé**

*Président: Emiliano Melchor Romo*

**A)** Mesures pour garantir le bien-être des enfants et des femmes qui allaitent dans la bande de Gaza en raison du conflit et de son impact sur leurs systèmes de santé.

**B)** Stratégies pour aider les femmes et les filles de la République du Yémen face à l'impact de la crise humanitaire, en donnant la priorité à la garantie de leurs droits et à la réduction des effets sur leur vie quotidienne.

**Unión Africana**

*Presidente: Leonardo García Mercado*

**A)** Medidas para contrarrestar la crisis alimentaria y sus efectos en la población africana, con énfasis en el Cuerno de África, y la región central y occidental del continente.

**B)** Medidas para mejorar la infraestructura en el comercio intraafricano dentro del Zona de Libre Comercio Continental Africana (AfCFTA) debido a su limitante económica.

**Historical Commission on the Status of Women**

*President: Abril Valdés Calva*

**A)** Measures to eradicate the forced abortion and female infanticide with emphasis in People's Republic of China and the Republic of India. (2007 - 2014)

**B)** Strategies to eliminate discrimination and family violence against women in the Arab Republic of Egypt including spousal abuse and female genital mutilation. (1996)

**Mercado Común del Sur**

*Presidente: Daniela Melian Briseño González*

**A)** Medidas para disminuir el impacto del cambio climático en la seguridad alimentaria con énfasis en la República Federativa de Brasil.

**B)** Estrategias para combatir la desigualdad de género en el ámbito laboral y educativo con énfasis en la República del Paraguay y la República del Ecuador.

**SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS**

*General Subsecretary: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero*

*Supervisor of General Coordination: Aarón Badillo Aguilar*

**International Law Commission**

*President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate*

**A)** Measures to enhance the legal response, creating a balance between national sovereignty and international justice; taking as a starting point the case of Omar Al-Bashir, the Republic of the Sudan's longtime ruler, accused of genocide.

**B)** Actions to reduce the impact of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum approved by the European Union, which infringes the international migration law management regime and represents a threat to refugees and asylum seekers leading to forced displacement from Africa.

**Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte**

*Presidente: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz*

**A)** Estrategias para contrarrestar la crisis de seguridad migratoria y de refugiados provocada por los conflictos y la inestabilidad en las fronteras meridionales del Mar Egeo, haciendo hincapié en el tráfico ilegal de personas y las redes delictivas.

**B)** Mecanismos para frenar la militarización del Mar Negro y el Mar Báltico debido a la lucha por la influencia creada en el conflicto ucraniano entre miembros de la OTAN y la

Federación Rusa, a fin de salvaguardar, gestionar y cooperar en conjunto para la seguridad marítima.

### **Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica**

*Presidente: Dulce Regina Ramos Redonda*

- A) Medidas para prevenir accidentes y proteger centrales ante ataques nucleares con énfasis en el reciente caso de Zaporíyia.
- B) Estrategias para promover la accesibilidad a la energía nuclear con fines médicos, con énfasis en zonas rurales de África Subsahariana.

### **International Criminal Police Organization**

*President: Ana Paula García López*

- A) Strategies to combat illicit attacks due to the business and sale of counterfeit medicines in Africa, with emphasis on improving security measures and regulatory compliance.
- B) Actions to counter cybercrime and cyber attacks in the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on the strength and enhancement of cybersecurity measures.

### **Consejo de Seguridad**

*Presidente: Paulina de la Victoria Patiño*

- A) Estrategias para resolver y prevenir un conflicto armado entre la República Popular de China y la República de China ocasionado por los desacuerdos en torno a la unificación del territorio con énfasis en las provocaciones existentes en el estrecho de Taiwán.
- B) Acciones para frenar las constantes tensiones militares en el Mar Amarillo ocasionadas por el latente conflicto entre la República Democrática Popular de Corea y la República de Corea.

### **Counter-Terrorism Committee**

*President: Renata Monroy Montalvo*

- A) Strategies to halt the recruitment and radicalization of members for extremist groups with a focus on countering the influence of the ISIS group in the Middle East.
- B) Measures to strive against the organizational structure of extremist attacks led by the Lashkar-e-Taiba entity, with emphasis on South Asia.

### **Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción**

*Presidente: María José Parra Meza*

- A) Medidas para neutralizar la crisis política dentro de la región del Reino de Tailandia, como consecuencia del conflicto institucional dentro de la región.
- B) Acciones para criminalizar la corrupción de alto nivel por parte de funcionarios públicos ocasionada por inestabilidad gubernamental en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

### **World Bank**

*President: Gabriel Salazar Valdovinos*

- A) Strategies to establish post-conflict reconstruction in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, aiming to reactivate the economy and restore the damages caused by the Tigray civil warlike conflict.

**B)** Strategies to prioritize the economic and social development in the Republic of Haiti, emphasizing on improving the life quality, as political instability and natural disasters have stopped their development.

**Corte Internacional de Justicia**

*Presidente: Yésika Pamela García Trejo*

**A) Aplicación de la Convención contra la Tortura y Otros Tratos o Penas Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes** (Canadá y Reino de los Países Bajos v. República Árabe Siria).

**B) Incidente aéreo del 8 de enero de 2020** (Canadá, Reino de Suecia, Ucrania y Reino Unido v. República Islámica de Irán).



*“You must be the change you wish to see in the world.”*

*-Mahatma Gandhi*

Dear delegate,

Welcome to this model of the United Nations where you will participate as an important member of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and you will solve global extremist problems. For my part, I must say that I am very excited to enter this new experience with you where I hope you enjoy all its facets. Your participation in this model is very important, it involves extensive research work on the topics to be discussed and the opportunity for debates and exchange of ideas with the other delegations with the aim of reaching an agreement on the problems to be addressed.

Although it can be said that my experience at TECMUN is relatively short, it has been very significant for all the skills it has allowed me to develop. My first model was in 2023 when I was in my third semester of high school where my curiosity grew and encouraged me to get involved in this beautiful community. One of the great challenges I faced was being able to overcome the fear of speaking in public and expressing and defending my opinions on the issues being discussed; But as I said before, the extensive research work that is carried out for each topic gives you the necessary tools to achieve it. At TECMUN all opinions and points of view are important and if you keep an open mind and respect towards the other delegations, you will discover that sharing those opinions and points of view to build a common goal is always more enriching than frightening. My responsibility and commitment as part of this committee is to achieve a collaborative environment where any data, opinion and resolution that you contribute during the days of the model will be respected and valued. In addition, I hope that you can consider me as a support that will move heaven, earth and sea to try to solve any difficulty that may arise.

As an addition to this, I would like to say that if it is your first TECMUN, you will enjoy it, who knows, maybe it will become one of the best stages of your life; or maybe not, but the most important thing is that you make the moments and experiences in this model beautiful memories. Without further ado, have fun and enjoy this TECMUN Jr!

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Renata Monroy Montalvo  
President for the Counter-Terrorism Committee for the  
XXXII TECMUN Jr.

# Background

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), a subsidiary body of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), was adopted on September 28, 2001; all 15 Security Council members were requested to implement initiatives in order to strengthen their legal and institutional abilities against terrorism pursuits. This entity, in response to the September 11 extremist attack in the United States of America, seeks as its main objective to criminalize the financing of terrorism, suppress the provision of refuge to extremists and cooperate with other governments through the process of investigation, detection, arrest and extradition of those involved in such crimes. In the same way, the UNSC established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to oversee the procedure of the resolutions implementation.

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## Faculties

With the objective of counteracting terrorists acts through international support, the Counter-Terrorism Committee has the capacity to:

- Coordinate border security and timely information-sharing through the national, regional, and international levels;
- Exchange information through a database system that includes advanced passenger data, names and biometric features, along with a list of known and suspected extremists;
- Countering the financing of terrorism to maintain the security of the Member States as well as the economic development and financial market stability;
- Supports legislative development, training and technical assistance of policies to suit the legal frameworks;

- Deny safe haven to suspects as well as freezing funds to people involved in terrorist acts or under investigation.

## Topic A

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Strategies to halt the recruitment and radicalization of members for extremist groups, with a focus on countering the influence of the ISIS group in the Middle East

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*By: Renata Monroy Montalvo, Daniela Zistecatl Díaz and Nuri Valentina Galindo Gutiérrez*

## ***Introduction***

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), is a global Salafist jihadist group; an Iraqi extremist network led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. This organization in 2004 joined forces with Al-Qaeda to create its predecessor: Al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI); later in 2013, AQI renamed itself as ISIS, operating predominantly in the North and East of the Syrian Arab Republic and the North of the Republic of Iraq. By the end of 2015, ISIS became known internationally as one of the largest and most infamous extremist organizations in history. Over time, the fall of traditional regimes and the rise of regions lacking effective governance have provided a suitable zone for extremist organizations. The Middle East remains a hub for dogmatism<sup>1</sup> that serves as a platform to generate global instability and violence.

ISIS, in addition to being known for its human rights abuses and large-scale warlike conflict crimes, has demonstrated great adaptability by employing various novel models and approaches to attract a large number of recruits. A recruit refers to the individual who has recently joined an organization and is not yet fully trained or experienced; however, most extremists also receive training. Recruiting members of militant groups involves meticulous and clandestine steps to fulfill the organization's objective. This activity, although strategic and efficient, often requires a lot of time since they depend largely on human resources to maintain their current members and acquire new ones. On the other hand, factors such as sustained military pressure from the West, the group's unusual brutality and its territorial base in the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic; which provided it with resources and a secure operating environment, have significantly influenced its strategy of recruitment.

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<sup>1</sup> **Dogmatism:** Behavior and attitudes that are dogmatic; being certain that your beliefs are right and that others should accept them, without paying attention to evidence or other opinions. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

## ***Background***

The Islamic State, first known as a group composed of Al Qaeda members that fought in the uprising<sup>2</sup> in the Republic of Iraq, traveled to the Syrian Arab Republic to establish a new Al Qaeda affiliate, known as the Nusra Front in 2011. Two years later in 2013, then-IS leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi declared the merger of the Islamic State and the Nusra Front, creating the actual ISIS group. Even so, despite the union of both forces, Al Qaeda rejected Baghdadi's inclusion, causing the end of its alliances in 2014. This act caused a new beginning for the organization that established eight provinces throughout South Asia, North Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, where their operations as a radical group began under the command of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

ISIS's Salafist jihadist ideology views state and religion as inevitably linked, so that all political and government decisions must be predicated on strict interpretations of Sharia law; this is seen as the ideal form of divine guidance to Muslims. Likewise, it seeks to provide stable governance where an appropriate ideology is fostered among its people, satisfying basic needs such as their security and livelihood. Its methodology seeks; through ideological narratives, to understand the glory of life in the caliphate (monarchy form of governance) and the vast life of those who live on its territory. This narrative promotes the message of convincing individuals through arguments and images of the atrocities supposedly committed by enemies of Islam in the pursuit<sup>3</sup> of a sacred goal, where the fight against their adversaries is the assured objective for this purpose. Finally, the expansion of this organization is based on warlike conflicts of attrition<sup>4</sup> towards territories such as the Middle East where it foments local conflicts and political tension that benefit it; fulfilling

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<sup>2</sup> **Uprising:** (against something) A situation in which a group of people join together in order to fight against the people who are in power. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>3</sup> **Pursuit:** The act of looking for or trying to get something. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>4</sup> **Attrition:** A process of making somebody/something, especially your enemy, weaker by repeatedly attacking them or creating problems for them. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

their main objective to directly capture and govern the territory of interest, where its caliphate establishes judicial systems, schools, social services, and local governments. In conclusion, this entity uses brutality through many members of its Sunni community and has come to participate in mass deprivation of lives of both Yazidis and Shiites as well as in mass executions in public gatherings such as those realized in theaters and cafes in Paris by the end of 2015.

### ***Operational organization of ISIS members***

The ISIS group, furthermore of being an extremist group, is also a political and military organization that maintains a radical ideological interpretation of the Islam. Its ideology is based on Salafist jihadism, which emphasizes the writings and thoughts of the Islamic jurist Ibn Taymiyya and the ideologue Sayyid Qutb, who determined anything other than strict compliance with Sharia law to be un-Islamic. Followers of this doctrine are usually divided into three categories: purists, activists, and violent. This ones, better known as jihadists, are notorious for their targeted homicides, improvised explosive devices, ambushes<sup>5</sup>, military-style assaults, kidnappings, and suicide attacks focused on the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Because of this, ISIS acts as a semi-federated organization, meaning it has a central command and regional autonomy that creates a structure which enables them to execute their operations efficiently. Likewise, this group has a coordinated outreach method that promotes the distribution of religious pamphlets, the delivery of sermons, and the creation of study sessions in local populations to convey their interpretation of Islam. To ensure that this prevails, the central government maintains authority over the religious police, designed to promote virtue and prevent the manifestation of disobedience and the instigation of Muslims

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<sup>5</sup> **Ambushes:** The act of hiding and waiting for somebody and then making a surprise attack on them. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

towards well-being; for this reason, this body is responsible for issuing a weekly report on the violations generated towards its ideology. In consequence, when ISIS takes control of a new territory, it establishes an Islamic judicial system where the moral basis of its structure is highlighted in contrast to the corrupt structures it replaces; becoming considered as positive. Therefore, although ISIS is an extremist group with a state-type organization, useful when conquering new territories due to its structured composition; it also leaves it with few allied states and a bureaucracy that limits its ability to adapt and evolve in the face of international pressure.

### ***Financing methods***

In the 21st century, the rise of extremist networks has blurred the lines between extremism and conventional crimes, and in some cases they have merged to create a nexus between crime and radicalism. ISIS, like its predecessor AQI, is considered self-sufficient and not dependent or indebted to external states as it exploits political situations and security vulnerabilities in the Middle East to generate financing. Their control of territory, their arduous use of communication technologies, and their shocking brutal methods, make them a unique extremist entity. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, earns a substantial amount of its income from criminal activities such as extortion in the form of taxes, kidnappings, robberies, counterfeiting<sup>6</sup> of pharmaceutical products, extortion, smuggling of oil, weapons, people, and antiques, along with protection charges against civilians in case of violence activities that they themselves originate. These pursuits generate a high income that is divided to cover the expansion and communication needs of this organism.

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<sup>6</sup> **Counterfeiting:** The crime of making an exact copy of something in order to trick people into thinking that it is the real thing. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).



Financial strength, which depends on maintaining sufficient safe havens, evading financial controls, and sustaining global connectivity, is key for this militant group to continue being a worldwide threat. The Global Coalition Against Daesh, founded in September 2014, is an association created by 87 members that seeks to degrade the capabilities of Daesh (Arabic acronym for ISIS), preventing the flow of foreign extremists fighters across borders; supporting the stabilization and restoration of essential public services and countering the group's propaganda. In spite of this, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq remain to be the center of this organization. In June 2023, the United States of America forces conducted joint operations with the Iraqi Security Service, resulting in the homicide or capture of commanders, fighters, and affiliates of the ISIS group; degrading its ability to plan and carry out their attacks. Despite its losses, this militancy organization has access to significant funds estimated between 10 and 20 million USD.

Eventually, ISIS networks continue to blackmail local populations as part of their effort to continue exerting influence over them. Furthermore, members of this unit continue to receive contributions from sympathizers with similar ideologies through informal transfers of funds; most of them in cash and some in liquid assets. Nevertheless, more ISIS supporters are testing the use of virtual credits to raise and transfer funds to different territories under their control. In response, dozens of countries have taken steps to regulate and supervise virtual platforms, chasing down the financial support for these organizations.

### *Acquisition of weapons*

The extremist group ISIS has a significant number of ammunition and a large arsenal of warlike equipment designed and manufactured in more than 25 countries; equivalent to a well-equipped military force. The obtaining of this started in 2003 when during the invasion of the United States of America, citizens and the new emergence of armed groups looted<sup>7</sup> the

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<sup>7</sup> **Looted:** To steal something (from somebody/something). (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

munitions depots of the Iraqi military forces and police; all this while coalition forces struggled to maintain control of military arsenals. Currently, most of the equipment that was transferred with one million infantry weapons to the Iraqi armed forces by the members of the coalition, are considered missing and unknown. On the other hand, the black market has prospered, making it easier for armed groups operating in the Middle East, such as the so-called ISIS, to obtain weapons and ammunition.

With this equipment, ISIS has committed serious human rights abuses throughout the territory under its military control, which is against inhabitants who do not share their ideology. According to a report by Amnesty International, thousands of weapons sent to the Republic of Iraq have been perceived to have been lost. (Amnesty International, 2017). Likewise, over the past 10 consecutive years, Iraqi governments have made large arms purchases, starting with thousands of small munitions from the People's Republic of China and later from the United States of America. However, today all roads, transportation, and illicit actors that have helped the empowerment of this organization are known.

Based on another report published by Amnesty International, there is a large overlap between the types of armaments currently used by ISIS and the inventory of the Iraqi military forces. (Amnesty International, 2017). This association has carried out an analysis of the weapons based on videos and images released by the extremist group itself, from which it has been possible to catalog the collection of artillery and military evidence in the group's possession. This organism has also been linked to military equipment through the capture or sale of Syrian military arsenal and equipment supplied to armed opposition groups in the Syrian Arab Republic by countries such as the Republic of Turkey, the Gulf countries, and the United States of America. Lastly, the quantity and variety of weapons ultimately shows decades of firearms transfers to the Republic of Iraq, including the country's corruption, which has been a vital element in the loss of control of all those supplies.

### ***Optimization of operations through the use of innovative technologies***

Its recruitment system is based on three pillars: attracting people at a young age, radicalizing prisoners, and exploiting social networks. This occurs both among minors and adults in family and neighborhood environments. ISIS's effective communication strategy generates young people, most of them in their adolescent stage, to abandon their families and their lifestyles to join these remote communities that participate in warlike conflicts. Because of this, the organism has established solid communication and transit networks that link different regions and drive the effectiveness of social engineering, in addition to refining its narrative.

The integration of social media and technology by ISIS in their recruitment and propaganda efforts has significantly enhanced their ability to recruit globally and maintain a steady flow of new members to sustain their operations. Since this group can now reach, manipulate, recruit and instruct people effortlessly from their residences and merely tapping their gadgets, they have decisively taken advantage of innovative technologies and communication tools at their disposal to optimize its operations. This body has adopted a sophisticated approach to attracting and indoctrinating recruits by manipulating digital platforms to broadcast its propaganda as well as its instructional content. As a result of the implementation of social networks, ISIS members are potential candidates worldwide without physical presence; creating a vast pool of recruits and supporters that allows them to extend their influence, while avoiding the detection of domestic security agencies.

### ***International response***

As a countermeasure to minimize the extremists attacks by ISIS, the Global Coalition to Defeat Daesh/ISIS, was created in 2014 with the participation of countries from America, Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia, Oceania, and other institutions as the European Union, the

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Arab League, and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States. This organization, with the cooperation of the State Department Counterterrorism Bureau of the United States of America, is committed to obstruct the group's capabilities by dismantling its networks beyond the Republic of Iraq and Syrian Arab Republic; its main objectives are to weaken ISIS's financing and economic base, the prevention of foreign fighters' flow across borders, the stabilization and reformation of public services in areas liberated by this entity, and the reduction of the group's propaganda. The Coalition, together with the government of the Republic of Iraq, seek the neutralization through humanitarian efforts to reassemble people's lives; by means of this, military operations to clear neighborhoods of mines and restore basic services such as water, electricity, and education have been performed to recover their homes. In the same way, the Coalition has significantly supported the Syrian Arab Republic to restore their local security forces; all this with the assistance of the United Nations Security Council resolution 2254, that establishes the well coordination among the community, and advocates the strengthening of governance with an inclusive participation of representatives from local residents.

To continue exhorting forces against this body, the Coalition sustains the use of their formed alliances such as the existing Coalition Force Command in Tampa to release ISIS-held territory; demonstrating better military presence. Besides, the Coalition Foreign Terrorist Fighters Working Group, in coordination with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Turkey, and the State of Kuwait, serves as an international platform that encourages the provision of travel to foreigners suspected of being extremists, and interrupts their financial support and weakens the group's international and regional cooperation mechanisms. In response to this entity, more than 69 countries have generated laws that criminalize extremist activities abroad and have managed to arrest a large number of

combatants; likewise, the UN has provided INTERPOL with more than 25,000 profiles of foreign fighters; generating a discharge of the law to identify and interrupt their transit networks. Equally important, the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism; a forum that prevents extremists from exploiting digital platforms, coordinates with the Coalition's Communications Working Group to degrade ISIS's propaganda and generate resilience over vulnerable audiences; as a result of this efforts, in October 2017, the ISIS's propaganda profit was an 85% less than the one in August 2015. Conclusively, to achieve an environment that ensures the respect of citizens human rights and a safe way of life, the collaboration of international and regional partners, such as the governments of the most affected regions, like those in the Middle East and the CTC, are indispensable.

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## **Topic B**

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Measures to strive against the organizational structure of extremist attacks led by the Lashkar-e-Taiba entity, with emphasis on South Asia

## ***Introduction***

In the last years after the Covid-19 pandemic, the South Asian area entered into a setback on their progress that resulted in severe poverty and lack of governance; leaving an adequate environment for the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LT) group to take control of this territory. At their highest, this entity has been generating oppression over the South Asian population with its threats and manipulations; furthermore, they have been influencing at an international, regional, and national level. This organism created in the 1990s was first a military unit for the Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad; an Islamic missionary group that started in 1980 as an association against the Soviets located in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Moreover, this entity is known as one of the biggest and most efficient paramilitary groups that has carried out several attacks against Indian troops and civilians in the states of Jammu and Kashmir. Likewise, assaults such as the one from November 26 to 29, 2008 in Mumbai, where the financial center of the Republic of India was strike, leaving more than 160 casualties, or the ambushes<sup>8</sup> on July 11, 2006 against several trains near Mumbai; caused the United Nations (UN) to qualify LT as an international extremist network.

All these activities have resulted in the LT organization to create training camps, schools, and other medical facilities in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which portrayed themselves as a welfare organization in the eyes of many Pakistanis. This body has a systematic structure that consists of a top-down hierarchy headed by its founder Hafiz Saeed. Their fundings comes from diverse groups in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Islamic charities from Middle East countries. Additionally, their composition allows them to avoid legal punishment since their money is passed through institutions of public services such as education and healthcare centers.

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<sup>8</sup> **Ambushes:** The act of hiding and waiting for somebody and then making a surprise attack on them. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

## *Settings*

The LT organization, despite being one of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan primeval and most high-powered jihadi groups, was first noticed after the previously mentioned multi-targeted attack on November 2008 in Mumbai, where after that, this group started to enter the Al Qaeda course. Al Qaeda, known as a wide-ranging Islamist militant association, created in the second half of 1980s by Osama bin Laden, has the ideological network of bracing the Muslims fight against the Soviet Union during the Afghan War; time later, it became one of the most notable extremist entities worldwide due to its September 11, 2001 attack. On the other hand, LT kept on using the lack of military and police force at its convenience, generating instability among the region and gaining recognition by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) group as a well mediator. Moving now to 1984, Zaki-ur Rehman Lakhvi, the then commander behind the Mumbai's assaults, created a small group of Ahl-e-Hadith Muslims to counter the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan forces; this individuals had a Salafist orientation, meaning that their ideology was to reinstate into a pure form of the understanding of Islam. Even though this organization was founded by 17 members, Abdullah Azzam was the most notable since he was Osama bin Laden's first mentor and the one responsible for the influence all over foreign fighters during the 1980s; for not being more, he also headed the Maktab al-Khidmat (the primary conduct for external volunteers) and was considered as a predecessor of Al Qaeda.

Their main objective is the liberation of Jammu and Kashmir states from Indian control, as well as the expansion of their principles of Ahl-e-Hadith Islam all over the country. This doctrine emerges from the point that not all Pakistani's citizens live under their conviction; giving as result jihadis capable of carrying out atrocities in order to ensure that Muslim holy lands are colonized with pure believers. With this in mind, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan provided support to LT at the early 1990s in view of the fact that militants shared

ethno-linguistic characteristics with the populations of Rajouri and Poonch, where the ISIS extremist group planned to expand the conflict, along with the Muslim mass in the region. In addition, the Ahl-e-Hadith have evolved in the last decades and is compared with the organization of the Deobandi movement which is based on the Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam, a political association that was aligned with the Pakistan Peoples Party in the 1993 elections.

As their menaces over individuals increased, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan continued to support militant proxies<sup>9</sup>; on their majority jihadi operations. Nevertheless, President Pervez Musharraf took the decision to join forces with the United States of America and opposed the Al Qaeda and Taliban organizations; after that, the government alliance with LT ended. However, these tensions continued after the 9/11 attack and the extremist body proceeded with the liberation of LT members in Kashmir; focusing their warlike conflict in the Republic of India, where the expansion of their ideology of the Ahl-e-Hadith Islam was reaching a larger audience. On the other hand, a Taliban consortium<sup>10</sup> against the United States of America was created and facilitated the outbreak on the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan battle ground for the Lashkar-e-Taiba members.

### ***Territory expansion***

The Lashkar-e-Taiba entity, due to its global ambitions, is considered as the second most dangerous extremist group fulfilling in the South Asian area after Al Qaeda. The increase of territory became a vital element for LT in 1994 when they started to seek for better infrastructure to expand themselves, and thus be able to operate on land. For this reason, they began their attacks to debilitate the economic growth of the Republic of India, as well as to damage the national confidence in the country's political system; threatening their society and

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<sup>9</sup> **Proxies:** The authority that you give to somebody to do something for you, when you cannot do it yourself. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>10</sup> **Consortium:** A group of people, countries, companies, etc. who are working together on a particular project. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

provoking rivalries. On the other hand, although most of their interventions are focused on the Indian area, its aspirations are even higher; nevertheless, the recognition of those assaults and the support of the ISIS group to the LT unit, has been important for the group's recognition.

In spite of the fact that this organization predominantly focused most of their performances in Jammu and Kashmir, it also created affiliations with more Islamist extremist bodies in partnership with few nearby urban areas such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. By then, the state support was increasing, and some years later, according to a New America Foundation's report, they were operating in more than 70 buildings, most of them known as district offices. All of these departments were somehow related to the Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad movement, yet none of them were under investigation on behalf of that at the beginning of the 21st century, they were considered as medical camps, healthcare services, and schools. These infrastructures included the Department of Dawa, the Department of Education, the Department of Construction of Mosques and Madrassas, the Department of Finance, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Media and Propagation, the Dar-ul-Andalus Department of Publishing, the Department of Social Welfare, the Doctor's Wing, the Teachers' Wing, the Students' Wing, the Women's Wing, and the Farmers' and Workers' Wing (New America Foundation, 2011).

Because of this, a parliament was established between different department heads and leaders along Lahore, Muzaffarabad, Muridke, Sindh, and even in isolated and distant zones; where it was finally agreed to oversee all the group's operations, finding more than 2,200 offices beyond the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This territorial expansion opened the way for innumerable attacks, including the blasts<sup>11</sup> in New Delhi, and the incursion<sup>12</sup> against the Indian Institute of Science campus in Bangalore in 2005; or the Varanasi assault in 2006 that

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<sup>11</sup> **Blasts:** An explosion or a powerful movement of air caused by an explosion. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>12</sup> **Incursion:** A sudden attack on a place by foreign armies, etc. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

caused 21 victims and 62 injured. As a consequence, the violent strikes against those areas, portrayed the ideologies of the Islamic extremism that menaces the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the United States of America. In addition, the political body based in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was the one that had the responsibility and commitment to make the most relevant decisions about the group's activities; therefore, the arrests made in Baghdad throughout March and April were the clue to linking LT and other Islamic groups, who fight in opposition to the United States of America military forces in the Republic of Iraq. Another significant matter to its territory enlargement is their ideology based on the continually fight against Jewish people; this twisted world view led to the torture of Jewish members at the Chabad center at Nariman House in Mumbai in 2008. Eventually, Hafiz Saeed integrated some of his relatives into very high positions so that they had even more control and power over certain decisions, for example the formation of the Jihad against the infidels<sup>13</sup>, which has presence in more than 21 countries worldwide.

### ***Modus operandi***

This body, also known as Army of the Righteous, is organized in a quasi-military form, meaning a structure that has similarities with the police department which includes a simple chain of command, with an emphasis on the obedience to direct orders; almost identical to the arrangement between ISIS and Al Qaeda. Their strategy consists of ideological and practical abilities, where LT sees itself as an organization that addresses national grievances<sup>14</sup>, largely the conflict in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan where its involvement in Kashmir has a local-regional ideological dimension. This philosophy seeks to merge Kashmir with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and thereby liberate the Muslim community of the oppression of

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<sup>13</sup> **Infidels:** Used in some religions, especially in the past, to refer in a disapproving way to people who do not follow that religion. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>14</sup> **Grievances:** Something that you think is unfair and that you complain or protest about; a feeling that you have been badly treated. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).



the nonbelievers. This regionalized analytical context of LT's operations must be recognized when considering its attacks on the Republic of India; however, LT's preoccupation with the Republic of India also shows its operational limitations. Although LT is not yet capable of executing large-scale attacks beyond its immediate reach in South Asia, it is important to emphasize Hafiz Saeed's thinking, which seeks to outbreak<sup>15</sup> targets outside the Indian subcontinent.

Furthermore, the 2008 Mumbai ambushes have demonstrated the group's potential, revealing its ability to sow<sup>16</sup> chaos and hysteria (European Foundation for South Asian Studies, 2024). The aggressions are exemplary in terms of the entity's tactics and operational capabilities, exemplifying great skill in obtaining smuggled<sup>17</sup> weapons, such as AK-47 assault rifles, hand grenades, and smaller firearms which don't require prior military training. Likewise, this entity is capable of manufacturing improvised explosive devices that also do not require previous knowledge of volatile weapon constructions. This combination of light firearms and explosive devices has allowed LT to generate rapid attacks aimed at bars or hotels where they guarantee a large number of victims without encountering significant opposition forces. Due to their sophisticated planning, different squads of the group can reach multiple easy objectives at the same time, thus instilling maximum fear in the population. Moreover, the radicalized ideological background of the muggers<sup>18</sup> implies their ultimate sacrifice, where extremists seek to inflict the greatest possible damage, regardless of whether they deceased in the process.

This organism is sponsored directly or indirectly by the Pakistani state as it has formed an important part of its financing system. This information, even though not

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<sup>15</sup> **Outbreak:** The sudden start of something unpleasant, especially violence or a disease. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>16</sup> **Sow:** To plant or spread seeds in or on the ground. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>17</sup> **Smuggled:** To take, send or bring goods or people secretly and illegally into or out of a country, etc. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>18</sup> **Mugger:** A person who threatens or attacks somebody in order to steal their money, jewellery, etc., especially in a public place. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

completely verified due to the silence of the State, has ratified the power of the extremist group over the country's ruling capacity. Besides, though partially legal public social welfare structures; LT affiliates have managed to channel their funds through private contributors, local companies, and even organized crime networks, creating a funding arrangement linked to ISIS, but that is increasingly independent. Additionally, LT is supported by private benefactions<sup>19</sup> from the Gulf States and abroad Pakistani communities located in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Another form of loaning<sup>20</sup> for this entity is through agriculture production, where they managed to establish themselves in economic grids, facilitating its rise as an independent radicalist syndicate through its affiliates companies.

Finally, their recruitment methods involve practices such as the kidnapping of young people from their villages, depriving them of their freedom and families. These kids are trained in different fields; some of them are in charge of cleaning the dishes and the training area, others are skilled to fight or to become informants, and even though some of them became perpetrators of suicide attacks; all of them with the same indoctrination of the pure Islam that is taught by senior members of the extremist organization. These young people are attracted to this radical entity over education centers, where they are deceived and their opportunity of survival relies on joining this movement and the good follow-up of it. In addition to this, although most children are captured between the ages of 12 and 16, others are recruited since they were babies; this to ensure the well understanding of the LT Ahl-e-Hadith Islam, as well as to avoid rebellions in the future.

### ***Solution actions***

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<sup>19</sup> **Benefactions:** A gift, usually of money, that is given to a person or an organization in order to do good. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

<sup>20</sup> **Loaning:** To lend something to somebody, especially money. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

The attacks caused by Lashkar-e-Taiba have had a great weight on international responses, where the UN in its resolution 1267 designated that any entity associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban, would be sanctioned by the freezing of assets, the prohibiting customs passes, and in the same way illegally transported weapons would be seized<sup>21</sup>. On the other hand, the United States of America has designated LT as an FTO, meaning a Foreign Terrorist Organization, making it illegal for member of the country to provide material support to this organization; where in which case services are provided, this organism will also freeze its budget deficit and invalidate any type of transaction. Moving to the European Union, where support for this entity is similarly prohibited, and the stopping of funds is also a preventive form; it also takes other measures such as tracking these capital to arrest any foreign collaborator of the extremist group. Likewise, the Republic of India; despite being one of the countries most affected by LT, has taken sanction actions such as the detention and execution of agents, as well as the undertaking of military operations with this organizational infrastructure to weaken its power in the region.

Moreover, diplomatic efforts in the Republic of India have generated pressure on the Pakistani government to also propose operations averse the group; where despite these repressive operations towards the group, many people still consider these actions to be temporary and deficient. Other countries such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Commonwealth of Australia, and Canada have also generated international response against collaborators living in those regions, punishing them with confinement. The Financial Action Task Force, has played an important role in frightening the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to improve its countermeasures against extremist financing. This assembling aims to arrest collaborating members, as well as to stop the flow of funds directed towards radical groups. These countermeasures generated in opposition to the LT

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<sup>21</sup> **Seize:** To take somebody/something in your hand suddenly and using force. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

organization have demonstrated that the combination of diplomatic and legal forces, as well as intelligence cooperation designed to dismantle international operational structures, are essential elements for the eradication of extremist entities.

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**Glosary of Forbidden Words**

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***Forbidden Words***

*Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects*

<b>Forbidden Words</b>	<b>Permitted equivalent</b>
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War <sup>22</sup>	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay	Yes or agree
Black <sup>23</sup>	African American

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<sup>22</sup> The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

<sup>23</sup> The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.



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**Glosary for Resolution Projects**

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***Preambulatory Phrases***

*Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.*

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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***Operative Clauses***

*Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.*

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts

***Personal notes***

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