

XXIX TecMUN

North Atlantic Treaty Organization





XXIX TecMUN

HORARIO DE SESIONES

Lunes 28 de abril

Registro	8:00 – 9:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Primera Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Segunda Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Tercera Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

Martes 29 de abril

Panel de Discusión	8:00 – 9:30 hrs
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 hrs
Cuarta Sesión	10:00 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Quinta Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Sexta Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

Miércoles 30 de abril

Séptima Sesión	8:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Octava Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Novena Sesión	13:00 – 14:30 hrs
Comida	14:30 – 16:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Clausura	16:00 – 17:30 hrs



XXIX TecMUN Sr.
Agenda

"Sólo en las manos del hombre está el destino de la humanidad"

Secretario General: Aldo Adrián Acosta Medina

ASAMBLEA GENERAL
Subsecretaría General: Carla Denise Paucic Osorio

Asamblea General Plenaria

Presidente: Zajari Almaraz Quintana

- A) Infracción radical egipcia en contra de migrantes refugiados sirios como forma de represión y crímenes dentro de éste y otros países de Medio Oriente.
- B) Inestabilidad política y enfrentamientos militares dentro de Sudán del Sur, resultante de tensiones étnicas, culturales y diplomáticas.

Primera Comisión en Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

Presidente: Juan Ramón Díaz Maldonado

- A) Acuerdos entre la OTAN y la Federación Rusa en busca de la paz y regulación de armamento peligroso en Medio Oriente.
- B) Consolidación del régimen establecido en el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en América Latina y el Caribe.

Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales Culturales y Humanitarios

Presidente: Gabriela Zaragoza Meza

- A) Convenio del Consejo de Europeo sobre prevención y lucha contra la violencia de mujeres y la violencia doméstica.
- B) Violación de los derechos humanos dentro de las cárceles de América Latina.

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados

Presidente: Uriel Trejo Pecero

- A) Desplazamiento de grupos congoleños a Uganda debido al conflicto M23, medidas para la protección de estos grupos y posible erradicación del conflicto.
- B) Medidas de protección a refugiados centroafricanos y resolución al conflicto de la República Centroafricana.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

President: Juan Carlos Velázquez Quiroz

- A) Solutions to an Arising Cultural Hegemony and Talibanisation within Indonesia.
- B) Banditry and insecurity Hindering Humanitarian Efforts in Timbuktu and Fellow Malian Cities.



Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

President: Andrea Cuéllar Medina

A) The Recruitment of Child Soldiers in Darfur, Sudan by the Rebel Sudan Liberation Army.

B) Intimidation and Abduction of Children by Maoist Groups in India for their Recruitment.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretaria General: Paola Rodríguez Escobedo

Comité Contra el Terrorismo

Presidente: Héctor Palafox Prieto

A) Disminución de la violencia dentro del territorio libanés provocada por el grupo de Hezbollah.

B) Creación de una resolución para los posibles enlaces entre las protestas civiles en Egipto con grupos de agitadores o terroristas.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

President: Gil Zárate Santiago

A) Espionage Activity between Countries and Their Repercussion on Sovereignty.

B) Thailand Violations to International Law towards Military Activity in Cambodia, Modern Irredentism and Measures to Avoid It.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Presidente: Nelly Elizabeth Marín Vargas

A) Medidas para prevenir y reparar los daños causados por los desechos humanos en el lago victoria en África.

B) Consecuencias para el medio ambiente por las posibles violaciones del Tratado de Prohibición Completa de Ensayos Nucleares.

Commission on the Status of Women

President: Karla Andrea Hernández Andrade

A) Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults Against Women in Fiji and the Islands in the Pacific.

B) Eradication of Abortion and Female Infanticide in China and India.

World Health Organization

President: Melanie Vértiz Jiménez

A) Possible Solutions to the Increasing Levels of Obesity in Urban Settings and Its Multiple Repercussions on Health.

B) Potential Positive Use of Genetically Modified Foods and Their Impact on the Prevention of Diseases and the Eradication of Poverty and Malnourishment.



Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito

Presidente: Mariana Ceja Bojorge

- A) Extensión de la distribución de nuevas drogas como el Krokodil.
- B) Tráfico de mujeres entre Europa Occidental y Rusia.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretaria General: María del Carmen Salas Alvarez

Council of Europe

President: Valeria Fernanda Valencia Flores

- A) Attacks Perpetrated within Council Borders by Active Terrorist cells.
- B) Racial Crimes Committed against European Ethnic Minorities.

League of Arab States

President: Moisés Romero Guzmán

- A) Needed Actions to Enhance Public Security due to Transgressions by Extremist Paramilitary Groups in the Arab Region.
- B) Course of Actions Towards the Reduction of Oil and Gas Dependence on Persian Gulf Countries with Oil Based Economies.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Iván Gilberto Martín Enciso

- A) Consequences of ISAF's Withdrawal from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2014 after the Country's Democratic Elections.
- B) NATO-Russian Federation Plans in order to Achieve Peace in Middle East with Special focus in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Security Council

President: Emiliano Reyes Pardo

- A) Violations of the International Humanitarian Law by Seleka Elements within the Central African Republic.
- B) Peace Implementation in Liberia following their Civil Conflict regarding the Influence of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission

President: Emilio González Rentería

- A) Possible Nuclear Breakout regarding Iran's Nuclear Fuel Facilities.
- B) Course of Action towards the Control of Improvised Nuclear Devices and their Assembly by Terrorist Groups.

International Court of Justice

President: Marco Antonio Casas Moreno

- A) Jurisdictional Immunity of the State regarding Post World War II Proceedings (Germany vs Italy).
- B) Belgian Arrest Warrant of April 2000 (Democratic Republic of Congo vs Belgium).



TOPIC A: Consequences of ISAF's withdrawal from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2014 after the democratic country's elections.

Background

ISAF

In December 2001, after the continuity of terrorist attacks that were taking place in Afghanistan, recognized for being perpetrated by the Taliban group, which is in opposition with the Afghan government. Herewith Afghan leaders began a process of reconstruction in their country by setting the Afghan Transitional Authority, a new government that would create a protected environment in and around Kabul. Within these agreements, it was decided to create an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in order to aid Afghan government preserve security. Two years later, in 2003, NATO assumed the leadership for the command, planning and coordination of the ISAF's operations and extended ISAF's mandate to cover the whole region of Afghanistan. Alongside these responsibilities, NATO overcame with the issue of a continual search to find new nations to lead the mission.

The Taliban movement is a political extremist group of one of the four schools of Sunni Muslim: the Hanafi. They strongly believe democracy is a way of debauchery and an insult to their religion. Their extremist ideas have reached such a point that women have been restricted from their own dressing and have been forced to the use of the Islamic veil, commonly known as "burqa⁵". Other radical rules have been taken towards women restricting their freedom and participation in the Islamic community.

ISAF's mission was to aid and train Afghan forces in order to create a new national security organism called the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), which are supposed to take care of their nation's stability and security from 2014 and onwards. The transition to leave the control to ANSF began on 2011; however there are doubts on the newborn organism and its capability to be ready to take the security of Afghanistan in their hands. In 2013, Moscow clarified its fears against the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan stating that at the end of 2014 there will only be damaging repercussions for security interests, besides they do not see Hamid Karzai as an effective

⁵ Burqa- a dark clothe that covers almost every part of women's body.



leader, and do not believe that the 2014 Afghan presidential elections will lead to anything but political infighting that will only benefit the Taliban.

ISAF consists on troops from 49 nations, 28 of them are NATO's member troops and 21 are contributions from non-NATO countries. The aid in 2001 was originally planned to last six months only around Kabul, in which most of the terrorist attacks took place; however after some sessions in the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly, it was determined that a complete mission should be done and that it would take place all over Afghanistan, as it was already stated.

The *Afghan* Civil War

In 1996, the terrorist organization known as the "Taliban" was established in Kabul, the capital city, with control over it. While the formally recognized government was still the Islamic State of Afghanistan, it didn't stop the Taliban from founding the new Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Countries such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates only ever recognized the latter.

While the Middle East, specifically war zones such as Afghanistan were immersed in conflict caused by terrorist organizations, western countries were under attack several times by the same cells.

Western powers such as United States and the United Kingdom joined the Afghan fight against terrorist cells specifically after the attack that destroyed the World Trade Center on September 11th, 2001. Later, more attacks came from terrorist cells to different countries. Al-Qaeda was one of the major terrorist groups, which lent support to the Taliban.

American and British interventions started nearly immediately after the attacks, their main purpose was to remove the Taliban from power, as well as locating the leader of Al-Qaeda and neutralizing the entire organization. The latter was accomplished when Osama bin-Laden, the Islamic head of Al-Qaeda, was killed in an U.S. black operation carried out by a team of the elite Navy SEALs, in 2011. This took over 10 years of gathering intelligence



and even now, the Al-Qaeda group is still far from being defeated with numerous allies across the world.

In November 2001, the Taliban forces escaped Kabul and retreated towards the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan. With U.S. support, a new government was fixed with Hamid Karzai as President. Still, even though the Taliban is no longer controlling the capital, they have rebuilt forces and continue carrying out attacks on military and civil population. In 2003, NATO came into the picture by taking control of the ISAF (International Security Assistance Force), the U.N.-mandated international force to assist the Afghan government in their struggle against terrorists. Initially, the ISAF's mandate was to secure and provide security in and around Kabul. Later, the U.N. to cover all Afghan territory, which started a steady military expansion across the country, expanded it.

In the last few years, one of the main focuses of the ISAF, and therefore NATO, has been to accomplish a reconstruction in the entire war-weary country as well as training the Afghan military so that foreign troops can be retired completely in the next coming year. U.S. troops, which make up two thirds of the military force, are expected to be completely withdrawn in December 2014.

Current Situation

As the 2014 elections in Afghanistan approaches, the international community increasingly makes an analysis on what could be the positive and negative consequences of a stable or unstable Afghanistan towards its border countries. Emphasizing the threat of the radical and extremist Islamist and Afghan groups that could destabilize Central Asia. Furthermore, the principal security challenges that the International community is looking for the region lies in the state corruption connected to drug trade, authoritarian governance, and tensions over water and more deeply over energy resources. All these poses challenges to the European Union policies and organization towards Central Asia, forcing the community to revise the security structures, meaning the Security Sector Reform, border control programs and an increment in national oriented attention to energy related matters, as well as support in human rights and development aid. Along with the many political, economic and religious issues Central Asia faces, one of the most affective and for which it



is imperative to start acting is the countries' national security agencies, due to their corruption and their fixation to regime instead of community and national security. Equally, these agencies and the "power" ministries do not have the capacity or preparation to any political crisis nor natural disaster.

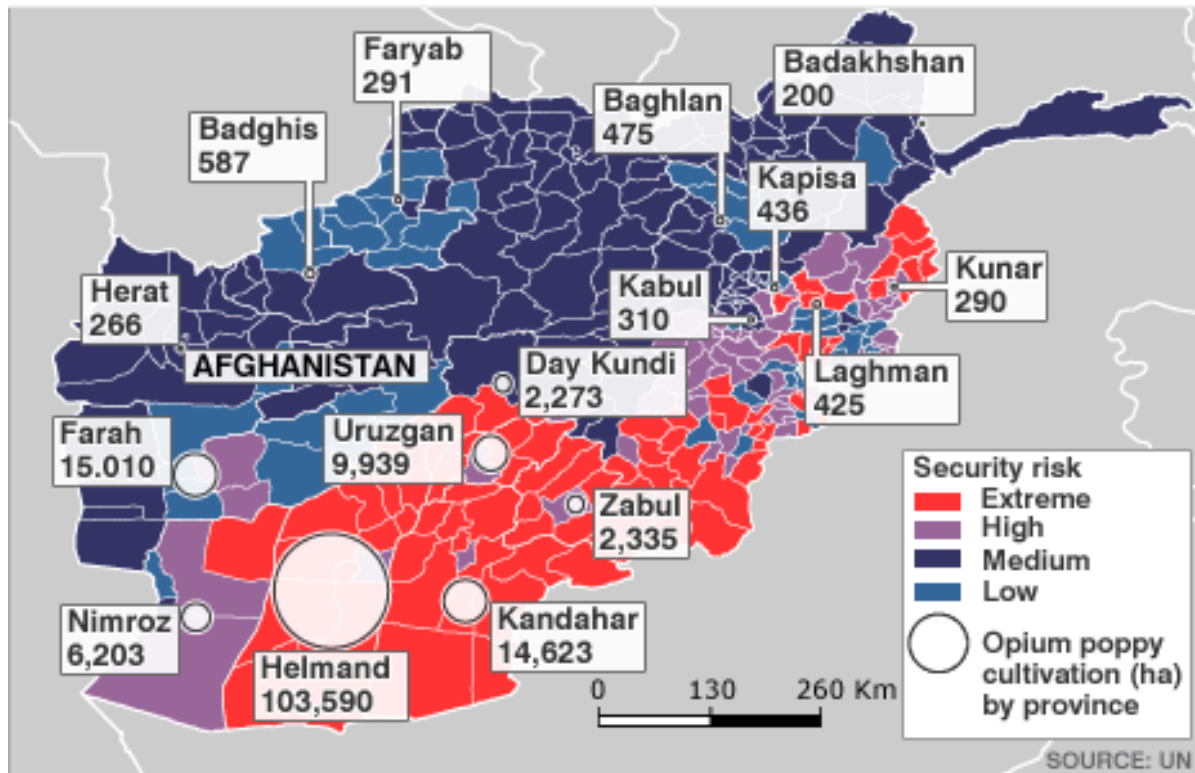
In 2012, at a conference meeting in Tokyo, regarding the withdrawal of the ISAF in the finale of 2014, over 60 donor countries agreed to support the country (Afghanistan) with 16 million USD for reconstruction aid. With this, the Afghan government committed itself to have free and fair presidential elections in order to improve financial supervision, governance, and a more intensely fight of corruption. Likewise, six non-NATO countries had offered its participation in the Afghan security program. Sweden, Finland, Ukraine, Georgia, Australia and New Zealand are pending its parliament's approval to make a commitment alongside ISAF's participating countries in order to assure the security and future in Afghan territory. Through this financial assistance, the international community seeks to prevent Afghanistan sinking into chaos after ISAF's withdrawal and to indirectly signal the Afghan president, Hamid Karzai, that the international community will continue to assist the country after 2014.

Afghanistan continues to be the maximum allied priority, since 75% of Afghan people live in territories, which resemble to those of soldiers and terrorist groups. But, ISAF's mission to aid and train the Afghan National Security Forces continue to be periodically ruined by the Taliban forces strikes. This year infiltrated Taliban attacks have caused 53 casualties from ISAF soldiers. As it can be seen in Image 1. Kabul is one of the cities lie Helmand, Zabul and Kandahar



The drug-related issue is one of the most debated threats that compromise the long-term Central Asia stability. In addition to a significant increment in drug consumption as it can

SECURITY MAP AND OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION IN AFGHANISTAN BY PROVINCE, 2007-2008



be seen in Image 1, and its association to HIV or other significant issues, drug trafficking has been the main driver for state corruption. And this has led to a great criminalization of security organs, by these meaning police, border guards, custom officers and intelligence agencies. ⁶

Turkey's situation

Militarily speaking, Turkey was able to bring much to the table because of its experience fighting terrorists. Turkish forces were able to bring to bear valuable counterinsurgency experience learned in the campaign against the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) terrorist organization. Turkish soldiers took it as a duty to demonstrate to the Afghans that they are

⁶Image 1. Taken in March 3th, 2014 from <<http://www.intellectualtakeout.org/library/chart-graph/international-security-assistance-force-troops-afghanistan-2001-2011>>



not occupying forces in the country. For instance, they have chosen to patrol on foot and not in cars, and when they patrolled, they never wore bulletproof jackets, even if it meant putting their lives on the line. For the locals, this meant respect. In return, local Afghans showed admiration for the Turkish troops and were willing to cooperate with them. In order to defuse the negative effects of the intimidation the Afghan people felt because of the economic, military, and manpower strength displayed by the international community, respect shown to the people is a key to gaining their trust.

The shared Islamic religion and cultural ties have made it easier for Turkey to play an active role in Afghanistan, although it refuses to participate in combat operations. Instead, Turkish troops are only involved in guaranteeing the security in their area of responsibility, providing logistical assistance to other international forces, training Afghan security personnel and contributing military development.

Afghans don't look at the Turkish forces as foreign forces here, they somehow view them as their own. "Turkey plays an important, but sometimes overlooked, military and diplomatic role aimed to establish peace and security in Afghanistan. Though Turkey is not about to soon to increase its troop commitment further than its training of the Afghan military, along with its regional diplomatic initiatives of conciliating Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as its economic reconstruction projects.

Alongside, the United States of America is pursuing the vision of an economical integrated region, in which Afghanistan is most likely to be the central of a new "Silk Road" between all Asia. The implicit consequences of an economic integration will lead positively to stability in the security sector, but only talking in the long-terms. Nevertheless, in the short terms, this most likely will be hindered by the political differences between the regional states.

Conclusion

The destabilization of Afghanistan, if it were the case, after the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force in 2014-2015, would most likely affect its neighboring countries. However, despite sharing similar threatening, the different states affected in this situation have very different goals in Afghanistan that hinder effective



regional cooperation. Beginning with The US, preventing all forces of positive influence in Afghanistan that are not in line with its own benefits.

Other states are also concerned about Afghanistan's development; Turkey has stated that they will continue to assist Afghan forces without increasing the number of these. Economic assistance has been taken under consideration by many foreign countries. China and India are also aiming at incorporating more closely to Afghanistan's regional organization since its fear of a strengthening of Islamist terrorist groups that could compromise their national security.

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TOPIC B: NATO-Russian Federation plans in order to achieve peace in Middle East with special focus in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Background

The Arab Spring

This term refers to a wave of revolutionary political and social movements throughout North Africa and the Middle East, with civilians and soldiers alike asking for better life conditions as well as a word in the government, since most of the participating countries were under either a military regiment or a dictatorship.

The revolutions have had consequences such as a death toll as high as 70,000 just considering Syria, as well as the fall of several regimes. This is the case of Tunisia (which was the country that sparked the entire domino effect), Yemen, Egypt and Libya.

The Arab Spring has brought down regimes in some Arab countries, sparked mass violence in others, while some governments managed to delay the trouble with a mix of repression, promise of reform and state largesse. While various Western powers have interceded, whether it is with economic sanctions, a no-fly area, or even striking up weaponry deals with the rebel groups, most regimes have not been cowed.

The Syrian Civil War

In 2000, President Bashar al-Assad assumed power after the death of his father Hafez al-Assad, who had ruled the country since 1970. This publicly squashed the nation's hope of any kind of political progress. Eleven years later, the President violently quieted several peaceful activists demanding better life conditions such as civil liberties, political freedom and improved economical situations.

This event sparked a civil uprising, which eventually became a civil war with armed rebels, the majority of which were defectors from the country's military.



The opposition has become larger, more organized and better armed since the start of the uprising. While many of the fighters are ex-soldiers who deserted from the military, there are also civilians who have taken up the fight against the regime.

Western powers such as United States and its political allies have implanted economic sanctions against Syria, demanding al-Assad to step down. But attempts to pursue the same within the U.N Security Council have been useless since major Syrian allies, People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, have vetoed many propositions to take down the al-Assad regime.

The previous became more prominent when in late 2012 and beginning of 2013, accusing footage appeared in various social networks of civilian population asphyxiating by gas, in public areas. Later, the rebel group reported that the Syrian government initiated the attacks, flat out denying any kind of involvement with the chemical weapons.

This statement caused uproar in many political circles, causing Western political leaders such as the President of the United States, Barack Obama, to condemn the actions of the Syrian government and to call for an international military intervention. The latter was quickly intercepted by the Russian Federation in international forums, maintaining a peaceful approach to the situation, even stating that the whole situation needed to be impartially evaluated before any economic or military decisions could be made.

Russian press commentary during 2013 indicates that Moscow is fearful that the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan at the end of 2014 will only have negative implications for Russian security interests, do not see Afghanistan's current president (Hamid Karzai) as an effective leader, and do not believe that the 2014 Afghan presidential elections will lead to anything but political infighting that will only benefit the Taliban.

Iran's situation

[Iran](#)'s nuclear program is one of the most diverging issues in one of the world's most unstable regions. While American and European officials believe Tehran is planning to build nuclear weapons, Iran's leadership says that its goal in developing a nuclear program



is to generate electricity without dipping into the oil supply and to provide fuel for medical reactors.

Iran and the West have been at odds over its nuclear program for years. But the dispute became stronger since November 2011, with new findings by international inspectors, tougher sanctions by the United States and Europe against Iran's oil exports, threats by Iran to shut the [Strait of Hormuz](#) and [Israel](#) signaling increasing readiness to attack Iran's nuclear facilities. In the summer of 2012, Obama's administration and its European allies [imposed sweeping new sanctions](#) that are meant to cut Iran off from the global oil market. Many experts regard it as the best hope for forcing Iran to change its course.

Then, in late June 2012, the United States imposed a new set of sanctions that punishes any foreign country that buys Iranian oil. However, it has issued six-month exceptions to 20 importers of Iranian oil that have significantly cut their purchases, including China, which has openly opposed the pressure on Iran.

Iran responded to the new sanctions with a series of tough measures, announcing legislation intended to disrupt traffic in the [Strait of Hormuz](#), a vital Persian Gulf shipping lane, and testing missiles in a desert drill clearly intended as a warning to Israel and the United States.

In March 2012, the United States and other global powers announced that they had accepted an offer to resume talks about Iran's nuclear program. While the situation looked particularly grim for years, with several deeply concerning international implications, things changed when in late 2013, Hassan Rouhani was elected as the President and talks came to fruition with an interim deal, signed in Geneva.

The interim deal basically freezes much of the, until then, on-going Iranian nuclear program in exchange for limited relief from Western economic sanctions. This gives Iran and the G5+1 time for talks until a permanent deal is obtained. New nuclear inspectors from the IAEA arrived on Tehran in mid-January to monitor the activities as well as the following of the previously mentioned interim deal.



Israel's Situation

While Israel has never admitted the possession of nuclear weapons, few international experts question the Jewish state's presence on the world's list of nuclear powers. Israel has never signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. As a result, it is not subject to inspections and the threat of sanctions by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Israel has not confirmed that it has nuclear weapons and officially maintains that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. Yet the existence of Israeli nuclear weapons is a “secret” known by now.

In early 1968, the CIA issued a report concluding that Israel had successfully started production of nuclear weapons. This estimate, however, was based on an informal conversation between Carl Duckett, head of the CIA's Office of Science and Technology, and Edward Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb. Teller said that, based on conversations with friends in the Israeli scientific and defense establishment, he had concluded that Israel was capable of building the bomb.

In 1974, it was estimated that Israel had between ten and twenty nuclear weapons. The upper bound was derived from CIA speculation regarding the number of possible Israeli targets.

In the mid-1980s, a former worker at the plant, Mordechai Vanunu, gave to a British newspaper descriptions and photographs of Israeli nuclear warheads.

Vanunu's evidence led to a sharp upwards revision of the number of nuclear warheads Israel was believed to possess, possibly as many as 200.

States in the Middle East, many of them strong supporters of the Palestinian cause, have expressed deep concern about the existence of an Israeli nuclear weapons program. They also accuse the US of operating a policy of double standards, ignoring Israel's weapons programs while insisting that others are a threat to peace because of their weapons of mass destruction.



The head of the International Atomic Energy Agency recently urged Israel to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and give up its nuclear weapons in order to further peace in the Middle East.

Current Situation

After many incidents happening in the Middle East, the Russian Federation considers important start discussing the resolutions of what will be the security of the countries involved. Initially, talking about Afghanistan and all the social conflicts inside, Russian observers do not believe that, after the external support is withdrawn, the Afghan army will not be able to control all the civil, armed, and political countries by themselves. The inner rebel groups will sooner or later take control of most, if not all of the territory. By this, Russia is affected because if these groups take control of the post-Soviet Central Asian governments, Islamist groups that are hostile to Russia will come further, as they think.

Action plans have been already discussed and taking in consideration the negative experience the Soviets had in its intervention of 1979, the Russian commentators proposed the reintroduction of military presence along the Tajik-Afghan border to assure security to both countries, but there are still the unacceptable demanding concessions that the Tajikistan president has proposed in exchange. Besides, there is a counterargument from the Uzbekistan president stating that these actions will not be just for security issues but for the control and overtaking of the Tajikistan territory. Additionally, the Central Asian republics share the same thoughts as Russia, but with limited resources to act against these issues. Since 1996, many countries have participated in the assurance of Middle East security. United States interventions, along with Iran, India and Russia, have made the terrorist groups and allies to overrun the territory. Still, Russia is not pleased with the idea of Chinese sectors cooperating with Pakistan (closely allied to terrorist groups).

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Operative Clauses

- Accepts
- Affirms
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls upon
- Condemns
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Deplores
- Designates
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Expresses in appreciation
- Further proclaims
- Further recommends
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Notes
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Resolves
- Solemnly affirms
- Strongly condemns
- Supports
- Urges

Preambulatory clauses

- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Aware of
- Conscious of
- Confident
- Contemplating
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply disturbed
- Desiring
- Emphasizing
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Fully aware
- Alarmed
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having examined
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Noting
- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Welcoming
- Having Heard
- Believing