

**XXXVII**

**TECMUN**

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Historical Commission  
on Crime Prevention and  
Criminal Justice

XXXVII TECMUN  
**Session Schedule**

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**Monday, April 15th**

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.

**Tuesday, April 16th**

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.

**Wednesday, April 17th**

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Break	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth 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 – 18:00 h.

XXXVII TECMUN  
**General Agenda**

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*Secretary General: Santiago Gutiérrez Caycedo*

**GENERAL COORDINATION**

*Subsecretary of General Coordination: Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas*

*Supervisor of General Coordination for Media Content: Celic Regina Ramírez  
Garduño*

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

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*Subsecretary General: Monserrat Ríos Fernández*

*Supervisor of General Coordination: María Fernanda García Bautista*

**United Nations General Assembly**

*President: William Vázquez Hernández*

- A)** Measures to prevent disagreements and warlike conflicts between the nations that border the Arctic Circle coming from the militarization and exploitation of natural resources as a consequence of climate change in the region of the Arctic.
- B)** Strategies to halt the violation of human rights to the Uyghur Muslim ethnic minority in the Xinjiang province in the region of the People's Republic of China with emphasis on the concentration camps referred to as vocational education centers.

**Fourth Commission of Special Political and Decolonization**

*President: Miranda Senties Carmona*

- A)** Strategies to consolidate the Independence of Western Sahara after the territorial conflict with the Kingdom of Morocco, emphasizing the maintenance of peace and the protection of the human rights of civilians.

**B)** Measures to assure the national security in New Caledonia due to the protests caused by the political instability, prioritizing its total sovereignty.

### **Sexta Comisión Jurídica**

*Presidente: María Sigaru Alcántara Nieva*

**A)** Mecanismos para contrarrestar el uso inadecuado de inteligencia artificial en los Estados Unidos de América y el Estado de Israel con enfoque en los ataques cibernéticos Stuxnet, Equifax y Solarwinds a fin de instaurar disputas legales.

**B)** Estrategias para reforzar el sistema legal internacional con el objetivo de erradicar las redes globales de prostitución de mujeres y niñas, con énfasis en la República Federal de Nigeria y la República de Níger.

### **Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos**

*Presidente: Gael Santiago Pérez Guzmán*

**A)** Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe, con énfasis en las recientes protestas en la República de Nicaragua, la República de Perú, la República de Colombia, la República de Chile, la República de Honduras, los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, entre otros.

**B)** Medidas para frenar las infracciones de derechos humanos en el continente africano respecto a la mutilación genital femenina, haciendo énfasis en la región de la República Democrática Federal de Etiopía.

### **United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**

*President: Yamir Bandala González*

**A)** Strategies to prioritize the education and health of refugees in the Near East following the Israel-Palestine conflict in Gaza.

**B)** Actions to enhance the internal infrastructure for post-pandemic established refugees in Gaza and the Near East.

### **Liga de los Estados Árabes**

*Presidente: Jorge Roel Rodríguez Alcántara*

**A)** Acciones para contrarrestar el aumento de secuestros y decesos en la República Democrática de Somalia debido a la presencia del grupo extremista Al-Shabaab, enfocándose en la protección de civiles.

**B)** Mecanismos para contrarrestar el Tráfico de Armas hacia los Hutíes con énfasis en la protección de la población de Yemen ante la aún presente Guerra civil.

### **Counter-Terrorism Committee**

*President: Aranza Rodríguez Chagoya*

**A)** Measures to halt the growing menace of attacks with chemical components in the Middle East, focusing on the Syrian Arab Republic.

**B)** Strategies to control attacks caused by cybernetic interventions in the Middle East, with an emphasis on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*Subsecretary General: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora*

*Supervisor of General Coordination: Emilio Guillen López*

### **Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres**

*Presidente: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate*

**A)** Estrategias para frenar la mutilación de genitales a niñas y mujeres de África Occidental a causa de la creencia de salvaguardar su castidad y reprimir su deseo sexual con énfasis en la República Democrática de Somalia y la República de Mali.

**B)** Medidas para erradicar cualquier sistema de tortura a las mujeres en el Medio Oriente con un énfasis en el Reino Hachemita de Jordania.

### **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

*President: Sofía Juanico Ocegüera*

**A)** Measurements to manage the production of narcotic drugs and alteration of fentanyl-based medication in the United Mexican States, with distribution to the United States of America.

**B)** Actions to eradicate drug trafficking in the Middle East to minimize the misuse of drugs for medical and recreational purposes.

### **Consortio Internacional contra los Delitos de la Vida Silvestre**

*Presidente: Laura Mariana González Beltrán*

**A)** Estrategias para frenar la caza furtiva del elefante africano y el comercio ilegal de marfil en la Sabana africana, con énfasis en la promoción del desarrollo económico y social en las comunidades colindantes.

**B)** Acciones para frenar el comercio ilegal de especies en los Estados Unidos de América y Latinoamérica, haciendo hincapié en las especies de aves, reptiles y anfibios que habitan la región del Pacífico y la Amazonia.

### **Department of Peace Operations**

*President: Paulette Mayen Álvarez*

**Unique Topic)** Measurements to counteract violence towards the civilians from the Republic of Cambodia to safeguard them from the communist regime.

### **United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs**

*President: Frida Michelle Valadez García*

**A)** Measures to improve access to humanitarian aid for the communities of Ituri and North Kivu following the rising wave of violence caused by armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**B)** Actions to optimize humanitarian aid intervention during epidemics in developing African countries with emphasis on the cholera infection.

### **Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos**

*Presidente: Yésika Pamela García Trejo*

**A)** Acciones para mantener el nivel de empleo y el desarrollo de las fábricas automotrices de la Unión Europea reduciendo la emisión de carbono.

**B)** Medidas para regular la competencia laboral enfocado en la brecha de género situada en la República de Turquía y en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

**Comité de Expertos en Transporte de Mercancías Peligrosas y en el Sistema  
Globalmente Armonizado de Clasificación y Etiquetado de Productos Químicos**

*Presidente: Valeria Arroyo Jerez*

- A) Medidas para moderar el uso de las sustancias perfluoroalquiladas y polifluoroalquiladas en las industrias Europeas debido a su impacto negativo en el medio ambiente y la salud humana.
- B) Estrategias para prevenir los accidentes ferroviarios y carreteros de transporte de mercancías peligrosas con énfasis en los Estados Unidos de América.

**Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

*President: Paulo Souto Núñez*

- A) Strategies to mitigate tensions between the extremist group Al Qaeda and the United States of America, following the onslaughts held against the United States of America, emphasizing on the prevention of crime through terrorist attacks. (1998 - 2001).
- B) Measures to eradicate the extremist criminal behavior of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), addressing the attacks of the organization inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. (2000 - 2011).

**SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS**

*Subsecretary General: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata*

*Supervisor of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía*

**Comunidad Caribeña**

*Presidente: María José Parra Meza*

- A) Medidas para contrarrestar la violencia y salvaguardar los derechos humanos de los habitantes de la República de Haití, con énfasis en el tráfico de armas, tráfico de narcóticos y corrupción en la región del Caribe.
- B) Estrategias para frenar el reclutamiento de menores para el turismo sexual con énfasis en la región del Caribe.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

*President: Regina Covarrubias Rosales*

- A)** Fostering defense capacity programmes for NATO's partners, such as the Republic of Moldova, emphasizing on Transnistria's occupation by Russian forces regarding the Ukrainian conflict.
- B)** Perspectives on reinforcement for seabed warfare, undersea infrastructure and security, ensuring NATO's members safeguard regarding the damage made to Finland-Estonia submarine pipeline.

### **Conseil de l'Europe**

*Président: Sofia Dominique Morin Anguiano*

- A)** Renforcement des mesures de prévention du trafic humain concernant la route du Nigeria vers l'Europe Occidentale.
- B)** Actions pour arrêter le blanchiment des moyens financiers en Europe.

### **Organización de las Naciones Unidas para Asuntos del Espacio Ultraterrestre**

*Presidente: Abril Victoria Rodríguez Aguirre*

- A)** Acciones para responder al cambio de paradigma y sistema internacional en materia de los tratados de no proliferación del armamento espacial con énfasis en las normas y regulaciones de estos con el fin de prevenir la militarización del espacio y desarrollo e implementación de armamento en el mismo.
- B)** Medidas para facilitar el acceso equitativo y sostenible al espacio y sus recursos con énfasis en garantizar la inclusión de las naciones y el aprovechamiento de los recursos y la tecnología por medio de prácticas sostenibles.

### **Security Council**

*President: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero*

- A)** Actions to stop armed attacks on civilians in the Gaza Strip due to the conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine.
- B)** Measures to avoid the indiscriminate use of weapons, violent clashes and reincorporation of armed groups in the region of Tripoli after the civil conflict in the State of Libya.



**Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict**

*President: Arantza González de la Peña*

- A) Strategies to cease the recruitment of children in armed forces in the Syrian Arab Republic as a consequence of the civil warlike conflict, as well as ensure the fulfillment of the human rights of the affected children residing in the country.
- B) Actions to put an end to the exploitation and abuse of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the ongoing conflict and state of anarchy in the country, while ensuring the fulfillment of their human rights and basic needs.

**United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect**

*President: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz*

- A) Strategies to curb incitement of genocide and inter-ethnic violence by armed groups, due to the multifaceted crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- B) Measures to slow down genocidal practices towards the Uyghur community in the People's Republic of China, along with the repercussions it brings.

**Corte Africana de Derechos Humanos y Personas**

*Presidente: Beatriz Mena Torres*

- A) Dominick Damian v. República Unida de Tanzania.
- B) Samia Zorgati v. República de Túnez.

# Background

Upon a request made by the General Assembly in 1991, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was created and established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1992. This commission's labor is to work as the principal body of the United Nations (UN) regarding the policy development towards crime prevention and criminal justice. Its priorities and mandates encompass international action to fight national and transnational delinquency, promotion of criminal law, crime prevention within urban areas and improvement of criminal justice systems. The CCPCJ celebrates regular annual sessions, meetings in between sessions, besides special events and informal consultations, all of which its 40 Member States take part in and get involved.

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## Faculties

Having the aim to guide the United Nations activities on the aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice ; the Historical Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is enabled to:

- Revise and reform the design of national laws, standards and norms according to the legal differences between nations;
- Build up committees or working groups composed mandatorily by members currently participating within the Commission, as are deemed necessary and refer to them for any demanded study and report;
- Cooperate with other U.N. bodies which have specific mandates on controlling, rigorously regulating and managing circumstances towards crime prevention and criminal justice areas;

- Maintain close links and collaborates with the institutes belonging to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI), as well as with other organizations and governments on the creation of programs and implementation of strategies;
- Contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, since sustainable development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing;
- Offer forums for its members in order to share, negotiate and agree on standards, strategies and norms seeking the fight of crime.

## Topic A

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Strategies to mitigate tensions between the extremist group Al Qaeda and the United States of America, following the onslaughts held against the United States of America, emphasizing on the prevention of crime through terrorist attacks (1998 - 2001)

## ***Introduction***

In 1988 during the Soviet-Afghan War the Islamist organization *Al Qaeda* was founded in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, preceded by several years full of movements opposed to the Soviet holding of the region. Originally, the group began as a network which aimed to support Muslims in the conflict against the Soviet Union with the objective to challenge the Soviet occupation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. After the ending of the fighting in 1989, *Al Qaeda's* new purpose was to oppose generally all of the foreign presence in territories belonging to the Islam, in order to avoid Western influence in the regions. Consequently, the United States of America became their main direct target and opponent due to their continuous presence in these territories in the 1990 decade.

Since then, the organization converted into a terrorist group and began to hold attacks against the United States of America. These crimes were committed not only in Islamic states, but also directly affecting the American population, economy, infrastructure and territory. This way, the group began to inflict fear and terror based on violent acts and crimes among the society and the government of the United States of America in the sight of defending their own cause. The situation involved several events such as the devastation of the U.S. embassies in the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Tanzania in 1998, the bombing of the USS Warship Cole in 2000, and the 9-11 attack on the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York, United States of America in 2001. On the other hand, the United States of America together with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) intervened, condemning the leaders of the group through a court. Similarly, the global counterterrorism campaign "War on terror" was created and led by the government of the United States of America in 2001.

### *The American occupation of islamic territories*

The region of the Middle East has been historically dominated by the western powers, referring to the United States of America, and other European countries such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the Republic of France. These countries established a supremacy known as the US-West European political hegemony <sup>1</sup> in the Middle East, where they sought for the exploitation of oil fields. Throughout the years, in this situation, a cultural clash evolved as a consequence of the religious and ideologies differences between the native, who were mainly muslims, and the foreigners, mainly catholic-christian. Similarly, there existed much inconformity with the policies established by western nations. Because of this, a considerable amount of anti-western<sup>2</sup> sentiments and attitudes were continuously developed in all of the region, the reason why groups such as *Al Qaeda* based on these values and ideals against foreign influence in their territories were formed or transformed.

The presence of the United States of America in different countries belonging to the Islam during the 1990s decade was the key motivator for the extremist attacks held by *Al Qaeda*. For example, the Gulf War in which a coalition led by the United States of America faced the Republic of Iraq due to the invasion of the State of Kuwait, creating military offensives and operations in the regions. After the armed conflict, the American nation continued to take part repeatedly in negotiations, military exercises, territorial divisions and specific regional protections between 1992-1997. As well, together with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a bombing attack escalated against the Republic of

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<sup>1</sup> **Hegemony:** It is the political, economic, or military predominance or control of one state over others. Basically it's the power or control that one state holds over others, usually others in the same region. (Murphy, 2023)

<sup>2</sup> **Anti-Western:** Sentiments and attitudes opposed to or hostile toward Western countries, mainly the United States of America and European powers. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)

Iraq in 1998. This process increased the tensions and anger with the United States of America by part of the group.

In 1993 as an initiative of the United Nations, the United States of America got involved in peacekeeping operations in the Federal Republic of Somalia. Due to the suffering of the population during the Somali Civil War, American troops were sent to stop the famine lived. Nevertheless, two American helicopters were shot down in hostile areas, resulting in the demise of eighteen soldiers, causing international complications. In parallel, in 1997 the United States of America moved troops in The Republic of Albania with the objective to evacuate American citizens from Tirana as a response to the civil unrest. Another example of an intervention of the nation in the islamic Middle East was held in 1998, when cruise missiles were sent to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Sudan, destroying a factory and two *Al Qaeda* training camps. All of these actions held by the American government and armed forces, enlarged the anti-western attitude in the region, and are considered as a direct cause of posterior terrorist attacks against their nation.

### ***Al Qaeda's crimes, attacks and the use of terror***

During all of *Al Qaeda's* organization existence their main target of terror has always been the United States of America. Their opposition against this nation comes from the willingness<sup>3</sup> of the group to support muslim troops, governments, societies and territories, fighting against what they considered corrupt Islamic regimes and the foreign nations that had influence over them. On account of this Osama Bin Laden, leader of *Al Qaeda*, declared *jihad* or holy armed action against them in 1996. In the group's attempt to attack this nation and any other opposition to them, there were numerous crimes committed. The process through

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<sup>3</sup> **Willingness:** The quality of being happy to do something if it is needed. (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

which the organization aimed to harm the United States of America was to affect not only the government but also threaten the safety of American civilians, causing public consternation and panic.

Before the infamous attack on the twin towers in 2001, there had been another attempt to topple down the World Trade Center in 1993. At the time, Ramzi Yousef was a young terrorist who planted a truck with a bomb beneath the towers in order to cause destruction in the area by the overthrowing of the buildings. Even though the original objective of the plan failed, he still managed to accomplish the homicide of six people and more than a thousand were left injured in the area. This was the first major Middle Eastern terrorist attack on American soil.

A further important crime committed by *Al Qaeda* happened in East Africa in 1998, when the group bombed the American embassies in the cities of Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania and Nairobi, the Republic of Kenya. Those were simultaneous attacks with truck explosives that in consequence had a total of 200 deceased American, Kenyan and Tanzanian citizens with around 4,000 injured. Likewise, at the start of the new century in 2000, *Al Qaeda* orchestrated another attack, this time against the USS Cole, a warship which was in the port of Aden, Republic of Yemen. The attack was held through a small boat loaded with explosives, provoking the demise of seventeen Navy sailors, injuring of around 40 crew members and severe damage to the missile destructor ship.

Finally, on September 11th of 2001, the extremist attack with the biggest impact on history took place when *Al Qaeda* members were responsible for the hijacking<sup>4</sup> of four planes

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<sup>4</sup> **Hijacking:** To take control of an aircraft or other vehicle during a journey, especially using violence. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2015)



on flight inside American territory, which would then head towards important establishments for the United States of America government, intelligence, population and economy. The first and second attacks were perpetrated in the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center respectively, both in New York City, when the planes crashed into the buildings. The third attack was flown into the Pentagon in Washington D.C. Lastly, the fourth attack never reached its final objective (which is believed to be either the White House or the U.S. Capitol), as passengers aboard diverted it to a field in Pennsylvania. This day left 2,977 slaughtered people, an important psychological damage and an enormous sense of fear and terror among the American society. Moreover, it changed the global perspective of extremism and its capabilities, and it urged the United States of America to take serious action and modify its operations.

### *The response of the United States of America*

The crimes and attacks guided to an increase of anti-terrorist efforts by the United States of America government, the FBI, the Pentagon and the National Security Council. The United States of America have been in charge of the arrest, execution, imprisonment and conviction of various members belonging to *Al Qaeda* along history. The charges defined by the government are: the bloodshed<sup>5</sup> of American nationals outside the nation, conspiracy to execute nationals outside their territory, and attacks on a federal facility resulting in tragedy. After the events occurred in American embassies in South Africa in 1998, cruise missiles were sent to different regions in the Middle East. Likewise, as an answer to the bombing of the US Cole, the United States of America designed a retaliatory strike that would indicate

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<sup>5</sup> **Bloodshed:** Is violence in which people are killed or wounded. (Collins Dictionary, n.d.)

seriousness in dealing with terrorism, performing numerous investigations. Consequently, the first Counterterrorism division was created in 1999 to formalize all of these efforts.

As a reaction to the September 11th attacks, with an unendurable situation, in 2001 the “War on Terror” was set by the United States president, George W. Bush. This program was established as a worldwide campaign against extremist groups, crimes and attacks under the phrase:

“The attack took place on American soil, but it was an attack on the heart and soul of the civilized world. And the world has come together to fight a new and different battle, the first, and we hope the only one, of the 21st century. A fight against all those who seek to export terror, and a conflict against those governments that support or shelter them”. (Bush, 2001)

This campaign is intended to appear for a renewed worldwide phase on political relations, security, governance, cooperation, and international human rights and law.

### ***Systematic operations from Al Qaeda***

The main difference between *Al Qaeda* and any other extremist group that had existed was the process through which their actions were made and the internal conditions that they had. The organization had a structure in which it was led by a small number of senior and mid-level leaders who supervised all of the extremist planning. In addition, these plans took years to be developed, they were meticulously prepared and involved various factors that the leaders had to take into consideration. For example, the training of personnel, the analysis of the targets, and the equipment gathering. All of this devising of operations and the cycle that *Al Qaeda* followed caused that the United States of America had trouble preventing and defending from these attacks.

By the end of the 1990 decade, *Al Qaeda* had diverse facilities in Kandahar and Kabul, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. These locations were used as training camps, where the extremist organization taught recruits through courses of basic training for frontlines, specialized courses on urban terrorism, and cadre courses for the building of the corporation itself. The aim of these camps was to have a huge reservoir of reliable, experienced and prepared members that could grow the organization and its criminal activity. With this strategy, *Al Qaeda* got to be a semi-professional military force by the year 2000. This solid coordination and administration of personnel was one of the principal reasons why the United States of America was not able to completely focus the movements and paths that the group followed.

An additional factor for which it was complex to predict the attacks of *Al Qaeda* was how carefully the planning of them was made. When a target to strike was selected and the members to hold it defined, they would integrate into society as a normal individual for an adequate amount of time. The purpose of this was that they were not suspected as terrorists, nor connected to the organization in any way by the authorities. Besides, they would precisely prepare the equipment and develop a perfect strategy for the day of the attack.

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## **Topic B**

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Measures to eradicate the extremist criminal behavior of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), addressing the attacks of the organization inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (2000 - 2011)

## ***Background***

The Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) is an extremist organization based in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. It was established in 2000, the same year when its first attack was registered in July. Since its creation, it has worked as an ethnonationalist<sup>6</sup> militant group. This criminal organization has always opposed the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its narrative has turned into a greater violent conflict since the first half of the 2000s decade. The values and ideologies through which this organization is based led to economic, political and cultural demands by certain groups of people inside the nation as the movement grew.

Primarily, the Balochistan Liberation Army looks up for the secession<sup>7</sup> of Balochistan, a province of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan located in the Western and South Asia. With the aim of achieving a greater autonomy<sup>8</sup> for this region, the group has deliberately used different attack methods against the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Due to this organization's activities and behaviors within the years 2000-2011, threatening the population inside the nation, it has been denominated as an extremist group by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Furthermore, the BLA is considered as one of the oldest, greatest and most dangerous liberation groups operative in Balochistan.

The group is often seen as a terrorist group for the ways that they do their attacks against the nation's government. Their attacks are planned this way because they recognize

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<sup>6</sup> **Ethnonationalist:** That represents forms of nationalism which regard ethnicity and ethnic ties as core components of conceptions and experiences of the “nation”. (Le Bossé, 2021)

<sup>7</sup> **Secession:** The act of becoming independent and no longer part of a country, area, organization, etc. (Cambridge University, n.d.)

<sup>8</sup> **Autonomy:** The right of an organization, country, or region to be independent and govern itself. (Cambridge University, n.d.)



that they do not have the ability, numbers or resources to take on the Pakistani armed forces directly. For this reason they opt on the constant bombing, executing and abduction of civilians, political figures and military. Some examples of their attacks are the bombings of Quetta since 2000, the homicide of passengers on a bus in 2013, the rocket attack on *Quaid-e-Azam* Residency, among other strafes. The BLA has also tried to instigate other nationalist to join them in their fight against the federation.

### ***The autonomy of Balochistan***

Balochistan is the largest province in terms of area in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan but also the least populated of the four provinces. Historically, it has been under different domains such as the British or the Pakistani, but it has also had periods of semi-autonomy. Consequently, it has tended to fall into a state of anarchy<sup>9</sup> because of the opposition of the natives to national authorities that rule over this land. Due to this historical process of autonomy and domination, a conflict has been created between those governments who control the area and the belief that this territory should be independent, escalating to terrorist attacks and repression of movements between the parts.

Before all of the armed conflict, at the dawn of Indian independence, Balochistan was divided into four regions: Kalat, Kharan, Las Bela, and Makaran. Where only Kalat chose not to merge with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. In 1947, Kalat officially declared Balochistan's independence, this way representing Balochistan as a whole, it had several times rejected merging themselves with the Islamic nation between December of that same year until February 1948. Nonetheless, in March 1948 the Pakistani armed forces moved into the Baloch coastal region, by then, the province was forced to agree to the terms of the

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<sup>9</sup> **Anarchy:** the absence of any authority superior to nation-states and capable of arbitrating their disputes and enforcing international law. (Eckstein, 2021)

Islamic Republic of Pakistan government. This forced integration into the nation's territory and authority was the root of discontent and resistance among the Baloch people. A lot of Baloch nationalists saw the annexation as a betrayal of their autonomy and a violation upon their cultural identity, creating general unconformity towards foreign presence thenceforth.

Their search for autonomy intensified in 2000 after the creation of the Balochistan Liberation Army when the province entered a crisis phase against the government. Tensions had already been high before between the government and the province, this was due to unfair treatment in provincial sovereignty<sup>10</sup>, interprovincial migrations, the allocation of resources, and the protection of local language and culture. Correspondingly, the BLA fought against the ideology of muslims being built as equal, giving priority to ethnic identity in the society. Finally, the main objective is the one to dispose of foreign influence, principally from Chinese and Pakistani bodies, from the region arguing that these corporations have other priorities and seek to eliminate the Baloch ethnic identity.

### ***Nationalism and insurgency in Balochistan***

The Baloch nationalism is a feeling and sentiment of belonging among the people living in Balochistan. This ideology has developed along history as a result of both contemporary and historical factors. It is composed mainly by the ethnicity of Baloch people, nevertheless, other aspects such as politics, economy and culture represent also an important pillar of the ideology. The principal point that it presents is the support and demand of an independence for Balochistan. Additionally, this trend has had so much impact on society that a political party named the Baloch National Movement was created in 1987. However, the security

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<sup>10</sup> **Sovereignty:** The right of an organization, country, or region to be independent and govern itself. (Collins Dictionary, n.d.)

forces of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan have always repressed any nationalist movement in Balochistan.

Nationalism was the cause of a renewed insurgency<sup>11</sup> which broke out in 2004, violence between Baloch people and the central government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan escalated. The disappearance, detention and execution of several Baloch leaders increased the rate of brutality in the area and the ethnic grievances. In a context without stability and huge discontent and disconformity, the Balochistan Liberation Army began to hold their first serious attacks. Therefore, they would be denominated as a terrorist organization by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. However, Pakistani forces efforts to eradicate the insurgency have not been enough and in consequence the violence and infringements to human rights continued.

### ***Motivators for the Balochistan Liberation Army actions***

The Balochistan Liberation Army mostly strives for the creation of a sovereign state of Balochistan. This state would be planned to include the Iranian, Pakistani and Afghan parts of the province's territories. The passionate nationalist sentiment and ideology that surrounds the organization is full of complex reasons and situations involving historical, political, economic and cultural aspects that led to it. Their use violence to fulfill their purpose has different general motivators as a whole entity, although many of the leaders and members of the group have different and personal incentives. In consequence, specific motivators can be found inside the extremist group and their actions against the Pakistani state in 2000-2011.

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<sup>11</sup> **Insurgency:** Rebellious acts that did not reach the proportions of an organized revolution. It has subsequently been applied to any such armed uprising, typically guerrilla in character, against the recognized government of a state or country. (Britannica, 2023)

The first and main reason that this extremist group has is the same as all of the people in Balochistan. The ethnic and nationalist feeling that exists in this region is strong because even though the territory of Balochistan belongs to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the population between them do not share the same cultural identity. The BLA members, who are principally Marri and Bugti (Balochi-speaking tribes) constituents, claim that they have an ethnicity identity of their own, which deserves self determination. They consider that a higher autonomy or an official independence could permit them to really preserve their cultural heritage.

Likewise, another motivator that has guided the group for their attacks is the fact that the Pakistani government has exploited the natural resources of their land. Since Balochistan is a region with a high rate of natural assets, for more than 70 years the state has overworked mine minerals and natural gas reserves. An important reason for the intense tensions on the conflict was the price of natural gas in the province, which caused disconformity all over the area. Taking this into consideration, Baloch members of the group believe that the resources taken are posteriorly not fairly distributed, marginalizing their civilization, which conducts to economic underdevelopment in the region. As a result, they argue that if they had control over their own resources, the life condition of Baloch citizens would improve.

The BLA also represents the feelings of Balochistan society who have been abused in terms of political justice by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Since 1948 when they were forced into joining the state there have existed numerous parliamentary grievances. In fact, Balochistan has not been adequately represented in the governmental processes of the country to which they belong. The confidence of the Balochistan Liberation Army on the idea that

having a greater autonomy would also mean to have a viable manner to protect their political rights, has been an important inducement for their fight.

### ***Human rights violations by the Pakistani government***

An important cause of anger among the society within Balochistan were the circumstances towards the international human rights context lived in the province. During the past decades, the Baloch people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan were victims of serious human rights abuses by part of the Pakistani forces in the region. All of this due to the heavy-handed policies implemented by the government and the armed troops against the citizenry. The situation became repression<sup>12</sup> opposed to civilization, where the main objective was to have an absolute control over the territory of Balochistan, securing it as a member district of the islamic nation and dissuading any movement for independence or autonomy.

The state was responsible for different types of unnecessary and unfair violence against the protestants. According to the Human Rights Commission in Pakistan on 2006 there were several cases of arbitrary detention and arrest, torture, extrajudicial annihilation, assault, discrimination and enforced disappearances caused by the security forces in the region. Moreover, all of these crimes escalated since 2002 with the Pakistani intelligence agencies working alongside militias, squads and religious groups in order to plan the detention and disappearance of Baloch social figures and intellectuals. The victims tend to be important political activists, nonetheless, the population of children and women have also been heavily affected.

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<sup>12</sup> **Repression:** The use of force or violence usually by part of the state to control a group of people, in order to mitigate movements. (Cambridge University, n.d.)

The peacekeeping in the area has presented several difficulties on both sides. Even though the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan mentioned their intentions to reinforce the law, they built up a mindset to execute and punish people indiscriminately. On the other hand, the violence held by nationalist militants presented an increase, forcing the state to respond by taking stronger measures such as detentions and torture based on repression. All of this has made it difficult for the efficiency of the correct implementation of the laws and has deteriorated the situation gradually in Balochistan.

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XXXVII TECMUN  
**Glossary 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 equivalents</b>
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War <sup>13</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>14</sup>	African American

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<sup>13</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>14</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.

XXXVII TECMUN  
**Glossary 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

XXXVII TECMUN  
**Glossary for Resolution Projects**

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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



