

XXIX

TECMUN Jr.

Counter-Terrorism
Committee

XXIX TECMUN Jr.
Sessions Schedule

Miércoles 10 de noviembre

Ceremonia de inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 h.
Primera sesión	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Receso/comida	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Segunda sesión	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Receso	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Tercera sesión	15:00 – 16:00 h.

Jueves 11 de noviembre

Ceremonia magistral	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Cuarta sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso/comida	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Quinta sesión	12:00 – 13:30 h.
Receso	13:30 – 14:30 h.
Sexta sesión	14:30 – 16:00 h.

Viernes 12 de noviembre

Septima sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Octava sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso/comida	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Novena sesión	12:00 – 14:00 h.
Receso	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Ceremonia de clausura	15:00 – 17:30 h.
TECMUN GLOOM	17:30 – 18:00 h.

XXIX TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

Chief of General Coordination: Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano
Coordinating Supervisor: Ximena Serna Mendoza

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

President: Jade Artemis Gonzáles Díaz

- A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la epidemia contra el VIH y el Sida, en América Latina y el Caribe, partiendo desde las desigualdades existentes
- B) Acciones para erradicar la esclavitud sexual de mujeres y niñas en la región de China y Birmania

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

- A) Contrarresto de la violencia cotidiana y la adulteración económica a causa del tráfico internacional de armas de fuego ilícitas entre grupos narcotraficantes de América Latina, con énfasis en la República de Colombia
- B) Fortalecimiento del desarme y desmovilización en el área del Estrecho de Ormuz, con énfasis en ataques nucleares y de fuego entre Estados Unidos de América y la República Islámica de Irán para prevenir un posible conflicto armado

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

- A) Strategies to ensure safe, affordable, and reliable innovation on nanotechnology in the field of healthcare to developing countries in Latin America and The Caribbean
- B) Strategies for the implementation of renewable energies in sub-Saharan Africa with emphasis on efficiency and reliability for the needs and resources of the area

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Elena Ramírez Sandoval

- A) Strategies to cope with the massive illicit opioids trafficking in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through the Balkan Route
- B) Measures to reduce the illegal production of injected drugs on Southeast Asia, focusing on HIV

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

President: Chiara Trejo Infante

- A) Actions to diminish government censorship in Belarus, focusing on the restriction of information and attacks on human rights activists and opposition
- B) Strategies to prevent human rights violations in South-Central Somalia, focused on al-Shabab's attacks on civilians and blockage of humanitarian assistance

Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

- A) Acciones para combatir la piratería marítima en el Golfo de Guinea con énfasis en buques de carga y plataformas petroleras
- B) Medidas para combatir el fraude cibernético de suplantación de identidad con énfasis en Europa

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Maria Fernanda Casillas Monrroy
Coordinating Supervisor: Anahí Amairany Pérez Escobedo

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Diego Márquez Sánchez

- A) Measures to mitigate the financing of the extremist group ISIL in the Middle East focusing on the illegal distribution of petroleum in the black market
- B) Actions to counter the interventions of the terrorist group Hamás in the Belic conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine with a special emphasis on the consequences for the population residing in the Gaza Strip

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

President: Kenya Damaris Ruiz Arellano

- A) Measures to mitigate sexual violence as a form of hatred towards women part of the LGBTQ+ community in the region of South Africa
- B) Measures to address police brutality concerning the feminist movement as a result of the past women's day protests in the region of Mexico and the Republic of Chile

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

President: Emilio Díaz López

- A) Medidas para prevenir los homicidios de civiles por el uso indiscriminado de armas debido a la Segunda Guerra del Alto Karabaj entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán, con enfoque en los Principios Básicos sobre el Empleo de la Fuerza y de Armas de Fuego
- B) Medidas para prevenir cualquier método de tortura y detención indefinida en la prisión de Guantánamo, bajo dirección del gobierno de Estados Unidos de America, con enfoque al respeto de las Reglas Mínimas para el tratamiento de los reclusos de las Naciones Unidas y el Derecho Internacional

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

President: Paula Inclan Villamil

- A) Actions to ensure education in areas of armed conflict generated by extremist groups of Islamic Origin with a focus on Western Asia
- B) Measures to counter the appropriation of African culture in the United States of America with a focus on capitalisation of the fashion industry

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

President: Regina Montserrat Villalpando Camberos

- A) Strategies to face the humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh, as a consequence of the extreme migratory measures taken towards the Rohingya Muslim population in Myanmar
- B) Strategies to combat the migratory crisis of refugees in Southeastern Europe due to the civil conflict against the Bashar al-Ásad government in Syria

Conseil de l'Europe

President: Yunuen Blancas Cruz

- A) Mesures pour sauvegarder la liberté d'expression et d'information, notamment la liberté de la presse en raison de la pandémie de covid-19 dans les pays d'Europe du sud-est
- B) Stratégies pour assurer une utilisation correcte du certificat COVID numérique de l'UE et éviter les répercussions sur les droits de l'homme de la population européenne

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Javier Márquez Saucedo

Organización de los Estados Americanos

President: Andrea Burgos Mondragón

- A) Medidas para hacer frente a la violencia en procesos electorales con énfasis en las recientes elecciones de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
- B) Medidas para frenar las injusticias socioculturales hacia los pueblos indígenas en Canadá con énfasis en el sistema jurídico

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico

President: Valeria Loera Gómez

- A) Estrategias para abordar la crisis social tras el golpe de Estado en la República de la Unión de Myanmar, en el marco de la represión de manifestaciones pacíficas y la ley marcial
- B) Estrategias para contrarrestar las implicaciones económicas provocadas por fenómenos meteorológicos en el Océano Índico y el Sudeste Asiático

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

President: Ana Lourdes García Nila

- A) Estrategias para la localización de víctimas de la trata de personas en México con énfasis en el reencuentro de familias y la ayuda esencial
- B) Acciones para mejorar las condiciones de vida en las prisiones de El Salvador con énfasis en la dignidad de los presos

Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica

President: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

- A) Medidas para controlar la producción de uranio en la República Islámica de Irán con base en el Plan de Acción Integral Conjunto de 2015 con el objetivo de prevenir el desarrollo de armas nucleares
- B) Acciones para fomentar el uso de energía atómica de forma sostenible con el fin de combatir la contaminación atmosférica por carbonización con énfasis en Asia y el Medio Oriente

Security Council

President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta

- A) Measures to stop the criminal cybernetic groups commanded by Darkside based in the Russian Federation and Eastern Europe regarding the recent attacks made to The United States of America
- B) Mechanisms to address the growing crisis regarding naval disputes located in the South China Sea region

International Court of Justice

President: Fernanda Valentina Martínez Reyes

- A) Alleged Violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)
- B) Alleged Violations of Sovereign Rights and Maritime Spaces in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua v. Colombia)

“Yet, in the face of oppression, plunder and neglect, our response is life. Neither floods nor plagues, neither famines nor cataclysms, not even eternal wars through the ages and centuries, have succeeded in reducing the tenacious advantage of life over death”.

- Gabriel García Márquez

For the present, the moment you read this,
Wanting to change the world is a dreamer's idea.

The world is full of monotony, conformism and intolerance. Years of violence, corruption, discrimination, injustice and selfishness have ended up dehumanizing the individuals who make it up, turning us into nothing more than fragments clinging to a concept of life that is far removed from goodness and innocence. We turn what we condemn into our normality, to such a degree that living under the incessant sensation of fear has been the only constant over the years. Wars, crises, inequality, weapons and crimes are just some of the words that make up the topics that you will discuss over the next three days, but today, I would like to ask you that beyond clinging to your position, you become that agent of change that remembers that mistakes are human and that empathy is a concept that can only prevail if we understand that the reality of this world is not limited to a shade of gray, but to a myriad of shades.

Humanity was condemned to freedom, to the ability to have options and create a criteria about them, implying a responsibility that goes beyond our understanding, since it is not limited to the selfishness of our actions but to the repercussions of this. In a world so full of inequality, frustration and hopelessness, it is easy to forget that the capacity for change still lies in the minds and hearts of those willing to see the truth. Beyond our passion for debate, we work on this model because we are dreamers and we faithfully believe that the world can change if we all dare to rebuild ourselves under the concepts of respect, forgiveness and empathy. We seek to remind you that your voice has value, just as your actions can represent the struggle of thousands of people. After four years in this project, I would like to share with you that my true reason for fighting for a better world lies with you and the people who make up TECMUN. It is here where I have found genuine hope for a better present and future, where I learned the importance of not being indifferent to your context, where I found the strength in my voice and where I found my place in the world. I want to remind you that it is that small spark of inspiration that we find in unexpected places that usually unleashes the greatest revolutions in our hearts and minds, that pushes us to take hold of that capacity for change that we are so terrified to explore and that ends up making us raise our voices against what we believe is right.

Three days are not enough to change the world, but I hope they were enough to make you feel inspired. Don't be afraid to be a dreamer, to wish for a better tomorrow, and don't feel ashamed for being afraid to take the first step. At the end of the day, this is a path that we will walk together and never stop learning from. Today I just want to thank you for inspiring me once again and for being the reason TECMUN remains strong. *Hope*, that's what you and this model represent to me, so thank you for changing my life.



Vanessa Arroyo Jerez
Secretary General for the
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

"I am not throwing away my shot."

- Lin-Manuel Miranda

Participant,

A couple of years ago I met someone who could talk all day about TECMUN. I didn't really get it, to be honest with you, the way she talked like it was the most inspiring and breathtaking thing ever. I didn't get it for a while, until the very first model I was a part of. Seeing rooms full of delegates, like you, taking on a posture for three days to try and solve a problematic that probably nobody else cares to solve at the moment. Their excited looks, concentrated faces, and their firmness raising their hands to speak out is something that will always stay with me. There is something truly special in the way that hundreds of young people that have never met each other in their lives share ideas and possible solutions, all for a common, incredible end: the one of helping people in need.

I may not know you personally, but you, by reading this, have already given me hope in a better world. A world that can't only change, but that can be changed by people like you. Because, believe it or not, you have one of the greatest powers to ever exist: *courage*. Don't stick to the version of the world that has been sold to all of us. Believe in the power of a single, courageous voice that dares to defy the ones filled with indifference or that are deeply corrupted. Believe in the power of being alive, of being free, despite and *because* of the ones who are not. Be what many others can't or won't be. Believe in your own capacity, desires and goals, because when you want to be a part of change, your post doesn't matter; what matters is what you can do, want to do and dedicate yourself to do, and who you can become with all of that. I fully believe that you can grow to be and do something extraordinary, because you have taken the very first step by joining this model.

I have learned that TECMUN is not only a United Nations model; TECMUN is whatever you take from it. It can be an eye-opening place, an experience of growth, a space of support, and much more. But I can go as far as saying that it is an elemental opportunity. Many of us have gotten to know the pieces that make us up right here, and we put them together a little bit more with every day we spend being a part of it. Maybe the same will happen to you, or maybe not, but there is definitely something that you will take with you from the model.

It's time to stop waiting for the better. It's time to push away all of the doubt, and take a chance. Every single one of us, at some point, has been completely oblivious to the topics debated in this model. But, for you, that ends here and now. I have faith that the next three days will only be the beginning of a journey for you, of becoming a person who is aware of the challenges that surround millions of people in this world every day, and of wanting to do something about it. Lastly, I want you to know that, by being here, you have already inspired me in many ways. Today, at this very moment, you have taken your shot. And I know you will continue to do so.

Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández
Chief of General Coordination for the
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

"I would like to see a conscious sense of peace and a feeling of human solidarity develop in all the people, which can open up new relationships of respect and equality for the next millennium, which should be one of fraternity and not of bloody conflict".

- Rigoberta Menchu

Delegate,

Nothing prevails, history is ephemeral, the only thing that is intangible and ineffable is change. Nowadays any kind of news can be published and distorted, history is in the hands of repression and yellow journalism. The daily life of society is manipulated to favour a few and to prevent society from removing the blindfold they put on themselves is almost impossible. Mentality inside the box, mentality suppressed. Only those who wield power are favoured, swell their pockets while damaging the planet and every living thing that prevents them from expanding their monopolies is eliminated. It is well known that there are times when the ends justify the means, but today that has changed. The means began to be a source of massacres, violence and repression, generating Machiavellian and selfish ends. The human being is repressed and is not even aware of this, materialistic by necessity.

Mass consumption is a necessity, companies began to take over natural resources to profit from basic needs. Technology and the media encourage capitalist behaviours of consumerism and disinformation. Every piece of news, every historical event is imparted by some media outlet influenced by greed and with the sole purpose of manipulating the masses. Whoever wields this power will be able to manipulate time to his or her advantage. A power that was never intended to be in the hands of a few and to affect minorities.

He who adapts to change survives, that says one of the most important laws of evolution and has been the answer to many social problems, but today I invite you to give a historical twist to humanity. Become the change, the world is waiting for you, it is waiting for us to challenge everything we know. Don't let anyone or anything stop you, one day you will achieve the unimaginable. You are about to embark on a path of constant questioning of your ideals and the perspective of the world you live in, you will realise that it is okay to change your mind and rectify every step you take. You are about to understand that you just need to summon up the courage to say a few words and make everyone turn their eyes towards you to understand that your voice can move the masses.

Finally, I want to thank you for being part of something so meaningful to hundreds of people. TECMUN is more than a model of united nations, it is a life-changing experience. It is three days where you can show how capable you are, facing any adversity; discovering that your dreams, hopes and actions speak. Never give up, make mistakes, make decisions, fight against yourself and learn with every step you take. I am honoured to be your Subsecretary and I vow that after this experience you will never be silent in the face of injustice again.

Maria Fernanda Casillas Monrroy
Subsecretary for the Economic and Social Council for the
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

Dear delegate,

I want to congratulate you. Congratulate you for taking the decision of adopting a position, that in some cases you do not support, and defending it. You need to be felicitated because it is difficult to raise the voice for the ones that can't. If you are willing to continue with these values of protecting and caring for the weak ones, I will be honest with you, you will have to be brave. It will be hard, maybe painful, and maybe sometimes you will want to quit. But in the hardest and darkest moments, you have to remember your cause. That cause that provides you the energy to move every day, to run, to work, to fight. Our world needs people that shout louder and louder when they are fighting. People who move our planet in the correct direction, since we are going faster and faster to a horrible destiny. People like you are the ones that can make that crucial change, the new generation that will receive the world in their hands. We will fight against problems that have been rolling even before we were burned, however, it should be our responsibility to break them. We are the future and the change, we are a generation full of power from the people that were silent. The only way we can success is joining powers against the discrimination, the LGBTTTIQ+fobia, the misogyny, and all of our everyday threats. Unlike working alone, working together can take us to new limits and hopeful fates. This sense of unity is the one that I expect from you delegates. Working together and creating a proposal that nobody has thought before, accomplish goals that were previously thought unreachable. I leave every hope in your hands delegates, I am sure about your great abilities and the heart that you will give to this committee. My biggest wish as a president is to plant in you, as a delegate, a great love to this kind of projects.

Dear CTC's chair:

I hope you are reading this when you are drained, in that point that you feel you cannot give more from yourself. You will understand that point when there is no energy, but you have a big smile in your heart from your great effort. We have been working hard for this moment, this is our moment to shine and show what we are made from. I believe in you, that is why you are here, you earn your right. Finally, do not forget, we are a family till the end.



Diego Márquez Sánchez
President of Counter-Terrorism Committee for the
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

Background

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) finds its mission and origin after one of the most devastating terrorist attacks in the history of the United States of America perpetrated by the extremist group Al-Qaeda on September 11, 2001, an event that left massive damage to the country's population and infrastructure. After condemning the attack, the United Nations recognized the necessity for an anti-terrorist power. The CTC was established under Security Council Resolution 1373 under Chapter VII, 2001, and became fully operational in 2005. The commitment of the Member States includes obligations that follow strategies for countering-terrorist support, such as economic interventions in any investigation of an individual or a group. The committee supports and stands for the cooperation to vanish terrorist powers by the observation between the members, including visiting each constituent to analyze the obligations that have been followed.

Faculties

The Faculties that the CTC possess are projected on the mission of collaboration between the Member States, also giving enough power to governments to stop any terrorist rise, since the first sign.

- Criminalizing the financing of terrorism from any origin.
- Freezing without delay any funds related to persons who commit acts of terrorism or are under investigation.
- Denying all forms of financial support for terrorist groups.
- Sharing information with other governments on any groups participating or planning terrorist acts.
- Display a border security to protect any zone or traffic.

Topic A

Measures to mitigate the financing of the extremist group ISIL in the Middle East, focusing on the illegal distribution of petroleum in the black market

*By: Diego Márquez Sánchez
José Pérez Jiménez
Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez*

Background

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) originated in Iraq under the name of *Al-Qaeda in Iraq*, but after the passing of their leader, Abu Musab al-Zarqaw, they decided to change the name to the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI). The Syrian Civil War played a significant role in the consolidation of terrorist organizations. This conflict began in 2011 when peaceful Protestants decided to rise against President Bashar al-Assad, who had been in power for a long time and had overseen significant economic changes. Another factor that contributed to the beginning of the conflict was the severe drought¹ that the country had gone through since 2006 (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020). As a result of the instability that the conflict created, the extremist group got the opportunity to cross the border, and in 2013, tried to merge² with a regional representative group of the central *Al-Qaeda*, The *Nursah Front*. The merger was supposed to be under the name of ISIL and, although it failed, they still kept the name (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2019). After this incident, both groups started to compete, but ISIL started to gain more power and territory in the region.

In 2014, they gained more than 30,000 square miles from Syria's and Iraq's territory, which included the biggest Syrian oil deposits and refineries (Bulls, McConville, & Miller, 2018). Selling black gold³ illegally actually contributed to the dropping of the barrel price in 2016, because the organization sold petroleum way cheaper than the actual market price. Their selling strategy consisted of using intermediaries to expand their trading possibilities, this gave them the opportunity to smuggle around 30 thousand barrels daily. Their barrel cost

¹ **Drought:** Long period of time during which no rain falls (Collins Dictionaries, n.d.).

² **Merge:** Combine or come together to make one whole thing (Collins Dictionaries, n.d.).

³ **Black gold:** An alternative name for petroleum. It is based on the fact that the oil industry made people rich.

depended on the involved quantity of distributors, but it was between \$25 and \$60 dollars (Khatteeb, 2017).

In 2015 the tensions were expanded on an international level. The defense ministry of the Russian Federation accused the president of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and his family, of trading petroleum with the Islamic State. The ministry stated that the Turkish government was taking benefits from stolen oil. This refers to the taking of the extract plants in the Middle East, as the assaults to cargoes⁴ and shipments over the region. The Russian ministry and his cabinet pointed out that the plants where the Turkish people obtain and trade black gold are the ones located in Raqqa and Deir al-Zour. The accusation between countries has left as a consequence, the obstruction in the investigation lines. The tensions are misleading the investigation, “The increasing confrontation between Turkey and Russia is simply putting the international community in its fight against ISIL on the wrong path.” (Nakhle, C., 2015).

The Security Council condemned ISIL’s actions as well as any commercial relation or trade involving the terrorist’s oil as this is considered financing a terrorist group (Al Arabiya English, 2014). There were several attempts to diminish the control that this radical organization has over the oil fields. As an illustration, the United States sent aerial attacks aimed at destroying crude oil tankers, after they considered that attacking facilities were not noticeably useful (Voz de América Redacción, 2015).

⁴ **Cargoes:** Plural for *Cargo*. The cargo of a ship or plane is the goods that it is carrying (Collins Dictionaries, n.d.).

Introduction

The financing of terrorist groups has been one of the most important points that the Counter-Terrorism Committee has focused on, since it represents a necessity for these groups to raise their ideology over different ones, with violence, and recruitment, making the group stronger. Financing is crucial because they must have enough economic resources to cover the costs of their activities, which may include housing, food, the acquisition of arms, and even sometimes the planning and executing of radical acts. Every organization's needs vary depending on its characteristics, such as size or activity level (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2019). Petroleum is a critical economic factor for the Middle East since they hold almost 50 % world's proven reserves⁵, being the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Iraq, and the Republic of Iran the states that own the majority of reserves (Vázquez, J., 2020). Apart from this, the Middle East is one of the biggest producers of crude oil, actually, it represents 30.8 % of the total world production, being the three previously mentioned countries the greatest producers (Vázquez, J., 2020). The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) raises the majority of its money through smuggling⁶ petroleum and exporting it through the black market to anonymous buyers in the world. The activity of ISIL in the Middle East's black market has been increasing and developing, as evidenced by the report from 2015, in which the extremist group was the main controller of the illegal trade, obtaining influence in the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Iran,

⁵ **Proven Reserves:** volume of hydrocarbons or associated substances evaluated under atmospheric conditions, which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, are reasonably certain to be commercially recoverable from a given date from known deposits and under current economic conditions, operational methods and government regulations (SEMARNAT, n.d.).

⁶ **Smuggle:** To take things or people to or from a place secretly or often illegally (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

as well as the economic and energetic resources for the recruitment campaign and the planning of terrorist attacks.

The main movements and activities of radical groups have been reported in the Middle East and North Africa, where petroleum production and translation are significant economic and political factors for governments and the population. The fuel trade contributes to ISIL's existence. It not only provides the continuous financial support it requires to recruit new members, secure arms, purchase local support, and sustain its propaganda, but it also strengthens its position through self-sufficiency. Many countries, such as the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey, have also started an investigation to track the path of oil, creating mistrust between leaders, obstructing the investigation, and the reports of organizations that have the same mission. On the financial front, governments have increased their efforts to detect terrorist financing, imposed economic sanctions, and increased public and private sector awareness concerning how terrorists fund their infrastructure through members, as well as lethal operations.

The last reports of petroleum production from *Daesh*⁷ were in 2014 and 2015, where the production was at an average of 56,000 and 35,000 barrels per day. ISIL has reported a drop-in production since 2016, however, this has not ceased the trade or the aggressions. Last year, ISIL started a campaign of hostilities against the external oil economy. ISIL called for other members to target Saudi Arabia's petroleum infrastructure in order to reestablish its dominance in the region. These campaigns and operations are possible due to their earnings. Even though the profit from the trade of black gold in the black market has been less than in previous years, they are still ahead of authorities and organizations in charge of tracking these

⁷ *Daesh* is another denomination for the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

deals. The governments have tried the missions to have a clear route of the dealers and the buyers of this web, however, the operations have been a failure, like the one that the Turkish Government displaced. The conflict resulted in the financing of terrorism as well as clashes over fuel. The extremist group gained power and influence in the region by controlling valuable resources and taking advantage of the black market trade, despite the difficulties that keeping track of a buyer entails due to anonymity.

Petroleum in the Middle East

Black gold in the Middle East has been pivotal for the development of the region since 1908 when the first petroleum field was discovered there (BBC News Mundo, April 4, 2015). This resource has such an important role in the territory that it has generated several conflicts such as the invasion of the Republic of Iraq in 2003 or the First Gulf War in 1991 (BBC News Mundo, December 3, 2015). Petroleum turned the Middle East into an extremely influential region, in a range in which the territory has become economically crucial in an international context, by way of illustration: the defeat and capture of Saddam Huseín in 2003 and 2004. Both events had a great impact on petroleum's price since it raised up to \$36,05 USD in 2004 (Editorial La República S.A.S., 2020).

Currently, the Middle East holds more than half of all the existing proven reserves. The Middle East's biggest producers are Saudi Arabia, which produces 33.9 %, Iran 14.4 %, Iraq 13.2 %, United Arab Emirates 10.1 %, and Kuwait 8.8 %. These countries are also the major proven reserve holders of the Middle East (Vázquez, J., 2020). Petroleum has had a crucial role in the development of the Syrian Civil War, as well as in the involvement of ISIL in it. As previously mentioned, the radical group obtains its resources from selling oil in the

black market, therefore it has had to occupy territories with great potential for production and war has made it easier.

International tensions: Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey

The persecution and investigation over the route of buyers that ISIL possesses have led, as a consequence, to the mistrust between countries with the same vision. One of these conflicts originated in the Turkish-Syrian border, where a Russian SU-24 warplane was attacked and felled by Turkish forces. The Russian Federation reported that one of their pilots lost his life after ejecting from the jet, a fact that the Russian Federation used to mistrust their old partner in the fighting against *Daesh*. The Republic of Turkey argued that the actions were taken after the repeat violations from the Russian Federation to the Syrian's airspace and reported the incident with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Russian president, Vladimir Putin, talked about the fact that the Republic of Turkey reported the incident with NATO before talking with them and compared the situation to being "stabbed in the back".

After the declarations, Russia's defense ministry announced the suspension of the cooperation between the Russian and the Turkish border. However, the Russian movements did not cease after that, since, the foreign minister, Sergey Lavrov, canceled the trip schedule to give tracing to the jet incident, and declared "We have serious doubts about this being an unpremeditated act, it really looks like a planned provocation," (Al Jazeera, 2015). The Russian Federation accused the Turkish government of acquiring the oil from ISIL plants. The Turkish president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, denied the accusation and argued that the places where Turkey buys its fuel are well known. Nonetheless, the Russian government presented the possible route of the illegal petroleum from the Syrian Arab Republic, and the route showed both routes finishing in the Republic of Turkey. The first proposed route starts

in the plant near Raqqa and finishes in the Turkish ports, Dortyol, Iskenderun. The second proposed route begins in the plant in the Syrian city of Deir al-Zour and ends in the city of Batman.

ISIL's dominance over the petroleum industry over the Middle East

To start the trade of petroleum in the black market ISIL has to recollect the product, and in order to achieve this, they have been displacing armed forces to different production plants in many regions. However, their dominance expands to other countries, such as the Republic of Syria. One of the recent assaults over Syrian production plants was in 2019. The extremist group organized to gain control over the oil checkpoint in Raqqa. ISIL wanted to report their comeback with many similar assaults. Nonetheless, the control of this specific place results in a new way of collecting incomes, taking into account their operations with the oil and its trade in the black market of the region.

Nevertheless, there have been other attacks prior to the assault of 2019. For instance, in 2015 ISIL allegedly burst into one of the most important refineries of the country, the Baiji oil refinery. Iraqi forces said that it remained under control, but the terrorist group showed evidence of their act (France 24., 2015). The attack consisted of three bombers that entered the complex and took over some buildings. The assault wasn't completely successful as only one bomber accomplished their objective, the other two were neutralized by Iraqi forces.

It is imperative to recognize, as the zone with the greatest ISIL's dominance, the Republic of Iraq, the country where the extremist group was established. The reports of extremist attacks of this group over the country show alarm interventions. A perfect example of the situation is in the city of Kirkuk and its oil wells, which have suffered two main assaults. The first strike was in 2016 when the radical group raided the plant of Bai Hassan

in the northeast of Kirkuk. The second seizure was in May of the present year, exposing more violent methods. In this seizure, the group managed to control not only the Bai Hassan plant, but ISIL also achieved the assault of Baba Gurgur and Havana. The three plants are able to produce more than 370,000 barrels per day, being a crucial zone for the group to have the main product to sell at the black market.

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Topic B

Actions to counter the interventions of the terrorist group Hamas in the belic conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine with a special emphasis on the consequences for the population residing in the Gaza Strip

Introduction

Hamas is a Palestinian extremist group consolidated as a religious-nationalist liberation movement, its name is an Arabic acronym for the Islamic Resistance Movement. The radical group emerged as the counterweight to the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) led by the Nobel Prize, Yasser Arafat. The PLO was founded in 1964, with the main objective of the unification of various Arab groups in order to proclaim and organize the liberation of the State of Palestine against the State of Israel taking back lost territory. *Hamas* has developed a tough and weak relationship with the State of Israel and the PLO, this last one due to the different points of their movements and ideas. The turbulent relations have left armed conflicts over Palestinian and Israeli territory. Therefore, areas with civilians have been threatened, mainly with the use of military equipment, such as rockets.

The radical group won the Palestinian elections in 2006 over another political group named *Fatah*. This political group is a branch of the PLO that, unlike *Hamas*, has recognized the State of Israel's right to exist since 1993 (BBC News Mundo, 2017). After the elections, in 2007, both groups established a coalition government⁸, but tensions between *Hamas* and *Fatah* peaked and led to the dissolution of this coalition three months after its formation. The termination of this association left not only a *Hamas*-led administration in the Gaza Strip but a *Fatah*-led government in the West Bank (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2021). Both parties reconciled in 2011 and called for elections, but it was until 2014 that they managed to form another unity government, whose president is Mahmud Abbas (Rengel, 2014).

⁸ Coalition Government is a body of advisors that is formed when different political parties choose to cooperate in the administration and regulation of a country or community (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2016).

The Gaza Strip is a region located along the Mediterranean Sea, it has been occupied mainly by the State of Israel throughout history. In 2005, the Israeli armed forces and settlers were withdrawn from this territory after the Israeli, Prime Minister, Ariel Sharon and the government ordered them to do so (Sales, 2005). As previously mentioned, the Strip has been totally under *Hamas* control since 2007, as a consequence, the State of Israel considered it a hostile territory and established a blockade⁹ that has remained until nowadays. In 2011, the Egyptian government reopened the Rafah Crossing for people to cross, after being closed since 2007 due to *Hamas*' political victory. Trade between these regions remained forbidden (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2021). It is noteworthy that the restrictions were eased in 2011 and that the crossing closed indefinitely in 2013 after several conflicts in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The closure of the borders complicates transit between territories, hence, people that worked or studied on the other side of the border cannot do it anymore, moreover, this affects even the health system in the Gaza Strip (BBC News Mundo, 2021).

Antecedents

The clash¹⁰ that led to the intervention of the rebel group *Hamas* is the conflict between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, which has its origins more than 100 years ago. The struggle began with the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War, consequently having British control over the area. Over that time, only a minority of the Jewish population was living there, and as the majority an Arab population. Tensions between both groups escalated with the declaration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which declared the Palestinian territory as a "National Home" for the Jewish community.

⁹ **Blockade:** an action that is taken to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving it (Collins Dictionaries, n.d.).

¹⁰ **Clash:** fight or argument between people (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Both sides claimed that the land was their ancestral home, therefore, Palestinians opposed the British declarations.

The struggle started to take a new perspective with the Second World War, in which numerous Jews escaped from Europe as a result of the persecution of the Holocaust between the 1920's and 1940's. In the 1940's decade, tensions rose once more, however, the pressures included Jews and Arabs fighting also against British dominance. These tensions left clashes between the Arab Legion and the Jewish Agency of self-defense. Then, in 1947, the United Nations created the UN special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) in order to obtain information and surveys of the position and ideology of the civilians. After the information was successfully gathered, on August 31st, the UNSCOP recommended to the United Nations the partition plan for the State of Palestine. On November 29, the United Nations General Assembly voted for the division of the State of Palestine in order to provide a territory for Jewish people, leaving Jerusalem as an international city. The register of the voting exposed 33 votes against and 10 votes in favor, with 10 abstentions. The United States of America, the Soviet Union, and the Jews voted in favor and supported the partition plan, nevertheless the 5 members of the Arab League¹¹ rejected and voted against the plan, as a consequence, the proposal was never implemented.

In 1948, after extreme pressure from the involved parties¹², and with a complex conflict, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland leaders took the decision to leave the zone. The withdrawal¹³ of the English intervention encouraged the Jewish

¹¹ The members at that time were the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Lebanese Republic, and the Syrian Arab Republic. (Britannica, n.d.).

¹² **Parties:** one of the people or groups of people involved in an official argument, arrangement, or similar situation (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

¹³ **Withdrawal:** the process or action of a military force moving out of an area (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

community to consolidate the creation of the State of Israel. After this, an armed conflict was settled and the armed forces of the neighboring nations started invading the territory. Many Palestinians were forced to abandon their homes due to international and Israeli pressure. This event is known as “*Al Nakba*”, or Catastrophe. After the ceasefire¹⁴, which occurred one year after the beginning of the conflict, the State of Israel obtained control of the majority of the territory. In addition, bordering countries have also taken control of some territories: the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan took the West Bank, the Arab Republic of Egypt occupied Gaza, and the city of Jerusalem was divided between Israeli forces in the West, and Jordanian forces in the East. This conflict never achieved an official peace agreement, consequently, several armed conflicts took place in the following decades.

The State of Israel continued gaining territory for decades. In 1967, it took over the West Bank, East Jerusalem, Gaza, the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula and most of the Syrian Golan Heights. All these territories were controlled by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Palestinian refugees and descendants are residing in West Bank, Gaza, and neighboring countries like, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Lebanese Republic. The State of Israel has prohibited Palestinians from returning to their homes, arguing that this would overwhelm the country and threaten its existence as a Jewish state. The people in the Gaza Strip have suffered the consequences from the conflicts that have arisen in these areas, for instance, a water crisis caused by falling groundwater levels and poor access to drinking water, in addition to health risks “Every minute that this cycle of violence continues is a danger to people’s lives, their

¹⁴ **Ceasefire:** an arrangement in which countries or groups of people that are fighting each other agree to stop fighting (Collins Dictionaries, n.d.).

homes and the services and infrastructure they rely on like hospitals and schools.” (ICRC, 2008).

Intervention in the Gaza Strip

Recently, the Gaza strip has been the target of attacks from *Hamas*, the State of Palestine, and the State of Israel. The attacks were provoked by the restrictions that the Israeli forces imposed on the Palestinians residing in West Bank and Gaza. The clashes have been mainly between *Hamas* and the State of Israel, however, the main consequences of these confrontations have left casualties to the Palestinians residing in Gaza. On the 16th of June of 2021, the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) organized airstrikes in Gaza, specifically in areas under the control of *Hamas*. The airstrikes were planned as a response for, as the IDF reported, terrorist acts with the use of incendiary balloons with the intention of harming Israeli territory. As in this event, many other attacks have caused several civil casualties.

In recent times, the conflict has led to a series of several aerial attacks between the State of Israel and *Hamas* in the Gaza Strip. By way of illustration, in May 2021, there were 11 attacks that took the lives of 67 children from the Gaza Strip. According to El-Naggar, Rasgon, and Boshnaq, these casualties were mainly caused by attacks that originated in the Strip against the State of Israel, notwithstanding, several attempts from the State of Israel to destroy a series of underground tunnels used by *Hamas*, have also harmed numerous civilians (2021). A factor that can possibly contribute to a large number of casualties in the Gaza Strip is that the state of Israel has a better defense strategy than the Palestinians, apart from this, they can obtain intelligence information easily due to their resources (BBC News Mundo, 2021).

Hamas Financing

The interventions that the radical group plan are supported and reinforced by the economic resources that they possess. However, these resources are not only generated by *Hamas*, since there are more external roots of this bankroll¹⁵, as the Islamic Republic of Iran. In 2019, nine members of *Hamas* had a meeting with the Iranian chief of state, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, in the city of Tehran. In the meeting they arrived to an agreement, in which the Islamic Republic of Iran would provide \$30 million per month, and as an exchange, *Hamas* would be providing information about the storages of Israeli missiles. With this agreement Israel's 17th permanent representative to the UN, Danny Danon, declared. "Despite lacking food or medicine, Iran/*Hamas* evidently have plenty of money for terror. Israel is determined to act against all branches of Iran's terror operations." (The Times of Israel, 2019).

Nevertheless, the Islamic Republic of Iran has not been the only country with an influence on the economic resources of *Hamas*. The State of Qatar has been one of the most significant supporters in the economic sector to the radical group, has provided \$1.8 billion to *Hamas* in total. This relation has been developing since 2012 when the emir Sheik Hamad bin-Khalifa al-Thani was the first political leader to visit the *Hamas* government. The Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel have been taking actions to counter the support to *Hamas*, as an embargo¹⁶. The president of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, has place his position as a Palestinian defender, and has become the Republic of Turkey an ally of *Hamas* as the same level of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Erdogan has declared the State of Israel as a "terror state" for the airstrikes developed in Gaza, as well as the rubber bullets fired to Palestinians in Jerusalem.

¹⁵ **Bankroll:** to support a person or an activity financially (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

¹⁶ **Embargo:** an order to temporarily stop something, especially trading or giving information (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)

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XXIX TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Papers

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

XXIX TECMUN Jr.
Glossary for Resolution Papers

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It 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