

COMMITTEE: CRISIS

TOPIC: Extremist terrorist groups in Middle East.

Location: United Nations Headquarters

CHAIR MEMBERS:

•**President:** Paula Gutiérrez Artigas

•**Moderator:** Daniela Calzada Fernández

•**Assistant:** Valeria Guillermo Priego

•**2ND Assistant:** Carlos Pineda Alday

DYNAMIC of CRISIS COMMITTEE

A CRISIS committee is a body, normally not more than twenty-five members, that deals with immediate and long-term crisis. In the real world, situations arise that cannot be handled in the calm methodical setting of a committee. An international crisis can flare up at any moment and it must be dealt with accordingly or things could get much worse. When this happens, emergency sessions take place at the highest level of government. These situations are unpredictable. They force delegates and representatives to think quickly and decisively. Sometimes mistakes are made, or remedied, within a short time span. In a crisis, decisions are made, which work like brief resolutions except for the fact that the outcome is immediately seen and has to be dealt with it. There is currently a large number of terrorist

groups that constantly threaten the peace and security of the citizens of the world through shelling, viruses, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), among others, causing a crisis.

I.- Introduction

“Terrorism”. This terrifying concept is described as the intentional use of violence with the purpose of generating mass fear or terror, in order to promote certain religious, ideological or political aims. In modern days, this concept is generally associated with the Middle East as well as the Muslim religion, since certain terrorist groups wish to install a world caliphate through acts of terror. But despite stereotypes terrorists are not necessarily Muslims, as a matter of fact amongst each other Muslims refers to their religion as one of peace, where acts of violence are not only frowned upon but also



Figure 1.1 Map of the Caliphate

condemned.

A terrorist group is an organization that is found by a court to be directly or indirectly engaged in preparing, planning or fostering the doing of a terrorist act. The individuals who usually commit these frightening acts pass through a process of introduction and later on working for the organization to obtain their goals. During this process most of the time the individuals become isolated and solely focused on completing their mission or purpose.

II.- History

Terrorist Attacks

The events of Bloody Friday might not be acknowledged as terrorist attacks but were a series of attacks carried out by The Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Belfast on July 21st of 1972. At least twenty bombs exploded in the time span of ten minutes, most of which were car bombs. Nine people perished during these attacks and one hundred and thirty were injured. The conflict was sparked by the separatist ideals. The attack ultimately led to the Good Friday Agreement in the year 1998. Amongst the clauses, one stated that no fiscal barriers should ever stand between Ireland and Northern Ireland. With the recent developments of the Brexit a separatist sentiment was rekindled. As one of the primary clauses is threatened.



Figure 2.1 Belfast attacks

The September eleven attacks (9/11) were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the Islamic group of Al-Qaeda, whose leader was Osama bin Laden. It is

estimated that the attacks put and end to the life of about three thousand and over six thousand were left injured, and caused a lost in infrastructure damages of around ten billion dollars. Despite popular belief, the main objective of the attack was to target The Pentagon and the secondary objectives were the Twin Towers of the world Trade Centre and the US Capitol, which was frustrated. This series of events are considered by many experts to be the turning point in modern terrorism. Since then, President George W. Bush declared the so called “war against terrorism”.

Figure 2.2 Airplane crashing at the WTC



The 2004 Madrid train bombings (11-M) were a series of coordinated bombings against the *Cercanías* commuter train system of Madrid. The attacks were carried out three days prior to Spain’s general elections. There were one hundred and ninety three deaths and two thousand and fifty injured with the justifications that Spain supported the Iraq war. At first Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) was allegedly responsible for the attacks but, later on, Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for the attacks. It is believed that, due to the events, a large amount of Spaniards were too scared to vote.



Figure 2.3 Help brigade at Madrid train bombing

The Boston Marathon bombing on April 15 of 2013 was an attack in which two homemade pressure cooker bombs detonated during a marathon, resulting in three fatalities and two hundred and four injured. The attack started a manhunt against all the local Muslim population and the “witch-hunt” in the internet as people began to post pictures of the “terrorists”. The perpetrators were eventually arrested and trialled.



Figure 2.4 Remains after the attack

Throughout the European Union, one of the most polemical attacks was on November of 2015 in Paris, it was a series of suicide bombers that went off in the heart of the city. These attacks accounted for the deaths of one hundred and thirty people and four hundred and three injured. The risk level rose to “imminent danger”.



Figure 2.5 Paris attacks memorial

Terrorist Groups

Al Qaeda:

Al Qaeda is a paramilitary organization, jihadist, which makes use of terrorist practices and is posed as a movement of Islamist resistance around the world, while it is designated as a network of international terrorism. Its founder, leader and major collaborator was Osama bin Laden (1957-2011), a billionaire of Saudi origin who studied Religion and Economic Sciences at King Abdul Aziz University. After his decease, Ayman al Zawahiri succeeded him as the sole head of the organization.

In the late 1970s, the factions of the Afghan Communist Party competed for power. The USSR intervened in favor of the most affected one (the Taraki faction), sending its

armies and battalions of command, which assassinated President Amin - in charge of the faction then in power -, starting the war in Afghanistan. In this bellic period of great importance and influence in the internal situation of the USSR, the Afghan people, their different ethnic groups and their religious leaders, began a popular uprising and war against the Soviet army and the Afghan communist militias that were subordinate to it.

To the Islamic victory, several reasons converge: the conviction of the Afghans to be fighting against hated historical invaders; a religious vision of the world, which places atheist communism in the front line; a mystique that aroused the solidarity of the peoples of the world, especially of the Islamic countries, who sent battalions of Mujahideen to liberate Afghanistan, training in the bases that the Arab and Western countries, likewise US supported and financed with firmness and resolution . One of those bases (The Base) was founded and directed by a young Saudi, of Sunni religious convictions, fundamentalist and radically anti-communist.

Concluded the war against the Soviets, Al Qaeda (The Base), was not demobilized by its leader, who soon became involved in the struggle of factions that followed the defeat of the communists. In it, Bin Laden, aligned his group with the Taliban, also participating in significant operations for the Muslim world, such as in the former Yugoslavia (to stop the Muslim genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina). After that Bin Laden, ended up fighting those who gave him support and encouragement (the U.S.), a country they consider essentially antireligious. , prosionist and eroding the Islamic way of life. In turn, Al Qaeda, is quickly visualized by the US., As a group that drifts towards anti-Western terrorism,

which threatens US and Western security as well as the stability of the allied Arab countries.

In 2001 it was believed that Bin Laden and other Al Qaeda leaders were under the protection of the Taliban, an Islamic group that controlled most of Afghanistan. In that same year the activity of this group changed radically, reaching terror quotas never before imagined. According to the CIA and the FBI, 19 Al Qaeda militants led by the Egyptian Mohammed Atta carried out on 9/11 (September 11 attack) against The Pentagon and the World Trade Center (WTC). That attack happened in the USA. It has been the most terrible in the history of this country, with about 3000 dead.

USA. responded by initiating a massive attack against the Taliban and Al Qaeda forces in Afghanistan, murdering and capturing thousands of militants and civilians without any relation to the conflict, forcing the rest of their leaders to initially plunge into hiding. Despite the subsequent capture of several of its key members (including the militant who allegedly planned and organized the 9/11 attacks), the activity of the group and its franchises, far from disappearing, They went from being an organization to becoming an international and coordinated organization with militants spread all over the world.

In recent times and several years after 9/11, they reappear with Al Qaeda cells in Europe, claiming responsibility for the London attacks of July 7, 2005, in which more than 50 persons passed away, an 11-M attack in Madrid in which 191 people died and 1858 were injured, and trying

failed attacks in

Barcelona and

Germany, in addition to

threatening countries

such as France, the

United States, the

United Kingdom,

Spain, Portugal, Italy,

Poland, Denmark, Australia,

Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Cyprus,

Israel and Kuwait.



Figure 2.6 Al Qaeda soldiers

Boko haram

The Islamic State in West Africa, and better known as Boko Haram, is the name of a terrorist group of an Islamic fundamentalist character active in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Mali.

One of its stated objectives is the establishment of Sharia as the norm in force in all the states of Nigeria, and not only in the northern Muslim majority. While in northern

Nigeria, Sharia has traditionally been regarded as an informal justice code, and is accepted by sectors of the northern population, it is widely rejected in southern Nigeria, where there is a larger proportion of Christians. Boko Haram is an organization that openly supports terrorism against the civilian population and uses violent and coercive means in the pursuit of its political-religious objectives.

The group was founded in 2002, in the town of Maiduguri, in the State of Borno, by Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf, a militant and leader until July 2009. In 2004 the headquarters was transferred to Kanamma, in the state of Yobe, where an operating center called "Afghanistan" was formed, which served to attack and carry out attacks against Nigerian police forces.¹⁵ Then it was led by Abubakar Shekau.

At the end of December 2011, the Nigerian government declared a state of emergency in four states in the north and center of the country (Borno, Yobe, Plateau and Niger), following a series of attacks attributed to the organization.

On April 14, the same day that the group carried out the 2014 Abuja bombing, they kidnapped more than two hundred girls from a school in Jibik as part of a political campaign against Western education in the states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa . 53 girls were able to escape few days after the kidnapping. All schools in the state of Borno were closed.

On May 5, the group leader, Abubakar Shekau, vindicated the kidnapping through a video stating that he would sell them in the market and that Western education should cease. A girl kidnapped in a previous kidnapping, and who was able to escape, said that the

captives were raped several times a day and forced to convert to Islam, and that they cut their throat if they did not.

The released girls were part of a group of more than 270 children abducted in April 2014. So far, more than 200 remain in captivity.

When the fifth anniversary of the kidnapping was completed on April 14, 2019, the whereabouts of 112 of the 276 abducted girls were still unknown.



Figure 2.7 Boko Haram logo

ISIS

It is also known in the Arab world as Daesh and the acronyms are ISIS and ISIL. The Islamic State has been one of the most deadliest terrorist groups in the world for the last three years. It has been defeated in Syria and Iraq, but outside of there, it is the scariest and deadliest terrorist group. ISIS has also attacked their countries. They focus their attacks in Middle East, Europe and Asia.

Isis prefers to do bombing or explosion attacks. They also take hostages and assassinations. However, their power is now on the game. In 2016 their percentage of assassinations dropped from 9,150 to 4,350 in 2017, almost from eight to 4.9.

The terrorist group gained global reputation in early 2014, when it drove Iraqi Government forces out of the important cities in its Western Iraq offensive, followed by the capture of Mosul and the Sinjar massacre.

This group has been called “terrorist organisation” by the UN as well as many International organizations and countries. ISIS/ISIL is also known for the videos they take of beheadings and executions of soldiers and civilians. They also included journalists and Aid workers.

The UN holds ISIL as responsible for human Rights abuses and war crimes. ISIL also created fear with an historic ethnic cleansing and unprecedented scale in Northern Iraq.

In Syria, the group conducted some ground attacks on both government forces and opposition factions and by December 2015, it held a large area extending from western Iraq to eastern Syria, containing an estimated 8 to 12 million people where it enforced its interpretation of sharia law. ISIL is believed to be operational in 18 countries across the world, including Afghanistan and Pakistan with “aspiring branches” in Mali, Egypt, Somalia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. In 2015 it was believed that ISIS had an estimated annual budget of 1 billion USD and forced more than 30,000 extremists.

In 2015 United States with many other countries intervene against ISIS in Syria and Iraq with a massive airstrike campaign, on top of supplying advisors, weapons, training, and supplies to ISIS's enemies in the Iraq Security Forces.

In France, August 2015, a man that supported ISIL a Thalys train from Paris to Amsterdam before being subdued. Also another attack in France where an ISIL supporter entered a police station in Joue-les-Tours screaming "Allahu Akbar" before stabbing three officers.

United States, December 2015, married couple started to open fire on a holiday at the Inland Regional Center. The wife swore allegiance to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in a Facebook post the Day the massacre happened. Also in United States, but on June 2016, 29 year old Omar Marteen murdered 49 and wounded 53 people in a mass shooting in a homosexual Night club in Orlando, Florida

In Belgium on March 2016 some Suicide bombers attack a metro Station and the airport. This last one isn't the only attack Belgium has received, it has a large amount of attacks. There was one before the one in 2016. In 2014 when ISIS started to be popular. on a May of the year 2014, The Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, was under attack by a gunman identified as Mehdu Nemmouche opened fire inside the museum. Four people passed away as a consequence of this act. The authorities found him in Marseille, with his belongings was a camera with a video of the shooting and there was a white sheet with the name of the Islamic State emblazoned on it.

Figure 2.8 ISIS soldier



Taliban:

This Afghan group has been waging a war of attrition with the U.S.-backed coalition since 2001 and has proven remarkably resilient. In mid-2017, it controlled an estimated 11% of the country and was contestant a further 29% Afghanistan's provinces.

In 2017, Taliban forces were responsible for 699 attacks, causing 3,571 murders, with armed assaults and bombing the most common form of attack. In addition, its affiliate in neighboring Pakistan, Tehrik-i-Taliban, was responsible for a further 56 attacks and 233 murders. Its Actions have become deadlier and the past year, murdering an average of 5.1 people per attack in 2017. The group has changed its tactics in recent years, switching its focus away from attacks on civilian targets and towards police and military personnel.

The Taliban have launched an attack from several directions on the Northern Afghan City of Kunduz, which they have occupied twice in recent years, even as the insurgents seemed close to a preliminary peace agreement with American diplomats.

Residents said on Saturday morning that a heavy fighting had been underway in several corners of the City since before dawn and that the streets were largely deserted.

Late in the day, the Taliban carried out a large bombing in the City's symbolic main roundabout targeting the provincial security leadership. More than a dozen people were killed in the explosion, including some of the local security leaders, there was conflict information whether Col. Manzor Stanekzai, the provincial police chief who was leading the defense, had been murdered or wounded.

Afghan air force planes have flew over the City and carried out several strikes on advancing Taliban positions. Officials in Kabul, the capital, said several units of special forces were on their way to Kunduz to find off the assault.

The operation was largely Afghan, with help of the U.S. forces providing some support. The Taliban posted a video of a small group of Afghan police officials surrendering to them. In the video, whose authenticity could not be independently verified, the insurgent call out to the officers, hold up in an outpost across the street, as gunshots are heard in the background. The officers slowly emerge and hand over their weapons, as the Taliban tell them that nothing will happen to them.

Figure 2.9 Soldiers of the taliban group



III.- Current Situation

May 22ND 2017 during Ariana Grande's Dangerous Woman World Tour an explosion occurred around 10:33 in the evening the Manchester Arena of the United Kingdom the causing 22 casualties and 116 injured. It was identified that only one man who used an explosive vest was the cause for the incident, the Islamic State adjudicated the attack. As a result the World Tour was postponed, Theresa May deployed the contingencies necessary to deal with it. Also 2017 elections were suspended.

3.1 Queen Elizabeth II visiting one of the victims at the hospital.



WannaCry is a North Korean ransomware that infects Windows computers, their purpose is to extract information from computers. Approximately 150 countries were infected by the virus. Affecting everything from personal computers to. The most affected programmes were the ones at the hospitals. The vulnerability exploited by the WannaCry virus was developed National Security Agency (NSA). It is the as of today the largest cybernetic terrorist attack. The events took place during 2018.

Figure 3.2 Map of countries affected by WannaCry



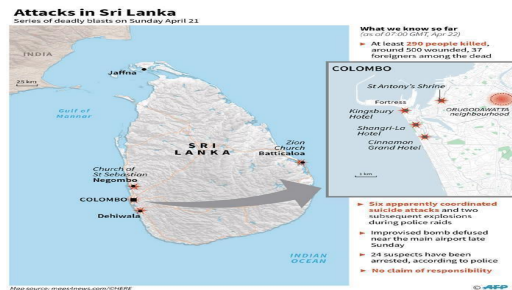
On 13 July of 2018 a day prior to Pakistan's general election, two bombings took place at election rallies in Bannu and Mastung there were 154 casualties and 223 injured. The elections were postponed due to the attacks. The main objective of the attack was to kill Mir Siraj Khan Raisani who was a politician and member of the Balochistan Awami Party, his son was murdered on a previous attack where he was the main target.

3.3 Civilians helping carry those injured during the attacks.



Sri Lanka Easter bombings, on April the 21st of 2019 on Easter Sunday three Christian churches and three hotels were targeted in a series of coordinated terrorist suicide bombings. 253 were killed including at least 42 foreigners, three police officers and around 500 civilians were injured as a result the government invoked emergency laws providing police extensive power to avoid any further attacks. Social media coverage was cancelled including Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, etc. On the 24th of April Sri Lankan MP called for both burka and hijab to be banned from the country as a response for the attacks. Four days later President Sirisena banded any type of facial covering.

3.4 Map of the attacks in Sri Lanka



The Central Command of the Armed Forces (CentCom) of the United States confirmed that it carried out on August the 31st of 2019 a bombardment against Al Qaeda leaders in the Syrian province of Idlib, in northern Syria. The destruction of that base of the terrorists will further degrade their ability to carry out future attacks and destabilize the region. The CentCom spokesman recalled that northwestern Syria remains "a safe haven," from where Al Qaeda leaders coordinate terrorist activities in the Middle East and the West.

For this reason, he assured that the US and his allies will continue to attack "violent extremists to prevent them from using Syria as a safe haven"



3.4 The result of the US Bombing against Al Qaeda

Nowadays, terrorism encompasses a range of various forms of attack, which may be related to technology, such as spying through computer viruses, in order to steal information for future attacks, as well as physical attacks related with bombs and MDW.

We as a committee can notify that the attacks previously mentioned, and the ones that aren't, are commonly associated with political and economical aims.

At the present time there is a large number of terrorist groups that constantly threaten the peace and citizens of the world, which seek to benefit through attacks, gaining power, economic resources, popularity, and above all generate fear in society... and can not continue happening.

IV- Country profiles

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

After several terrorist attacks over the past few years, the United Kingdom is on guard against the unpredictable terrorist attacks that may occur, such as Manchester Arena bombing, London Bridge attack, Finsbury park attack, among many others. Due to these acts the United Kingdom was forced to take strict measures, this being the modification of the anti-terrorism laws stipulated in 2006, Nowadays the authorities have the power not to

authorize the entry into the United Kingdom to people with a suspicious profile. Similarly, terrorists are punished with life imprisonment, which must remain at least 30 years in prison before they can review the penalty. In addition, the Police can detain a suspect for fourteen days without charges. As well, the British government has all access to all citizen phone calls, in order to be alert of a possible terrorist attack. More generally, the United Kingdom is working with regional partners to develop border infrastructure, watch lists and biometric capabilities to counter the movement of foreign terrorist fighters. Finally, The United Kingdom continued its military efforts against ISIS as a partner in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, and worked alongside the United States in operations in middle east countries.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The president of Russia, Vladimir Putin, emphasizes that the priority of Moscow is the total elimination of the terrorists of Idlib, in the northwest of Syria, “Now the priority task is to guarantee the total elimination of the terrorist centers that persist in Syria, in particular in Idlib, ”said Vladimir Putin, 2019. Russia has been shot down by terrorist attacks by Islamic states (ISIS) For the past few years. Terrorist attacks, such as suicide bombs have been placed in several key points of the Russian community, for that matter Russia has build a comprehensive legal framework against terrorism that includes provisions of the Criminal Code and several federal laws. Throughout 2017, however, the Russian government continued to use its "anti-terrorism" legislation to prosecute peaceful

individuals and organizations, including political opposition, independent media and certain religious organizations. On July 29, President Putin signed a law that revokes the Russian citizenship of those convicted of terrorism and extremism who became citizens through naturalization. On November 16, the State Duma passed a bill condemning life imprisonment to terrorist recruiters who incite a person to commit a terrorist attack, provide training to commit a terrorist attack, organize a terrorist cell or join groups terrorists Putin has pointed out that Moscow is willing to cooperate with other countries to suppress extremism, particularly on the Internet. Russia also continues to seek counter-terrorism cooperation with foreign partners.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Until rather recently, China was able to hew closely to Deng Xiaoping's advice to maintain a low profile internationally, particularly in regions of the world salient to the most active and dangerous international terrorist organizations. This limited foreign policy had the unintended-though surely welcome consequence of keeping China off the radar of the international jihadist movement. Highly capable groups such as al-Qaeda neither directly threatened the country nor forged deep alliances with indigenous Muslim terrorist groups aligned against the Chinese state. Chinese policymakers have also had notable success limiting both the volume and effectiveness of terrorist attacks on their own soil, but this relatively calm state of affairs is under increasing pressure and is rapidly

changing for several reasons. United states of America and People's republic of China have worked together in a counter-terrorism co-operation before.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

"AL-QAEDA" and "TALIBAN" are extremist groups in Afghanistan whose objective is to deal with operations inside and outside the country for the purpose of a terrorist attack, this due to the fact that terrorists do not accept the government and its ideals, they demand to control Afghanistan. Al-Qaeda has been responsible for attacks in many countries, such as, United states, Spain, France. On the other hand, Taliban has attacked inside the country and this has cost many economic resources. In addition, other countries distrust Afghanistan for such terrorist groups and have caused political instability and security of people. Afghanistan and the United States have had conflicts for wanting to remove Taliban from the power, that have led to military action in past years. This Taliban conflicts have resulted in 699 attacks, causing 3,571 murders, with armed assaults and bombing the most common form of attack, At the same time, Al-Qaeda has been responsible for more than 3000 murders and 6000 injures.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Overthrow Syrian President Bashar al-ASSAD's regime, absorb like-minded Syrian rebel groups, and ultimately, establish a regional Islamic caliphate.

Some areas of operations in Syria is headquartered in the Northwestern Idlib Governorate, with a minor presence in Halab Governorate; operational primarily in northern, western and Southern Syrian; install Sharia in areas under its control; targets primarily Syrian regime and pro-regime forces, some minorities, other Syrian insurgent groups, and occasionally Western interests.

2002 May - Senior US official includes Syria in a list of states that make-up an "axis of evil", first listed by President Bush in January. Undersecretary for State John Bolton says Damascus is acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

United states and United Kingdom suspend "non-lethal" support for rebels in northern Syria after reports that Islamist rebels seized bases of Western-backed Free Syrian Army.

FRENCH REPUBLIC

Since the 2014 attack at the police station in the town of Tours, France has been the target of constant violent episodes generated by Islamist groups, In 2017 the president of France Emmanuel Macron signed the anti-terrorism law that allowed France to leave the state of emergency after the terrorist attacks of past years.

The Vigipirate plan was created by the French authorities for surveillance, prevention and protection, it is one of the main tools for the fight against terrorism in France.

The Vigipirate plan is based on three pillars:

- The development of a culture of individual and collective security extended to civil society as a whole;

- The creation of three levels adapted to the threat and materialized in logos visible in the public space: surveillance, reinforced security, urgent attack;
- The application of measures that reinforce government action in the fight against terrorism.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Everyone knows the terrorist attack on the United States on September 11, but it was from 1978-1995 after a series of bomb attacks carried out by Ted Kaczynski, which left 3 people murdered and 23 wounds that began the attacks on the United States.

After the attack on September 11, the United States fights terrorism and the new international security system, demands the protection of the American people: improving border security, protecting vital infrastructure and coordinating the acquisition of intelligence. According to the broad vision of the ESN (National Security Strategy), security is not only a function of the government but also emerges from the power of the US community and its values.

Some sanctions the U.S. impose for people supporting terrorism in the country are:

- Restriction of weapon exporting
- Vigilance of exports with double meaning
- Restrictions on financial aid
- Block their credit cards in the World Bank
- Allow complaints against them in US courts for civil damages to the families of terrorism victims

- Denial of taxes for salaries collected in those countries

The United States has helped on several occasions Islamic countries that suffer from terrorism such as: Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan and much more.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Boko Haram Nigerian terrorist group The group was founded in 2002, in the town of Maiduguri, in the State of Borno, by Ustaz Mohammed Yusuf, a militant and leader until July 2009 at the end of 2011 the Nigerian government declared a state of emergency in four states of the north and center of the country (Borno, Yobe, Plateau and Niger), after a series of attacks attributed to the organization.

On June 17, 2019, more than 30 people were murdered and another 40 wounded on Sunday in a triple suicide bombing in northeastern Nigeria against soccer fans, which is attributed to Boko Haram three Kamikazes exploded their charges near a local where football fans were gathered, on Sunday night in Konduga, about 40 kilometers from Maiduguri, capital of the state of Borno.

V- UN Actions

On September 8th of 2006, The United Nations General Assembly adopted a Counter-Terrorism. This strategy is a unique global instrument to make a better effort against terrorism national, regional and regional.

Through the adoption of this instrument, many members have agreed to fight terrorism, not only sending a clear message that terrorists are unacceptable but also to make some steps to prevent the future terrorist events. In this steps it is included a wide way of measures ranging to make nations stronger against terrorism and let the United Nations system's Counter-Terrorism cooperate.

There are 4 pillars that the system is composed:

1. Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.
2. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
3. Measures to build state's' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard
4. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism

We as the UN know, terrorism inflicts pain and fear on people all over the world. A week hardly goes by without a terrorist attack affecting only innocent people. There are eighteen instruments against international terrorism have been elaborated with the purpose of counter-attack specific terrorist activities.

VI- Key points

- Terrorist financing
- Use of communications & Technology
- Preventing the use of MDW

- Stop terrorists groups from obtaining more power and territory

VII- Possible solutions

- Establish a treaty, in which countries undertake to help, when a crisis occurs with economic, health and military resources, if possible.
- Create humanitarian aid centers that will be available to help when necessary.
- Develop a facial recognition program through borders, in order to prevent attacks.
- Fabricate a cybernetic program that will be in charge of tracking the calls or videos that terrorist groups post in order to find the location.
- Create a tracking and communication device that will be implemented in every airplane traveling to a country previously attacked, with the purpose of avoiding airplanes being kidnapped.
- Strictly regulate the sale of weapons between countries, in order to prevent them from reaching the wrong hands.
- Implement a scale to evaluate terrorist attacks in order to know how to act, what kind of help to provide and what penalty will be applied.
- Government connections with terrorist groups will be investigated, if compromising information is discovered an economic sanction will be applied, this in order to stop the financing of these extremist groups.

VIII. List Of Countries

- 1. Burkina Faso**
- 2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea**
- 3. Federal Republic of Germany**
- 4. Federal Republic of Nigeria**
- 5. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**
- 6. Islamic Republic of Iran**
- 7. Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
- 8. Kingdom of Belgium**
- 9. Kingdom of Spain**
- 10. People's republic of China**
- 11. Republic of India**
- 12. Republic of Iraq**
- 13. Republic of Philippines**
- 14. Republic of Turkey**
- 15. Republic of Yemen**
- 16. Republic of the Sudan**
- 17. 16. Somali Republic**
- 18. 17. State of Israel**
- 19. 18. State of Palestine**
- 20. 19. Syrian Arab Republic**
- 21. 20. The French Republic**

22. 21. The Republic of Italy

23. 22. The Russian federation

24. 23. The United States of America

25. 24. United Arab Emirates

26. 25. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



IX. Reference

Aljazeera. (30 of April of 2019). *Sri Lanka bombings: All the latest updates Aljazeera*.

Obtenido de Sri Lanka bombings: All the latest updates Aljazeera:

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/04/sri-lanka-bombings-latest-updates-190421092621543.html>

BBC. (12 of June of 2017). *Manchester attack: What we know so far BBC*. Obtenido de

Manchester attack: What we know so far BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-manchester-40008389>

BBC News. (16 of July of 2018). *Pakistan mourns 149 dead in country's second deadliest terror attack BBC News*. Obtenido de Pakistan mourns 149 dead in country's second

deadliest terror attack BBC News: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-44847295>

EFE. (2019). The United States confirms an attack on al Qaeda leaders in Syria. Agosto 31,

2019, de El pais: <https://www.elpais.com.uy/mundo/estados-unidos-confirma-ataque-lideres-qaeda-siria.html>

Fruhlinger, J. (30 of August of 2018). *CSO*. Recuperado el 31 de March de 2019, de What is WannaCry ransomware?:

<https://www.csoonline.com/article/3227906/what-is-wannacry-ransomware-how-does-it-infect-and-who-was-responsible.html>

History . (9 of February of 2014). *History* . Recuperado el 31 de March de 2019, de

Terrorist bomb trains in Madrid : <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/terrorists-bomb-trains-in-madrid>

Le Monde . (14 of November of 2015). *Le Monde* . Recuperado el 31 de March de

2019 , de What you need to know about Paris attacks and the situation in France:

https://www.lemonde.fr/attaques-a-paris/article/2015/11/14/what-you-need-to-know-about-paris-attacks-and-the-situation-in-france_4810074_4809495.html

National Memorial of 9/11. (28 of December of 2018). *9/11*. Recuperado el 31 de March de 2019, de 9/11 Memorial & Museum: <https://www.911memorial.org/museum>

Northern Ireland Assembly . (16 of July of 2017). *Northern Ireland Assembly* . Recuperado el 31 de March de 2019, de The belfast agreement : http://education.niassembly.gov.uk/post_16/snapshots_of_devolution/gfa

Parker, D. (1 of January of 2015). Boston Marathon Bombing: What We Know. *The New York Times* , págs. 1-3. Obtenido de <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/02/us/boston-marathon-bombings-trial-what-you-need-to-know.html>

