



United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Leslie Morales Alvarez

Moderator: Ana Paula Castillo Pineda

Conference Officer: Erin Daniela Lopez Hernandez





Toluca, State of Mexico, 2022

Change will not happen if we wait for someone else or wait for the right moment. We are what we have been waiting for; We are the change we crave.
(Barack Obama)

Dear delegates,

On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, as well as the Organizing Committee, we give you the warmest welcome to our Model United Nations Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2022.

We are incredibly excited to see you again after facing a whole stage full of changes and adaptations that have arisen from the epidemiological crisis that has shaken us for 2 years now. Without a doubt, receiving them again in our facilities fills us with joy and happiness. And we are sure that each of you will make this model a unique, memorable, and incomparable experience after so long without seeing each other.

During these three days, we hope not only to enrich your knowledge regarding issues of relevance to the international community; but also, to develop an immense number of new skills such as participation, diplomacy, critical thinking, teamwork, and global vision.

It is generally believed that the best delegate is the one with the most powerful delegation, the most influential, or the most developed; we have to confess that this is a hoax. Well, the best is who puts their full effort inside and outside the forum, who questions and questions themselves but above all, who dares to be a leader and provides a guide for others. Well, a leader is not one who only focuses on his own success, but one who knows the path walks it, and shares it.

Debate and argue, but above all listen and analyze. Keep this in mind during each of your discussion sessions, and we assure you that by the end of the model, you will have collected great lessons that will translate into enormous personal satisfaction. We are sure that this will be possible thanks to the incredible team of tables that we have formed this year. Without every chair, moderator, and conference officer it would not be possible to bring this sublime experience to you.

Finally, we want to express our pride in each delegate who is willing to participate. We are eager to hear from you and your proposals. Much success!

Sincerely,

Secretaria General
Natalia Alcántara Millán

Subsecretaria General
Valeria Vizcaino Sánchez



WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES

Delegates, welcome to this TOLMUN 2022 model debate, specifically to the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee. We encourage you to give strength and impact to your words in this forum, being aware of the power and influence they carry. On this occasion, we are pleased to encourage you to take this as a model that goes beyond a simulation, since here we will talk about topics of outstanding relevance in today's society, in relation to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as Counter-Terrorism. It is necessary to have the knowledge, current operation and performance of the delegation represented.

Let us remember that this is a model where we have the opportunity to meet and expose our different positions on issues of great relevance to global development.

Delegates: this is an excellent opportunity to inform ourselves, to learn and, most importantly, to make a significant change for all of us who feel powerless, helpless, dissatisfied and desperate with everything that is happening around us. We are gathered here with the mission to create solutions, to procure the respect of human rights, to raise awareness and sow a pinch of solidarity and empathy in each one of the people present here. We urge all our delegates to participate actively with respect and tolerance.

Please do not let this be the only space to share our ideas and actions. Let us be the agents of change that our world needs. We hope that this model of the United Nations will strengthen your potential and desire to make a positive impact. We also invite you to reflect on the importance of the issues discussed here and to motivate others and thus, others so that together we can create a better place for all human beings.

We would like to thank you for having the initiative to be part of this event and be the new heroes of tomorrow and wish you success in each of your participation.

Enjoy this debate and remember that real change starts with small actions.

Cordially,

President: Leslie Morales Alvarez Moderator: Ana
Paula Castillo Pineda Conference Officer: Erin
Daniela López Hernandez



ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was established by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which was adopted unanimously on 28 September 2001 in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States.

The Committee, comprising all 15 Security Council members, was tasked with monitoring implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), which requested countries to implement a number of measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities at home, in their regions and around the world, including taking steps to:

- Criminalize the financing of terrorism
- Freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism
- Deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups
- Suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists
- Share information with other governments on any groups practicing or planning terrorist acts
- Cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of the United Nations

The Committee is composed of 15 Member States:

- Albania
- Brasil
- China
- France
- Gabon
- Ghana
- India
- Ireland
- Kenia
- Mexico
- Norway
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom
- United Arab Emirates
- United States

CTED is divided into two sections: an Assessment and Technical Assistance Office (ATAO), which is further divided into three geographical clusters to enable the experts to specialize in particular regions of the world, and an Administrative and Information Office (AIO).

In addition, five technical groups work horizontally across ATAO to identify issues and criteria for making assessments in their particular area of technical expertise and then disseminate these across the three clusters. The groups deal respectively with technical assistance; terrorist financing; border control, arms trafficking and law enforcement; general legal issues, including legislation, extradition



and mutual legal assistance; and finally, issues raised by resolution [1624 \(2005\)](#); as well as the human rights aspects of counter-terrorism in the context of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#).

Across AIO, there is also a quality control unit to improve the technical quality and consistency in language and format of CTED documents and a public communications and outreach unit to strengthen its outreach activities.

In September 2005, the Security Council adopted resolution 1624 (2005) on incitement to commit acts of terrorism, calling on UN Member States to prohibit it by law, prevent such conduct and deny safe haven to anyone “with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct.” The resolution also called on States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations.

References:

- United Nations. Our Mandate | Security Council - Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). (2022). Retrieved August 22, 2022, from Un.org website: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/content/our-mandate-0> *Members of the*
- *Counter-Terrorism Committee | Security Council - Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)*. (s. f.). Members of the Counter-Terrorism Committee | Security Council - Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/content/members-counter-terrorism-committee>



TOPIC A: Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Terrorism is a serious threat to international peace and security and an unprecedented challenge, due to the characteristics it has assumed, with ambitions of conquering and administering territories, under a program aimed at bringing people under the yoke of darkness and obscurantism, in total contravention with the norms of civilized coexistence and in total denial of diversity, be it cultural, racial, or religious.

Contemporary terrorists, with their backward interpretation of religion as a banner of hatred and intolerance, turned the present world into a more dangerous place to live in.

Following the Arab Spring uprising in 2011, there has been major political and social unrest in the Middle East and North Africa. Demands from citizens for fairer, more democratic societies across the region have resulted in the breakdown of several autocratic governments, but also in turbulent civil wars which have raged in Syria and Yemen. Unfortunately, terrorist groups have attempted to capitalize on the political upheaval in the region to establish territory and propagate violent ideologies.

Daesh (also known as ISIL, Islamic State, or ISIS) is one of these terrorist groups. It claims to represent Islam but uses the banner of religion to carry out barbaric atrocities, including beheadings, crucifixions and the slaughter of children.

In Africa, terrorism is spreading widely and dangerously. Recent events demonstrate the real threat still posed by Da'esh, Al-Qaida and their spin-off groups. Martin Ewi, Senior Researcher at the Institute for Security Studies, pointed out that Africa is not only a hub for ISIL/Da'esh activity, but could also be the future of the Da'esh caliphate. At least 20 African countries have directly experienced such activity, and more than 20 others are being used for logistics and for mobilizing funds and other resources. Africa's natural resources are being used to finance terrorism, while grievances over the Palestinian problem remain the driver of radicalization. More so, studies show irrefutable evidence that many young people joined ISIL/Da'esh and other terror groups because of poverty and unemployment.

The terrorism landscape in north-east Syria following a Da'esh jailbreak attempt in Al-Hasakah resulted in significant clashes and put hundreds of children at risk", a shattering and sober reminder of Da'esh's extreme brutal violence". (Valdimir Voronkov,2022)

A subsequent targeted attack reportedly resulted in the death of the Da'esh leader, Amir Muhammad Sa'id Abdal-Rahman al-Salbi, widely known as Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Quraishi. While that victory marks perhaps the most significant recent blow to the group's leadership in years, Da'esh is known for its ability to re-group and even intensify its activities.

Since 2020, the terrorist threat has intersected with many COVID-19 pandemic-related challenges, with Da'esh and other terrorist groups seeking to exploit fault lines arising from social restrictions, political tension and economic downturns. Many States have been forced to divert counter-terrorism resources to pandemic-related efforts, while terrorists became even more adept at using social media and online platforms to pursue their aims.



While gains have been made, more effort is required as the incidence of terrorism has proliferated, and organizations' networks have become more agile and global in scope.

Key questions:

- What are some threats to global peace and security that your delegation faces?
- What is the position of your delegation regarding terrorist attacks?
- What is your delegation doing to defend itself from terrorist attacks?
- How is terrorism affecting your delegation?
- How has globalization contributed to the recent increase in international terrorism?

References:

- Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts - Security Council, 8963rd meeting. (2022, May 6). Retrieved August 22, 2022, from UN Web TV website: <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k11/k1112d7jgy>
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TOPIC B: Maintenance of international peace and security - trafficking in people

Preventing and combatting human trafficking cannot be achieved by one State alone. The lack of international cooperation is often the source of further human rights violations, especially in the context of migration.

Research carried out by IOM, UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR, ICMPD, Caritas Internationalis among others, confirmed that this human rights violation is a systematic component of conflict, amounting in certain circumstances to war crimes or crimes against humanity. Trafficking is always fueled by political instability and happens on a regular basis in the context of large migration flows. Moreover, as a form of gender-based violence, disproportionately affects women and girls especially for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and targets on a massive scale children and young adults.

Egregious patterns of trafficking forced labor and slavery have been found to be a strategy for terrorist groups such as ISIL/DAESH, Boko Haram and others. Furthermore, these gross human rights violations are systematically perpetrated in the context of any conflict or in areas at risk of conflict by criminal or armed groups which take advantage of the breakdown of the rule of law to carry out the dirty business of trafficking and become more powerful and dangerous. This is one of the reasons why the prevention of trafficking for any purpose is directly linked with the maintenance of international peace and security.

In this light, a human rights perspective is crucial. Human rights violations such as trafficking in persons are not only a consequence but also a cause of conflict, when they reach a massive dimension and amount to gross human rights violations and serious crimes perpetrated by criminal or armed groups, including in the context of migration, and especially in transit countries. Therefore, the Security Council Agenda on trafficking should be linked with the process leading with the Global Compact on migration and refugees, as well as the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Moreover, trafficking should be addressed in connection with the Women Peace and Security Agenda, and with the Six Grave Violations against Children during Armed Conflict Agenda.

In fact, a particular concern relates to the situation of children, who are used as child soldiers or sexual slaves during conflict, are disproportionately affected by displacement, often traveling alone to reach a safe country and being subject to any form of trafficking, exploitation, and abuse. It is an obligation under international law to always protect them. In this context, States should ban detention of children for violations of immigration laws and regulations.

States are required by international law to take effective measures to ensure that victims of trafficking are protected from further exploitation and harm, including during conflict and humanitarian crisis. They also bear an obligation to prevent, respect and fulfill the human rights of victims of trafficking, including by exercising their due diligence in holding non-state actors including armed groups and criminal groups accountable at all times. Moreover, an innovative approach is needed, based on good practices of some UN Agencies, regarding early screening and identification not only of victims of trafficking but also of people vulnerable to trafficking among displaced populations, asylum seekers and in general terms people fleeing conflict, aimed to adopt tailored solutions to protect vulnerable people from trafficking and exploitation.



Key questions:

- What is the biggest challenge to international security in your delegation?
- What are the factors that can promote peace and safety in your delegation?
- How can your delegation promote peace and security?
- What is the role of the youth in promoting and maintaining peace in your delegation?

References:

- OHCHR. (s. f.). Security Council Open Debate on Maintenance of international peace and security: Trafficking in persons in conflict situations. Recuperado 21 de agosto de 2022, de <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2017/11/security-council-open-debate-maintenance-international-peace-and-security>
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- cairn.info. (s. f.). Addressing International Human Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in the 21st century. Recuperado 21 de agosto de 2022, de <https://www.cairn.info/revue-internationale-de-droit-penal-2010-3-page-417.htm>



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NOTE: Delegates must send their position paper to these contacts.