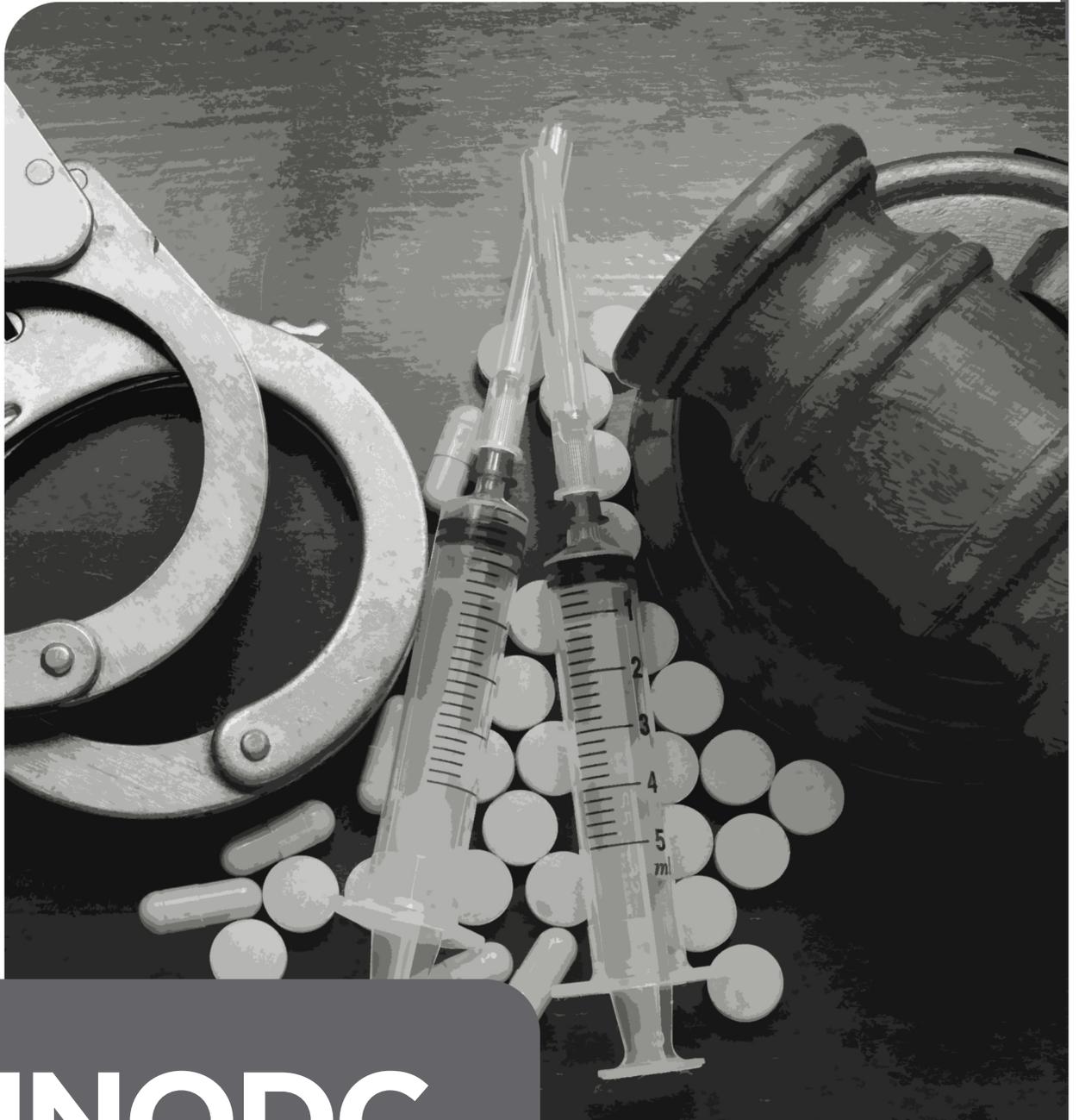




TOBB ETU
etumun19
Model United Nations Conference



UNODC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL..... 2
- LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL 3
- LETTER FROM ACADEMIC ASSISTANT 4
- 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE 5
 - 1.1.Historical Background 5
- 2. INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA ITEM I: *Drug Control around Mexico and Central America in all its forms and manifestations* 6
 - 2.1. Occasioned Drug War around Mexico 7
 - 2.2. Along with the Major Cartels 9
 - 2.3. Effects on Mexico and Internationally 15
 - 2.4. Specific Incidents and Timeline 22
 - 2.6. *Questions to Be Addressed* 30
- 3. INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM II: *Threats and Challenges of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)*..... 31
 - 3.1.Definition of Key Terms 32
 - 3.2.Terrorist Organizations 33
 - 3.3. Past Terrorist Attacks around the Globe 35
 - 3.4.Political Stance and Actions of Governments against Terrorism 38
 - 3.5.Questions to Be Addressed 40
- 4.REFERENCES 42

LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

Most distinguished participants,

It is an honor for me to welcome you all to the third edition of TOBB ETÜ Model United Nations Conference. As the Secretary-General of ETUMUN 2019, I would like to start with introducing myself briefly. My name is Simay Çalışkan and I am a junior Industrial Engineering student in TOBB ETÜ. I started my MUN career with the first edition of ETUMUN and took part in various conferences ever since. Therefore, I would gladly say that ETUMUN has a very special place in my heart and I am more than happy to serve you as the Secretary-General of such a prestigious conference.

This year, with the help of my one and only Deputy Secretary-General Şebnem Yaren and assistance of our amazing academic advisors Onat Yiğit and Zeynep Esendemir, we shaped 7 different committees focusing on various topics and with different MUN experience level requirements so that every one of our participants could find a committee which suits them the best. Our Academic Team has worked hard to provide you the most detailed and on-to-point Study Guides possible and in my honest opinion, they achieved their goals. I would like to thank the lovely Under-Secretary-General of this committee, Selen Sözen, and her Academic Assistant, Ahmet Latif Çolak, for their invaluable hard work and efforts.

I hope every single one of you will enjoy your times the fullest during the upcoming 4 days and widen your view on world problems while making life-long friendships. I cannot wait to see how you will shape the reality with your ideas.

Kindest Regards,

Simay Çalışkan

Secretary-General of ETUMUN 2019

LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Highly Esteemed Participants of Office on Drugs and Crime,

I, Selen Sözen, am happy to welcome you to the ETU Model United Nations Conference 2019. And I am more than honoured to declare that I have been accoladed with being the Under-Secretary-General responsible for United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

The Member States' representatives will be facing miscellaneous challenges while negotiating to reach a compromise on the agenda items of our committee. Agenda Item I will be "Drug control around Mexico and Central America in all its forms and manifestations" and the Agenda Item II will be "Threats and Challenges of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs). The understanding of the Office's history will have a crucial part in our committee.

Ultimately, I would like to utter my appreciation for Secretary-General, Miss. Çalışkan, and Deputy Secretary-General, Miss. Yaren for appointing me in such position. They worked really hard and I know that they will remunerate their efforts and energy.

I hope all ETUMUN 2019 will be an unforgettable experience and memory for all of the participants. I wish all of you to have ETUMUN 2019 as the best conference of your MUN life.

I highly recommend the participants of the committee to read this study guide thoroughly, and to further research the agenda items to have a better understanding of the scope, and details of these issues. You may contact us via sozenselen@gmail.com for your inquiries concerning the study guide and the conference in general. I look forward to meeting you in person soon. May the inspiration be with you!

Kindest regard,

Selen Sözen

Under Secretary-General responsible for Office on Drugs and Crime

LETTER FROM ACADEMIC ASSISTANT

Esteemed Participants,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the third annual session of ETUMUN 2019. To briefly introduce myself, my name is Ahmet Latif Çolak, a sophomore at Hüseyin Avni Sözen Anatolian High School, and I will be serving as the Academic Assistant of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime through the conference.

In this marvellous committee, you will have the opportunity to experience the amazing atmosphere of United Nations while finding solutions to prevent one of the main problems of the world, terrorism and drugs. We will be focusing on threats and challenges of foreign terrorist fighters and drug control around Mexico and Central America in all its forms and manifestations. As the delegates of this committee, you are required to have inclusive knowledge upon the history of the committee, terrorism and drugs.

I highly recommend you to make elaborative research upon agenda items and not to restrict yourselves to the study guide. I sincerely hope that you will be exposed to new and unique perspectives upon world politics. I am looking forward to meeting you all at the conference. Should you have any questions regarding agenda items and study guide, please do not hesitate to contact me via e-mail: ahmetlatifcolak@gmail.com. For now, I wish you all a productive preparation.

At last but not least, I would like to thank my lovely Under Secretary General, Selen Sözen, for guiding me while writing this study guide.

Regards,

Ahmet Latif Çolak

Academic Assistant responsible for Office on Drugs and Crime

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

1.1. Historical Background

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime which is established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, is a global leader against drugs and international crime. With the operation in all regions of the world, it creates a comprehensive network in the form of offices. UNODC draws up its budget from voluntary contributions mainly formed by Governments. UNODC is mandated to assist its Member States in their hurdle against illicit drugs, sophisticated crime and terrorism. [1]

The basic working programme of the UNODC are:

- ✓ To improve the scope of the Member States providing field-based technical cooperation projects to negate illicit drugs, crime and terrorism,
- ✓ To develop acknowledgement and awareness upon drugs and crimes appealing critical and research-based works and expanding the evidence base for the political and operational arrangement,
- ✓ To sustain authorization and implementation in the States with the applicable international treaties, the improvement of private legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and related services to the treaty-based and governing bodies applying regulating endeavour.

UNODC creates an extensive working area and it expands its scope day by day. All aim that they couraged is increasing the volume of work to provide an exhaustive and consistent return with the challenges they have upon the rise of crime organisations, drug trafficking, drug production and never-ending terrorism around the world. In fact, UNODC makes every effort to impose awareness on human trafficking with particular projects started to apply already.

UNODC mandates to assist in the following areas: organized crime and all types of trafficking, corruption upon social and economic development, crime prevention and criminal justice reform, drug abuse prevention and health through the educational campaigns and medical sustainability, and terrorism prevention towards programmatic and long-term improvements.

2. INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA ITEM I: *Drug Control around Mexico and Central America in all its forms and manifestations*

From the beginning of history to now, drugs were existing on earth near humans. The joy that people have was inevitable and for that reason, the trafficking was an easy way to earn money by the drug dealers. The first drug is invented in the late 1800s as the opiate-based drug morphine to be used as an injectable pain reliever during the American Civil War. Although this was the first wave leading of morphine and upcoming drug addiction problems. In those years, the medical and pharmaceutical industry were also using morphine and basic drug constituents such as medication of adults and children (opium and alcohol), cocaine for toothache problems and asthma tablets with heroin.[2] As the psychological medications, the first returns of drugs were imperfectly perfect by the doctors and other responsibilities. However, by the time drugs were affecting the health of the human body and it caused an unavoidable problem called “addiction”.



Figure 1: Cocaine drops, advertised as a remedy for children's toothaches, 1890

Many drugs were declared as illegal after this first wave's effects such as *heroin*, *cocaine*, *marijuana*, *LSD*, *opium*. In the 1960s, marijuana, cocaine, and LSD became widely used and popular. Scientific research indicates that 1 to 10 people are using drugs on a regular basis in their daily life. When the augmentation of death people, the increasing dose of the drugs and their influence were unacceptable. Therefore, instead of basic medications with drugs under control, the usage of constituent drugs became illegal and they labelled as “illicit”. [3]

Nowadays, the increment of addicted creates many question marks but the most crucial one is: how is the trading of illicit drugs and what is the backstage of this trafficking?

2.1. Occasioned Drug War around Mexico

The Mexican Drug War is a nonstop clash between the Mexican Government and grouped drug dealing syndicates. The contention is initiated when the Mexican military started to mediate with the essential objective of the administration which is lessening drug-related brutality in 2006. The administrations' objective is resolved as wrecking the definitive medication cartels as opposed to disallowing drug dealing and request which is left to U.S officials. In spite of Mexican drug, cartels have existed for quite a few years and their notoriety is expanded after the breakdown of Colombian Cali and Medellín cartels during the 1990s. From that point to now, Mexican medication cartels are overwhelming about the entire unlawful medication advertise and from 2007 controlled 90% of the cocaine entering the USA. Captures of key cartel pioneers, explicitly Tijuana and Gulf cartels, have prompted the addition of medication brutality as the contention between cartels for the course of the exchange into the U.S. [4]

Government law organization has been redesigned in excess of multiple times since 1982 in various kinds of endeavours to control wrongdoing and diminish cartel savagery. During the period there have been in excess of 4 different powers inferred as new defilement free officers who involved in the fight with Mexico's debasement framework. Investigation evaluates that the majority of the income from illegal medications deals extend from 13.6 to 49.4 billion dollars every year. The U.S Congress passed enactment in late June 2008 to bear the cost of Mexico 1.6 billion dollars for Mérida Initiative with law authorization preparing and gear, just as the improvement in the national equity frameworks. Through November 2012 the official passing number of the Mexican Drug War was more than 60.000. Truth be told assessed to set the demise number above 120.000 executed by 2013, with the exception of 27.000 missings.[5] After the administration of Andrés Manuel López Obrador, the part of the bargain is announced; in any case, with his analysis manslaughter rates expanded into high numbers.

Mexico has been utilized as a transshipment point for opiates and stash between Latin America and U.S. markets in view of its area. Through the part of the arrangement, Mexican opiate bootleggers began to deal with medications on an immense scale. At the point when the authorization endeavours heightened in South Florida, the Colombian and the Caribbean associations shaped as organizations with Mexico-based dealers about the transportation of cocaine via land through Mexico into the U.S. while Colombia's Pablo Escobar was the fundamental exporter of cocaine and the primary character of sorted out wrongdoing systems in the mid 1970s and 1980s.

While being a noteworthy wellspring of heroin and cannabis, the medication dealers from Mexico had officially settled foundation, prepared to serve the Colombia-based dealers. Beginning with a paid in real money for moving and proceeding onward with an instalment in-item course of action was the image of the start of medication dealing for Mexico. Transporters from Mexico were given as 35% to half of every cocaine shipment from the absolute cash. [6] With the course of action, Mexico turned into a formal accomplice, considerable dealer and one of the basic key parts in the conveyance in their very own privileges. The Sinaloa Cartel and the Gulf Cartel have managed dealing drugs from Colombia to the overall markets. The influence level and specialist between the referred to Mexican cartel's days of work increased as new associations rise and more established ones debilitate and crushed. The contention between adversary sedate cartels started with that point vigorously after the 1989 capture of Miguel Ángel Félix Gallardo, who was the pioneer in the cocaine business in Mexico. During the late 1990s, there was less battling yet the viciousness and wrongdoing have risen compounded since 2000. [7] [8]



Figure 2: The route for drug trafficking from Mexico to The United States of America

The provisions of medications, as a primary remote supply, ought to be begun with cannabis then South American cocaine lastly Asian methamphetamines which transitted to the United States. Heroin is additionally progressively is moved. The U.S State Department has assessed that 90% of the cocaine entering the United States is created in Colombia and its remainder is shipped from Mexico which has a broad medication dealing course. [9] Mexico controls around 705 of the medication stream to the United States. In 2006 government and state specialists of U.S seized over 550.000 cannabis plants worth an expected 1 billion dollars. The commitment of Colombia and Mexico has never finished at this point.

2.2. Along with the Major Cartels

The birth of the Mexican Drug cartels was the presence of the Guadalajara Cartel in 1980 founded by a former Mexican Judicial Federal Police agent Miguel Ángel Félix Gallardo (called by El Padrino which refers to “The Godfather”) and controlled the major size of the illicit drug trade in Mexico. [10] In the 1980s, there were trafficking corridors across the Mexico-U.S border along with the Juan García Ábrego by the authority of Felix Gallardo. He began by carrying marijuana and opium into the U.S. and was the main Mexican medication boss to connection up with Colombia's cocaine cartels during the 1980s.

Through his associations, Félix Gallardo turned into the person at the front line of the Medellín Cartel, which was controlled by Pablo Escobar. This was effectively cultivated on the grounds that Félix Gallardo had officially settled a marijuana dealing framework that stood prepared to serve the Colombia-based cocaine dealers. There were no other cartels around in Mexico and he was the ruler of Mexican medication smugglers. He supervised all tasks; there was simply him, his cohorts, and the government officials who sold him protection. However, the Guadalajara Cartel endured a noteworthy blow in 1985 when the gathering's fellow benefactor Rafael Caro Quintero was caught, and later sentenced, for the homicide of DEA specialist Enrique Camarena. Félix Gallardo thereafter stayed under the radar and was captured on April 8, 1989. He at that point chose to split the exchange he controlled as it would be increasingly productive and less inclined to be brought down in one law implementation swoop. In a manner, he was privatizing the Mexican medication business while sending it back underground, to be controlled by supervisors who were less notable or not yet known by the DEA.

Gallardo sent his legal counsellor to gather the country's top medication dealers at a house in the retreat of Acapulco where he assigned the courts or territories. Félix Gallardo still wanted to supervise national activities, as he kept up significant associations, however, he would never again control all subtleties of the business. When he was moved to a high-security jail in 1993, he lost any residual power over the other medication lords.

Los Zetas

In 1999, Gulf Cartel's pioneer, Osiel Cárdenas Guillén, employed a gathering of 37 degenerate previous first-class military officers to work for him. These previous Airmobile Special Forces Group (GAFE), and Amphibian Group of Special Forces (GANFE) fighters wound up known as Los Zetas and started working as a private armed force for the Gulf Cartel. During the mid-

2000s the Zetas were instrumental in the Gulf Cartel's mastery of the medication exchange quite a bit of Mexico. After the 2007 capture and removal of Osiel Cárdenas Guillén, the Zetas held onto the chance to strike out individually. Under the administration of Heriberto Lazcano, the Zetas, numbering around 300, step by step set up their own autonomous medication, arms and human-dealing networks. [11] In 2008, Los Zetas made an arrangement with ex-Sinaloa cartel authorities and from that point forward, moved toward becoming opponents of their previous business/accomplice, the Gulf Cartel.

In mid-2010 the Zetas made open their split from the Gulf Cartel and started a ridiculous war with Gulf Cartel over control of upper east Mexico's medication exchange routes. This war has brought about the passings of thousands of cartel individuals and suspected individuals. Besides, because of union structures, the Gulf Cartel-Los Zetas strife attracted different cartels, specifically the Sinaloa Cartel which battled the Zetas in 2010 and 2011. The Zetas are infamous for focusing on regular folks, including the mass homicide of 72 vagrants in the San Fernando massacre. The Zetas included themselves in more than medication dealing and have likewise been associated with human dealing, pipeline dealt with oil robbery, coercion, and exchanging unlicensed CDs. Their criminal system is said to reach a long way from Mexico including into Central America, the U.S. also, Europe. On 15 July 2013, the Mexican Navy captured the top Zeta manager Miguel Treviño Morales. Lately, Los Zetas has experienced extreme discontinuity and seen its impact diminish. As of December 2016, two subgroups calling themselves Los Zetas Grupo Bravo (Group Bravo) and Zetas Vieja Escuela (Old School Zetas) framed a collision with the Gulf Cartel against a gathering known as El Cartel del Noreste (The Cartel of the Northeast). [12]

Sinaloa Cartel

The Sinaloa Cartel started to challenge the Gulf Cartel's mastery of the pined for southwest Texas passageway following the capture of Gulf Cartel pioneer Osiel Cárdenas in March 2003. The "Alliance" was the aftereffect of a 2006 accord between a few gatherings situated in the Pacific province of Sinaloa.[12] The cartel was driven by Joaquín "El Chapo" Guzmán, who was Mexico's most-needed medication dealer with expected total assets of U.S. \$1 billion which made him the 1140th most extravagant man on the planet and the 55th most dominant. He was captured and got away in July 2015, and re-captured in January 2016. In February 2010, new unions were shaped against Los Zetas and Beltrán-Leyva Cartel.

The Sinaloa Cartel battled the Juárez Cartel in a long and bleeding fight for authority over medication dealing courses in and around the northern city of Ciudad Juárez. The fight in the long run brought about annihilation for the Juárez Cartel however not before ending the lives of somewhere in the range of 5,000 and 12,000 people.[12] During the war for the turf in Ciudad Juárez, the Sinaloa Cartel utilized a few groups to assault the Juárez Cartel. The Juárez Cartel comparably utilized posses, to battle the Sinaloa Cartel.

As of May 2010, various reports in media expressed that Sinaloa had invaded the Mexican national government and military, and intrigued with it to crush the other cartels. The Colima, Sonora and Milenio Cartels are presently parts of the Sinaloa Cartel. Joaquín "El Chapo" Guzmán was captured on January 8, 2016, and removed to the U.S. a year later. On February 4, 2019, in New York, he was discovered blameworthy of 10 tallies of medication dealing and condemned to life detainment.[12] Guzmán affirmed that he had paid previous presidents Enrique Peña Nieto and Felipe Calderón rewards, which was immediately denied by both men.

Gulf Cartel

The Gulf (Cartel del Golfo), situated in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, has been one of Mexico's two predominant cartels lately. In the late 1990s, it employed a private hired soldier armed force (a master bunch currently called Los Zetas), which in 2006 ventured up as an accomplice be that as it may, in February 2010, their organization was disintegrated and the two gatherings occupied with far-reaching viciousness over a few outskirts urban communities of Tamaulipas state, transforming a few border towns into "phantom towns".[12]

The Gulf Cartel (CDG) was solid toward the start of 2011, holding off a few Zetas attacks into its domain. Be that as it may, as the year advanced, inward divisions, prompted intra-cartel fights in Matamoros and Reynosa, Tamaulipas state. The infighting brought about a few captures and passings in Mexico and in the United States. The CDG has since broken separated, and it creates the impression that one group, known as Los Metros, has overwhelmed its opponent Los Rojos group and is currently affirming its command over CDG operations.[12] The infighting has debilitated the CDG, however, the gathering appears to have kept up control of its essential courts, or sneaking passages, into the United States. The Mexican government has made remarkable accomplishments in catching the administration of the Gulf Cartel. Osiel Cárdenas Guillén, his siblings Antonio Cárdenas Guillén, Mario Cárdenas Guillén, and Jorge Eduardo Costilla Sánchez have all has and imprisoned during Felipe Calderón's organization.

La Familia Cartel

La Familia Michoacana was a noteworthy Mexican medication cartel situated in Michoacán between 2006 and 2011. It was earlier associated with the Gulf Cartel and Los Zetas, yet split off and turned into an autonomous organization. In 2009–10, a counter-opiates hostile by Mexican and U.S. government organizations delivered the capture of in any event 345 speculated La Familia individuals in the U.S., and the inaccurately assumed death of one of the cartel's originators, Nazario Moreno González, on December 9, 2010.[12] The cartel at that point isolated into the Knights Templar Cartel, which kept the name La Familia. Following the cartel's discontinuity in 2010 and mid-2011, the La Familia Cartel under Méndez Vargas battled the Knights Templar Cartel yet on June 21, 2011, Méndez Vargas was captured by Mexican authorities and in mid-2011 the lawyer general in Mexico, expressed that La Familia Cartel had been "exterminated", leaving just the fragment gathering, the Knights Templar Cartel.[12] In February 2010, La Familia fashioned a union with the Gulf Cartel against Los Zetas and Beltrán-Leyva Cartel.

Tijuana Cartel

The Tijuana Cartel, otherwise called the Arellano Félix Organization, was once among Mexico's most powerful. It is situated in Tijuana, one of the most deliberately significant border towns in Mexico, and keeps on sending out medications even in the wake of being debilitated by an inward war in 2009.[12] Due to infighting, captures and the passings of a portion of its top individuals, the Tijuana Cartel is a small amount of what it was during the 1990s and mid-2000s when it was viewed as one of the most intense and vicious criminal associations in Mexico by the police. [12] After the capture or death of different individuals from the Arellano Félix family, the cartel is as of now headed by Luis Fernando Sánchez Arellano, a nephew of the Arellano Félix siblings.

Knights Templar

The Knights Templar tranquillize cartel (Spanish: Caballeros Templarios) was made in Michoacán in March 2011 after the passing of the alluring pioneer of La Familia Michoacana cartel, Nazario Moreno González. The Cartel is going by Enrique Plancarte Solís and Servando Gómez Martínez who framed the Knights Templar because of contrasts with José de Jesús Méndez Vargas, who had accepted initiative of La Familia Michoacana. After the rise of the Knights Templar, sizable fights erupted throughout the spring and summer a long time between the Knights Templar and La Familia. The association has developed from a chip gathering to a

predominant power over La Familia, and toward the part of the bargain, the capture of José de Jesús "El Chango" Méndez Vargas, pioneer of La Familia, the cartel seemed to have assumed control over the heft of La Familia's tasks in Mexico and the U.S. In 2011 the Knights Templar seemed to have lined up with the Sinaloa Federation with an end goal to find the leftovers of La Familia and to forestall Los Zetas from increasing a progressively generous a dependable balance in the Michoacán area of focal Mexico.[12] Mexican medication cartels have expanded their co-activity with U.S. road and jail packs to grow their conveyance organizes inside the U.S. On March 31, 2014, Enrique Plancarte Solís, a high-positioning pioneer in the cartel, was murdered by the Mexican Navy.[12]

On 6 September 2016, A Mexican police helicopter was shot somewhere near a group, slaughtering four individuals. The police were leading an activity against criminal gatherings and medication cartels in Apatzingán, including the Knights Templar Cartel, a suspect.

Beltrán-Leyva Cartel

The Beltrán-Leyva Cartel was a Mexican drug cartel and organized crime syndicate founded by the four Beltrán Leyva brothers: Marcos Arturo, Carlos, Alfredo and Héctor. In 2004 and 2005, Arturo Beltrán Leyva led powerful groups of assassins to fight for trade routes in northeastern Mexico for the Sinaloa Cartel. Through the use of corruption or intimidation, the Beltrán-Leyva Cartel was able to infiltrate Mexico's political, judicial and police institutions to feed classified information about anti-drug operations, and even infiltrated the Interpol office in Mexico. Following the December 2009 death of the cartel's leader Arturo Beltrán Leyva by Mexican Marines the cartel entered into an internal power struggle between Arturo's brother, Héctor Beltrán Leyva, and Arturo's top enforcer Edgar Valdez Villarreal. Meanwhile, the cartel continued to dissolve with factions such as the South Pacific Cartel, La Mano Con Ojos, Independent Cartel of Acapulco, and La Barredora forming and the latter two cartels starting yet another Beltrán Leyva Cartel conflict. [12] The Mexican Federal Police considers the cartel to have been disbanded, and the last cartel leader, Héctor Beltrán Leyva, was captured on October 2014.

Juárez Cartel

The Juárez Cartel controls one of the primary transportation routes for billions of dollars' worth of illegal drug shipments annually entering the United States from Mexico. Since 2007, the Juárez Cartel has been locked in a vicious battle with its former partner, the Sinaloa Cartel, for control of Ciudad Juárez. La Línea is a group of Mexican drug traffickers and corrupt Juárez

and Chihuahua state police officers who work as the armed wing of the Juárez Cartel. Vicente Carrillo Fuentes headed the Juárez Cartel until his arrest in 2014. Since 2011, the Juárez Cartel continues to weaken; however, holds a presence in the three main points of entry into El Paso, Texas. The Juárez Cartel is only a shadow of the organization it was a decade ago, and its weakness and inability to effectively fight against Sinaloa's advances in Juarez contributed to the lower death toll in Juarez in 2011.[12]

On September 1, 2013, Mexican authorities arrested the alleged Juárez Cartel leader Alberto Carrillo Fuentes, alias Betty la Fea (Ugly Betty) without any resistance. On October 9, 2014, Mexican forces captured Vicente Carrillo Fuentes in Torreón, Coahuila.

The Jalisco New Generation Cartel

The Jalisco New Generation Cartel is a Mexican criminal gathering situated in Jalisco and headed by Nemesio Oseguera Cervantes ("El Mencho"), one of Mexico's most-needed medication lords. Jalisco New Generation Cartel began as one of the parts of Milenio Cartel the other being La Resistencia. La Resistencia blamed CJNG for surrendering Oscar Valencia (El Lobo) to the specialists and called them Los Torcidos (The Twisted Ones). Jalisco Cartel vanquished La Resistencia and assumed responsibility for Millenio Cartel's pirating systems.

The Jalisco New Generation Cartel extended its activity arrange across the nation in just a half year, making it one of the criminal gatherings with the best working limit in Mexico as of 2012. Through online recordings, the Jalisco New Generation Cartel has attempted to look for society's endorsement and inferred assent from the Mexican government to stand up to Los Zetas by acting like a "noble" and "nationalistic" group. Such claims have fed fears that Mexico, much the same as Colombia an age previously, might observe the ascent of paramilitary medication gangs. By 2018 the CJNG was advertised as the most dominant cartel in Mexico, however, Insight Crime has expressed that the Sinaloa Cartel is still in truth the most dominant cartel and that the CJNG was presently its nearest rival.[12] In 2019, the gathering was incredibly debilitated by infighting, captures of senior agents, and a war with the Sinaloa Cartel and its allies.

Nueva Plaza Cartel

CJNG co-founder Erick Valencia Salazar (alias "El 85") and former high-ranking CJNG leader Enrique Sánchez Martínez (alias "El Cholo") had also departed from the CJNG and formed a rival cartel known as the Nueva Plaza Cartel. Since 2017, the cartel has been engaged in a war

with the CJNG. The Nueva Plaza Cartel has also become aligned with the Sinaloa Cartel to fight the CJNG.[12]

2.3. Effects on Mexico and Internationally

Violence

The Mexican lawyer general's office has guaranteed that 9 of 10 casualties of the Mexican Drug War are individuals from sorted out wrongdoing groups, in spite of the fact that this figure has been addressed by other sources. Deaths among military and police staff are an expected 7% of the total. The states that experience the ill effects of the contention most are Baja California, Guerrero, Chihuahua, Michoacán, Tamaulipas, Nuevo León and Sinaloa. President Calderón's legislature is as of now battling the dealers, particularly in his home territory of Michoacán, yet in addition, incorporating activities in the conditions of Jalisco and Guerrero, and in 2009 drug-related brutality expanded extensively in Sonora. By January 2007, these different tasks had stretched out to the conditions of Guerrero just as the supposed "Brilliant Triangle States" of Chihuahua, Durango, and Sinaloa.[13] In the next February, the conditions of Nuevo León and Tamaulipas were incorporated too. Seizures and captures have hopped since Calderón got down to business on December 2006, and Mexico has removed in excess of 100 individuals needed in the U.S. On July 10, 2008, the Mexican government reported designs to almost twofold the size of its Federal Police power to lessen the job of the military in battling drug trafficking. The arrangement, known as the Comprehensive Strategy Against Drug Trafficking, additionally includes cleansing nearby police powers of degenerate officials. Components of the arrangement have just been gotten underway, including enormous police selecting and preparing exertion proposed to decrease the nation's reliance on the drug war on the military.

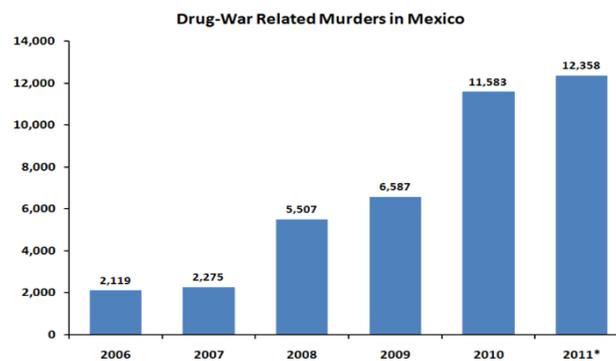


Figure 3: Murders in Mexico since 2006 related to drug trafficking activities

The 2008 Morelia explosive assaults occurred on September 15, 2008, when two hand projectiles were tossed onto a jam-packed square, executing ten individuals and harming more than 100.[14] Some consider these to be as proposed to sap the resolve of government operators doled out to get serious about the cartels; others consider them to be a push to tell natives who are winning the war. At any rate, one dozen Mexican norteño performers have been killed. A large portion of the unfortunate casualties performed what are known as narcocorridos, famous people melodies that recount to the tales of the Mexican medication exchange—and praise its pioneers as society heroes. The extraordinary brutality is endangering remote interest in Mexico, and the Finance Minister, Agustín Carstens, said that the crumbling security alone is lessening total national output yearly by 1% in Mexico, Latin America's second-biggest economy. Instructors in the Acapulco district were "coerced, abducted and threatened" via cartels, including passing dangers requesting cash. They took to the streets in 2011.

Government Corruption

Mexican cartels advance their activities, to some extent, by debasing or scaring law requirement officials. Mexican metropolitan, state, and national government authorities, alongside the police powers, regularly cooperate with the cartels in a sorted out system of corruption. A Pax Mafioso is a particular case of defilement which ensures a legislator cast a ballot and a following in return for turning a 'visually impaired eye' towards a specific cartel. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) reports that in spite of the fact that the focal administration of Mexico has attempted purposeful endeavours to lessen defilement as of late, it stays a significant problem. Some specialists of the Federal Investigations Agency (AFI) are accepted to fill in as authorities for different cartels, and the Attorney General (PGR) announced on December 2005 that almost 1,500 of AFI's 7,000 operators were under scrutiny for suspected crime and 457 were confronting charges.[15]

Lately, the government led cleanses and indictment of police powers in Nuevo Laredo, Michoacán, Baja California and Mexico City. The counter cartel activities started by President Calderón in December 2006 incorporates ballistic checks of police weapons in spots where there is worry that police are additionally working for the cartels. In June 2007, President Calderón cleansed 284 government police authorities from every one of the 31 states and the Federal District.[16] Under the 'Cleanup Operation' performed in 2008, a few specialists and high-positioning authorities have been captured and accused of offering data or assurance to tranquillize cartels; some prominent captures were: Victor Gerardo Garay Cadena, (head of the Federal Police), Noé Ramírez Mandujano (ex-head of the Organized Crime Division (SEIDO)),

José Luis Santiago Vasconcelos (ex-head of the Organized Crime Division (SEIDO)), and Ricardo Gutiérrez Vargas who is the ex-chief of Mexico's Interpol office. In January 2009, Rodolfo de la Guardia García, ex-executive of Mexico's Interpol office, was arrested. Julio César Godoy Toscano, who was simply chosen July 5, 2009, to the lower place of Congress, is accused of being a top-positioning individual from La Familia Michoacana drug cartel and of securing this cartel. He is presently a criminal. In May 2010 an NPR report gathered claims from many sources, including US and Mexican media, Mexican police authorities, legislators, scholastics, and others, that Sinaloa Cartel had invaded and tainted the Mexican national government and the Mexican military by gift and different methods. As per a report by the U.S. Armed force Intelligence area in Leavenworth, over a 6-year time span, of the 250,000 officers in the Mexican Army, 150,000 abandoned and went into the drug industry.

Impact on Human Rights

The drug control arrangements Mexico has embraced to avoid medication dealing and to wipe out the intensity of the medication cartels have antagonistically influenced the human rights circumstance in the nation. These arrangements have given the obligations regarding regular citizen drug control to the military, which has the ability to not just complete enemy of medication and open security tasks yet additionally establish approach. As indicated by the United States Department of State, the police and the military in Mexico were blamed for submitting genuine human rights infringement as they did government endeavours to battle drug cartels. A few gatherings are particularly powerless against human rights mishandles insurance to tranquillize law authorization. Explicitly in northern fringe expresses that have seen raised degrees of drug-related brutality, human rights infringement of infusion sedate clients (IDUs) and sex labourers by law authorization faculty incorporate physical and sexual viciousness, coercion, and focusing for getting to or ownership of infusion gear or rehearsing sex work, in spite of the fact that these exercises are legal. Such focusing on is particularly malicious in light of the fact that individuals from these minimized networks regularly come up short on the assets and social or political cash-flow to vindicate their rights.

Monstrous power in the official branch and debasement in the authoritative and legal executive branches likewise add to the declining of Mexico's human rights circumstance, prompting such issues as police powers abusing fundamental human rights through torment and dangers, the self-rule of the military and its outcomes and the ineffectualness of the legal executive in maintaining and saving essential human rights. A portion of the types of human rights infringement lately introduced by human rights associations incorporate illicit captures,

mystery and delayed detainment, torment, assault, extrajudicial execution, and manufacture of evidence. Drug approach neglects to target abnormal state dealers. During the 1970s, as a major aspect of the worldwide Operation Condor, the Mexican government sent 10,000 fighters and police to a destitution stricken locale in northern Mexico tormented by drug generation and liberal insurrection. Many workers were captured, tormented, and imprisoned, however, no significant medication dealers were captured. The development of interior government organizations that are frequently unregulated and untouchable additionally adds to the event of human rights violations. The Federal Investigations Agency (Agencia Federal de Investigación-AFI) of Mexico had been engaged with various human rights infringement cases including torment and defilement. In one case, prisoner Guillermo Velez Mendoza kicked the bucket while in the care of AFI operators. The AFI operator involved in his passing was captured however he got away in the wake of being discharged on bail. Essentially, all AFI operators avoided discipline and capture because of the degenerate official and legal executive framework and the matchless quality of these agencies. The Attorney General's Office detailed in December 2005 that one-fifth of its officials were under scrutiny for crime and that almost 1,500 of AFI's 7,000 specialists were under scrutiny for suspected crime and 457 were confronting charges. The AFI was at last pronounced a disappointment and was disbanded in 2009. Ethnic partialities have likewise developed in the drug war, and poor and powerless indigenous networks have been focused by the police, military, tranquillize dealers and the equity framework. As indicated by the National Human Rights Commission (Mexico) (Comisión Nacional de Los Derechos Humanos-CNDH), about 33% of the indigenous detainees in Mexico in 2001 were in jail for government wrongdoings, which are for the most part medicate related.

Another significant concern is the absence of usage of the Leahy Law in the U.S. what's more, the outcomes of that in compounding the human rights circumstance in Mexico. Under this U.S. law, no part or unit of an outside security power that is believably affirmed to have submitted a human rights infringement may get U.S. security preparing. It is alleged[by whom?] that the U.S., via preparing the military and police power in Mexico, is disregarding the Leahy Law. For this situation, the U.S. consulate authorities in Mexico accountable for human rights and medication control projects are accused of supporting and abetting these infringements. In December 1997, a gathering of intensely equipped Mexican exceptional powers officers captured twenty youngsters in Ocotlan, Jalisco, severely tormenting them and slaughtering one. Six of the involved officials had gotten U.S. preparing as a major aspect of the Grupo Aeromóvil de Fuerzas Especiales (GAFE) preparing program.

Impact on Public Health

Because of "overflow" along with the US-bound drug dealing courses and progressively stringent fringe requirement, Mexico's northern outskirts states have seen expanded degrees of medication utilization and misuse, including raised paces of medication infusion 10 to multiple times the national average. These rates are joined by mounting paces of HIV and STIs among infusion tranquillize clients (IDUs) and sex labourers, arriving at a 5.5% predominance in urban communities, for example, Tijuana and Ciudad Juárez, which likewise report STI paces of 64% and 83%, respectively.[17] Violence and coercion of IDUs and sex labourers legitimately and by implication hoist the degrees of hazard conduct and weakness results among individuals from these groups. The marginalization of these powerless gatherings by method for physical and sexual viciousness and blackmail by police compromises the traverse of contamination from high-pervasiveness gatherings to the general population. Specifically, diminished access to general wellbeing administrations, for example, syringe trade projects, and seizure of syringes, even in perspective on syringe access and ownership being lawful, can encourage a course of wellbeing harms. Geographic dissemination of pandemics from the northern fringe states somewhere else is additionally conceivable with the turn of police and military workforce positioned in drug strife regions with high disease prevalence.

Journalists and The Media

The expansion in savagery related with sorted out wrongdoing has altogether disintegrated the conditions wherein neighbourhood news coverage is practised. In the primary long periods of the 21st century, Mexico was viewed as the riskiest nation on the planet to rehearse news-casting, as indicated by gatherings like the National Human Rights Commission, Reporters Without Borders, and the Committee to Protect Journalists. Somewhere in the range of 2000 and 2012, a few dozen writers, including Miguel Ángel López Velasco, Luis Carlos Santiago, and Valentín Valdés Espinosa, were killed there for covering narco-related news.

Workplaces of Televisa and of neighbourhood papers have been bombed. The cartels have additionally taken steps to murder journalists in the U.S. who have done inclusion on the medication violence. Some media arranges just quit writing about medication violations, while others have been penetrated and ruined by medication cartels. In 2011, Notiver writer Miguel Angel Lopez Velasco and his better half and child were killed in their home.

Around 74 percent of the columnists slaughtered since 1992 in Mexico have been correspondents for print papers, followed in number by Internet media and radio at around 11

percent each.[18] TV reporting just incorporates 4 percent of the deaths. These numbers are not corresponding to the crowd size of the various mediums; most Mexican families have a TV, a vastly larger part has a radio, however just a modest number have the web, and the course numbers for Mexican papers are generally low. Since badgering killed a large number of the customary news sources, mysterious websites like Blog del Narco assumed the job of giving an account of occasions identified with the medication war. The medication cartels reacted by killing bloggers and online life clients. Twitter clients have been tormented and slaughtered for posting and condemning data of the medication cartels' activities. In September 2011, client NenaDLaredo of the site Nuevo Laredo Envivo was killed purportedly by the Zetas. In May 2012 a few writer murders happened in Veracruz. Regina Martinez of Proceso was killed in Xalapa. A couple of days after the fact, three Veracruz photojournalists were tormented and killed and their dismantled bodies were dumped in a trench. They had worked for different news outlets, including Notiver, Diario AZ, and TV Azteca. Human rights gatherings censured the homicides and requested the specialists research the crimes.

Murders of Politicians

Since the beginning of the Mexican Drug War in 2006, the drug dealing associations have butchered their opponents, slaughtered cops, and now progressively focused on legislators – particularly nearby leaders. Most of the spots where these lawmakers have been executed are territories tormented by drug-related violence. Part of the procedure utilized by the criminal gatherings behind the killings of neighbourhood figures is the debilitating of the neighbourhood governments. For instance, María Santos Gorrostieta Salazar, the previous civic chairman of a town in western Mexico, who had to endure three before death endeavours and the homicide of her significant other, was snatched and pounded the life out of in 2012. Extreme viciousness puts legislators helpless before the mafias, consequently enabling the cartels to assume responsibility for the principal government structures and extend their criminal agendas.

What's more, since civic chairmen, for the most part, designate nearby police boss, they are seen by the cartels as key resources in their crimes to control the police powers in their territories of influence. The cartels likewise try to control the neighbourhood governments to win government contracts and concessions; these "open works" help them instil themselves in the network and increase the reliability and regard of the networks where they operate.

Politicians are typically focused for three reasons: (1) Political figures who are straightforward represent an immediate danger to sorted out wrongdoing, and are subsequently slaughtered by

the cartels; (2) Politicians make plans to secure a specific cartel and are executed by an adversary cartel; and (3) a cartel just murders lawmakers to warmth up the turf of the opponent cartel that works in the area.

While the effects of drug trafficking playing a key role in Mexico, these actions and their consequences have affected the whole world. The most affected country was The U.S. and then prestigious European countries. West Africa has also affected from this chain since drug trafficking isn't limited to the motherland. Therefore, the rate of sellings and the used drugs is increased. After the U.S. most of the affected countries were Europe followed by Guatemala.

The improved collaboration of Mexico with the U.S. prompted the ongoing captures of 755 Sinaloa cartel suspects in U.S. urban areas and towns, yet the U.S. market is being obscured by blasting interest for cocaine in Europe, where clients presently pay to double the going U.S. rate. U.S. Lawyer General declared September 17, 2008, that a universal medication ban activity, Project Reckoning, including law authorization in the United States, Italy, Canada, Mexico and Guatemala had gotten in excess of 500 sorted out wrongdoing individuals associated with the cocaine exchange.[19] The declaration featured the Italian-Mexican cocaine connection. In December 2011 the legislature of Spain commented that Mexican cartels have increased their tasks in that nation, turning into the primary section purpose of cocaine into Europe. In 2012 it was accounted for that Mexican medication cartels had united with the Sicilian Mafia, when Italian authorities uncovered data that Palermo's bootleg market, alongside other Italian ports, was being utilized by Mexico's medication cartels as a channel to carry drugs to the European market, in which they had been dealing drugs, especially cocaine, all through the Atlantic Ocean for more than 10 years to Europe.

The Mexican Army crackdown has driven a few cartels to look for a more secure area for their activities over the outskirts in Guatemala, pulled in by debasement, powerless policing and its situation on the overland carrying route. The runners get drugs from little planes that land at private airstrips covered up in the Guatemalan wilderness. The payload is then climbed through Mexico to the U.S. outskirts. Guatemala has likewise captured many medication suspects and burnt gigantic cannabis and poppy fields. The U.S. government sent speedboats and night-vision goggles under a provincial medication help package.

In February 2009, Los Zetas took steps to kill the leader of Guatemala, Álvaro Colom.[20] On March 1, 2010, Guatemala's head of national police and the nation's top enemies of medications authority was captured over supposed connects to tranquilize trafficking. A report from the

Brookings Institution cautions that, without proactive, auspicious endeavours, the viciousness will spread all through the Central American region. As indicated by the United States government, Los Zetas control 75% of Guatemala through savagery, political debasement and penetration in the nation's institutions. Sources referenced that Los Zetas made progress in Guatemala after they executed a few prominent individuals and the preeminent pioneer of Los Leones, a sorted out wrongdoing bunch from Guatemala.

2.4. Specific Incidents and Timeline

Operation Michoacán[21]

In spite of the fact that brutality between drug cartels had been happening well before the war started, the government control an ordinarily uninvolved position concerning consolidating viciousness inside the Nineties and mid-2000s. That altered on December eleven, 2006, when crisp elective President Felipe Calderon de la Barca sent six,500 government troops to the province of Michoacán to complete medication savagery there (Operation Michoacán). This activity is believed to be the essential real activity against gangdom, and have turned into the spot to start of the war between the govt and furthermore the medication cartels. Calderon de la Barca heightened his enemy of medication battle, during which there are at present with respect to forty-five,000 soldiers concerned also to state and government police powers. In 2010 Calderon de la Barca previously mentioned that the cartels search for "to supplant the administration" and "are making an endeavour to force syndication by the power of arms, and are notwithstanding making an endeavour to force their very own laws."

Starting at 2011, Mexico's military caught eleven, 544 those that were accepted to have been included the cartels and orchestrated crime. Inside the year past, 28,000 individuals were latent on medication-related charges. The reduction in obliteration and medication seizures, as appeared in measurements determined by government experts, inadequately mirrors Calderón's security plan. Since the war started, more than forty thousand people are murdered as a consequence of join brutality. all through Calderón's organization, the homicide pace of North American country has overstated dramatically.

In spite of the fact that Calderon de la Barca is taken off to complete the vicious fighting between opponent join pioneers, pundits contend that he accidentally made the issue more

regrettable. The ways that Calderon de la Barca embraced concerned endeavour the cartels straightforwardly. These forceful ways have come about openly killings and torment from each the cartels and furthermore the nation's own administration powers, that guides in sustaining the worry and trepidation that the voters of North American country have concerning the war taking drugs and its negative shame. As consolidate pioneers are being off from their positions, either inside the sort of capture or passing, control battles for an authority inside the cartels turned into extra extraordinary, prompting expanded savagery at interims the cartels themselves. Calderón's powers target bringing down join individuals that include a high positioning inside the cartel with an end goal to require down the whole association. The following battle to fill the as of late cleared position is one that compromises the presence of the numerous lives inside the consolidate. Commonly, a few junior-level consolidate individuals at that point battle among one another, making extra and more disarray. The medication cartels are extra forceful and strong now than they were inside the past and as of now, the cartels hold a great deal of the capacity in North American country. Calderon de la Barca depends vigorously on the military to safeguard and battle against the consolidated movement. Calderón's military powers have by and by to yield crucial winds up intending to the brutal cartels due halfway to the very certainty that a ton of the authorization officials working for the Mexican government is associated with being degenerate. there's a doubt that cartels have ruined and invaded the military at an abnormal state, impacting a few commanders and officials. Mexico's National Human Rights Commission has gotten almost five,800 objections concerning military maltreatment since the beginning of the fighting in 2006. moreover, the National Human Rights Commission has finished almost ninety top to bottom reports since 2007, tending to the various human rights infringement towards regular people that have happened while the military officials were effectively teaming up in requirement activities.

Brutality in might 2012 during which almost fifty bodies were found on a territory primary street between the Mexico–the United States fringe and city has semiconductor diode to the captures of four unrivalled Mexican military officers.[239] These officials were associated with being on the consolidate payrolls and alarming the cartels prior to activity against them. Such activities show that Calderón's imperative military hostile can, in any case, uncover blended outcomes till the military itself is dispense with the debasing impacts of the cartels whom they purportedly mean to oppress.

Timeline[22]

December 11, 2006: Newly elected Mexican President Felipe Calderon deploys more than 6,500 Mexican soldiers to the state of Michoacán to battle drug traffickers.

2006: In the first few weeks of the government crackdown on drug trafficking, 62 people are killed.

January 2007: Captured drug lord Osiel Cardena Guillen, alleged former head of the Gulf cartel, is extradited to the United States.

February 2007 - More than 20,000 Mexican soldiers and federal police are spread out across Mexico as part of President Calderon's drug war.

June 25, 2007: President Calderon fires 284 federal police commanders to weed out corruption.

2007: In the first full year of the drug war, 2,837 people are killed.

January 2008: Alfredo Beltran Leyva, of the Beltran Leyva Cartel, is arrested by Mexican police in Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

May 1, 2008: Roberto Velasco Bravo, Mexico's director of investigation for organized crime, is killed in Mexico City.

May 8, 2008: Edgar Eusebio Millan Gomez, Mexico's federal police chief, and two bodyguards are killed in Mexico City.

May 9, 2008: The commander of Mexico City's investigative police force, Esteban Roble Espinosa, is killed outside his home.

September 15, 2008: During an independence day celebration in Morelia's town square, grenades are thrown into the crowd, killing eight people. The incident has been described as the first terrorist-style attack on innocent bystanders in Mexico's drug war.

November 1, 2008: The acting head of Mexico's Federal Police, Victor Gerardo Garay, resigns under suspicion of corruption.

2008: In 2008, 6,844 people are killed in Mexico's drug war.

November 3, 2009: The reported head of the Los Zetas drug cartel, Braulio Arellano Dominguez, is killed in a gun battle with Mexican forces in Soledad de Doblado.

December 16, 2009: Arturo Beltran Leyva, head of the Beltran Leyva cartel, is killed in a shootout with Mexican forces in Cuernavaca.

2009: The Mexican government reports 9,635 deaths in 2009 in the drug war.

January 2010: Carlos Beltran Leyva is arrested by Mexican authorities in Sinaloa. He is the third Beltran Leyva cartel brother to be captured or killed in two years.

February 25, 2010: Osiel Cardenas Guillen, head of the Gulf Cartel until his capture in 2003, is sentenced to 25 years in prison in Texas. He is also forced to turn over \$50 million to the United States.

May 26, 2010: Pedro Roberto Velazquez Amador, allegedly the leader of the Beltran Leyva cartel in San Pedro, is killed in a shootout with federal forces in northern Mexico.

June 11, 2010: Edgar Valdez Villarreal, "La Barbie," an American citizen, is charged with trafficking thousands of kilograms of cocaine into the United States between 2004 and 2006. He remains a fugitive with a \$2 million reward for information leading to his capture.

June 25, 2010: A leader in the Sinaloa cartel, Manuel Garibay Espinoza, is arrested in Mexicali.

July 29, 2010: Ignacio "Nacho" Coronel Villarreal, one of the leaders of the Sinaloa drug cartel, is killed in a military raid in Guadalajara's suburbs.

August 25, 2010: The bodies of 72 migrants from South and Central America are discovered on a ranch in Tamaulipas state. It is believed the 58 men and 14 women were kidnapped by the Los Zetas cartel and killed for refusing to traffic drugs.

August 30, 2010: Mexican authorities announce that they have captured "La Barbie."

September 10, 2010: President Calderon tells CNN en Español, "We live next to the world's largest drug consumer, and all the world wants to sell them drugs through our door and our window. And we live next to the world's largest arms seller, which is supplying the criminals."

September 12, 2010: A top leader in the Beltran Leyva cartel, Sergio Villarreal, is arrested in the city of Puebla.

November 5, 2010: Antonio Ezequiel Cardenas Guillen, aka Tony Tormenta, allegedly the head of the Gulf cartel, is killed in a shootout with Mexican forces in Matamoros.

January 2011: The Mexican government says that 34,612 citizens have been killed during the four-year drug war.

January 17, 2011: Flavio Mendez Santiago, one of the original founders of Los Zetas, is captured near Oaxaca.

February 15, 2011: US Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agents Jaime Zapata and Victor Avila Jr. are run off the road in Mexico and attacked by a group of armed men who open fire. Zapata dies and Avila survives a gunshot wound to his leg. The Los Zetas drug cartel is suspected.

February 23, 2011: Mexican soldiers arrest 6 members of the Los Zetas drug cartel, including Julian Zapata Espinoza, who is allegedly responsible for the death of US ICE Agent Zapata.

March 5, 2011: Alleged Los Zetas drug cartel member Mario Jimenez Perez is arrested in connection with Zapata's murder.

March 7, 2011: Alleged Los Zetas drug cartel leader, Marcos Carmona Hernandez, is arrested.

April 2011: Several mass graves holding 177 bodies are discovered in Tamaulipas, the same area where the bodies of 72 migrants were discovered in 2010.

April 16, 2011: Mexican authorities announce the arrest of Martin Omar Estrada Luna -- nicknamed "El Kilo," a presumed leader of the Los Zetas drug cartel. Estrada Luna has been identified by authorities as one of three prime suspects behind the mass graves discovered earlier in April.

April 29, 2011: Former drug cartel leader Benjamin Arellano Felix is extradited to the US.

May 8, 2011: Twelve suspected members of the Los Zetas drug cartel and a member of Mexico's navy are killed in a shootout on a Falcon Lake island. Authorities say the suspected drug traffickers were storing marijuana on the island.

May 29, 2011: Ten police officers, including a police chief, are arrested on charges of protecting the Los Zetas drug cartel.

June 2011: A congressional report shows that about 70% of firearms seized in Mexico and submitted to the ATF for tracing came from the United States. The report covers 29,284 firearms submitted in 2009 and 2010.

June 21, 2011: Mexican federal police capture Jose de Jesus Mendez Vargas, also known as "The Monkey," the alleged head of La Familia Michoacana cartel in Augascalientes.

July 3, 2011: Mexican authorities arrest Jesus Enrique Rejon Aguilar, known as "El Mamito," a reported founding member of the Los Zetas Cartel and allegedly connected to ICE Agent Jaime Zapata's death.

July 11, 2011: The US government announces a plan to require gun dealers in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to report the sales of semiautomatic rifles under certain conditions in an effort to stem the flow of guns to Mexican drug cartels.

July 27, 2011: Edgar Jimenez Lugo, known as "El Ponchis" or "The Cloak," a 14-year-old American citizen with suspected drug cartel ties, is found guilty of beheading at least 4 people. He is sentenced to three years, the maximum for a juvenile, in a Mexican correctional facility.

July 30, 2011: Mexican authorities announce they have Jose Antonio Acosta Hernandez, or "El Diego," in custody. He is the purported leader of La Linea, the suspected armed branch of the Juarez drug cartel, and considered responsible for the death of US Consulate employee Lesley Enriquez and her husband Arthur Redelfs.

August 1, 2011: Mexican federal police arrest Moises Montero Alvarez, known as "The Korean," a suspected leader of the Independent Cartel of Acapulco (CIDA) and allegedly connected with the murders of 20 Mexican tourists in 2010.

August 25, 2011: At least 52 people are killed in an attack on the Casino Royale in Monterrey, Mexico. Witnesses say up to six people entered the Casino Royale and demanded money from the manager. When the manager refused to pay, the building was set on fire.

August 30, 2011: Mexican officials allege that five suspects arrested in connection with the Mexico casino fire are members of the Los Zetas drug cartel. The suspects are identified as Luis Carlos Carrazco Espinosa; Javier Alonso Martinez Morales, alias "el Javo;" Jonathan Jahir Reyna Gutierrez; Juan Angel Leal Flores; and Julio Tadeo Berrones, alias "El Julio Rayas."

September 1, 2011: A Nuevo Leon state police officer, Miguel Angel Barraza Escamilla, is arrested in connection with the casino fire in Monterrey.

September 13, 2011: A murdered man and woman are found hanging from a bridge in Nuevo Laredo. Near their mutilated bodies is a sign saying they were killed for denouncing drug cartel activities on a social media site. The sign also threatens to kill others who post "funny things on the internet."

October 12, 2011: A suspected top Los Zetas drug cartel leader, Carlos Oliva Castillo, alias "La Rana," or "The Frog," is arrested for allegedly ordering the attack on the Monterrey casino.

January 4, 2012: Benjamin Arellano Felix, a former leader of Mexico's Tijuana drug cartel, pleads guilty to charges of racketeering and conspiracy to launder money. The plea deal calls for the forfeiture of \$100 million to the United States and a maximum of 25 years in prison.

January 11, 2012: The office of Mexico's Attorney General releases a statement saying that nearly 13,000 people were killed in drug violence between January and September 2011.

August 31, 2012: Eduardo Arellano Felix, an alleged senior member of a Tijuana-based drug cartel, is extradited from Mexico to the United States. Arellano Felix was arrested on October 25, 2008, after a gun battle with Mexican forces. He is later sentenced to 15 years in US prison.

September 3, 2012: In his final state of the nation address, President Calderon defends his government's approach to combating crime and drugs and criticizes the United States for providing criminals with almost "unlimited access" to weapons.

September 4, 2012: Mexican authorities announce the capture of Mario Cardenas Guillen, also known as "M1" and "The Fat One," a suspected leader of the Gulf cartel.

September 27, 2012: Mexican marines capture and arrest a man claiming to be Ivan Velazquez Caballero, alias "El Taliban." Velazquez Caballero is one of the top leaders of Los Zetas.

October 9, 2012: Mexican authorities confirm that Mexican marines killed Heriberto Lazcano Lazcano, leader of the Zetas cartel, in a shootout on October 7. Lazcano's body was stolen from a funeral home on October 8, but authorities had already taken fingerprints and photographs to confirm his identity.

July 15, 2013: Los Zetas cartel leader Miguel Angel Trevino Morales, known as Z-40, is detained by Mexican authorities in an operation in the Mexican border state of Tamaulipas, state media reports.

August 20, 2013: Mario Ramirez-Trevino, ranking member of the Gulf cartel and also known as "X-20," is captured in Reynosa, a city in Tamaulipas state.

February 22, 2014: A US official tells CNN that Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman, the boss of one of Mexico's most powerful drug trafficking operations, has been arrested in Mexico.

March 9, 2014: Cartel leader Nazario Moreno Gonzalez, also known as "El Chayo," "El Doctor" and "El Mas Loco," The Craziest One," is fatally shot during an arrest attempt, according to Mexican authorities. He was one of the leaders and main founders of La Familia Michoacana cartel. This is the second time Mexican officials have claimed Moreno is dead. They also announced his death in 2010.

October 1, 2014: Mexican police capture Hector Beltran Leyva, head of the Beltran Leyva drug cartel, in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.

October 9, 2014: Authorities announce that Mexican federal police have captured alleged Juarez Cartel boss Vicente Carrillo Fuentes.

March 4, 2015: Zetas drug cartel leader Omar Trevino Morales is apprehended by Mexican authorities in a suburb of Monterrey.

July 11, 2015: "El Chapo" escapes through a hole in his cell block that led to a tunnel nearly a mile long. Guzman previously escaped from prison in 2001 in a laundry cart and eluded authorities for more than a dozen years until his capture in 2014.

January 8, 2016: Mexican security forces arrest Guzman in Sinaloa. While on the run, he met with actor Sean Penn in October for an interview published in Rolling Stone.

January 29, 2016: A cross-border raid by US and Mexican law enforcement officials results in the arrest of 24 Sinaloa cartel members. The sting also netted weapons and hundreds of pounds of narcotics.

February 23, 2016: Alfredo Beltran Leyva, behind the Beltran Leyva cartel, pleads guilty to participating in an international narcotic trafficking conspiracy before US District Judge Richard Leon. In 2017, Leyva is sentenced to life in prison.

January 19, 2017: Mexico's Foreign Ministry turns Guzman over to US authorities.

March 14, 2017: Veracruz State Attorney General Jorge Winckler confirms that a mass grave containing more than 250 human skulls has been uncovered. The remains appear to be victims of organized crime violence killed in recent years.

May 2, 2017: Dámaso López Nuñez, a high-ranking leader of Mexico's Sinaloa drug cartel, is arrested in Mexico City.

December 19, 2017: The US Department of Justice announces the extradition from Mexico to the US of two alleged former Mexican drug cartel leaders -- Mario Ramirez-Trevino, alleged former leader of the Mexican Gulf Cartel, and an associate of Guzman, Victor Manuel Felix-Felix, alleged leader of a Mexican money laundering and cocaine trafficking organization. Ramirez-Trevino was charged and arrested in 2013 and has been in Mexican custody since. Felix-Felix was indicted in March 2011.

February 9, 2018: Mexican authorities capture the alleged head of the Zetas drug cartel, Jose Maria Guizar Valencia.

June 11, 2018: "La Barbie" is sentenced to 49 years and one month in prison and fined \$192,000, the US Justice Department says.

February 12, 2019: Guzmán is convicted of 10 counts in a New York federal court. He faces a mandatory life sentence without the possibility of parole for leading a continuing criminal enterprise, and a sentence of up to life imprisonment on drug counts. His attorneys say they plan to file an appeal on a number of issues.

August 8, 2019: Mexican police find 19 bodies in Mexico City. Nine of the bodies are found hanging from an overpass alongside a drug cartel banner threatening rival cartels.

2.6. Questions to Be Addressed

1. How the rate of used drugs and their trafficking could be decreased?
2. What are the precautions should be taken by the U.S National Security?
3. What should be done by the Mexican authorities to deal with the drug cartels?
4. What will the UN do in the form of prevention of drugs?
5. What are the actions should be taken by UNSC and what will be the functions are?
6. What are the possible solutions which are about public security?
7. By whom possible actions should be taken and how?
8. What kind of legislations and charges should be applied to the possible criminals in drug trafficking?
9. What type of Non-Governmental Organizations should be part of this war and how?

3. INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM II: *Threats and Challenges of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)*

Terrorism is one of the main and most serious problems of the world currently. Owing to terrorism, a lot of people are induced, live in fear and die. Numerous people become homeless and are forced to live in miserableness due to terrorist groups. The ones who manage to escape from terrorism to other countries are left unaided and suffer from racism.

Terrorism briefly means that the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. According to the practice of law, terrorism can be divided two: Domestic terrorism and international terrorism. Domestic terrorism is terrorist activities which are actualised in the homeland of the perpetrator. International terrorism is terrorist activities which are a link to foreign governments or foreign groups. Terror activities might be done due to some reasons such as social, economic and political unfairness. Moreover, religious beliefs, being ethnocentrist might lead someone to do any sort of terror activities.

The terms of terrorist and terrorism date French Revolution. The first person who used “terrorist” is French philosopher Francois-Noël Babeuf, who reprehended the Jacobin regime of Maximilien Robespierre as a dictatorship. Nevertheless, terrorism has become well-known in the 1970s with the conflicts in Northern Ireland, the Basque Country and Palestine. Governments of countries obtained exact awareness upon terrorism and decided to tackle with it especially after the September 11 attacks [23] [24] [25] [26] [27].

Foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) have a great deal of contribution to the issue of making terror organizations have more attendees. Foreign terrorist fighters may be laconically indicated as individuals who leave their fatherlands in order to participate in terror organizations and acts. According to reports of Security Council, more than 40,000 foreign terrorist fighters from all over the world have been appealed by terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda, the Islamic State Iraq and the Levant (ISIS), Boko Haram and so on. Terrorist organizations induce people, in fact, most of the population of FTFs is the youth, with so-called better socioeconomic opportunities and exploit their religious beliefs. Moreover, terrorist organizations obtain financial support from donates and foreign terrorist fighters by appropriating their goods. In spite of the fact that the number of women foreign terrorist fighters is less than male foreign terrorist fighters, attendance of women FTFs in suicide attacks tantivy increased in 2015.

In order to prevent citizens from being a future foreign terrorist and to combat with FTFs, the Security Council convened on 24 September 2014 and adopted Resolution 2178 in concert. According to Resolution 2178, all Member States should collaborate with local communities and non-governmental actors in order to prevent the threat of FTFs. Besides, it is advised the Member States to begin endeavors anent rising mindfulness of youth, families, women, religious, cultural and educational leaders upon possible threats of terrorism and FTFs. Furthermore, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office (CTITF) is encouraged to assist member states in order to tackle foreign terrorist fighters. Additionally, an ad hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on FTFs was established for the aim of operating and regulating evolvments about foreign terrorist fighters.

On 24 February 2019, representatives from 16 countries in the Middle East and North Africa accumulated in order to debate upon possible threats and challenges of foreign terrorist fighters. This conference is funded by the European Union. As a result of this conference, the representatives determined to play a more significant role in the issue of FTFs and cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC). United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) and its delegates have a prominent role upon regulating, administrating, monitoring and determining measures which should be taken in order to prevent all kinds of terrorism and its activities [28] [29] [30] [31] [32].

3.1. Definition of Key Terms

Tommy Gun: An automatic firearm with a distinctive drum magazine and vertical foregrip [33].

Assault Weapon: Any of various automatic or semiautomatic firearms [34].

Domestic Terrorism: Terrorism practised in your own country against your own people.

International Terrorism: Terrorism practised in a foreign country by terrorists who are not native to that country [35].

Ad-hoc Organization: An ad hoc activity or organization is done or formed only because a situation has made it necessary and is not planned in advance [36].

Suicide Belt: A device like a belt worn around the waist with a bomb or bombs attached to it, used to cause an explosion that will kill the person wearing it as well as other people [37].

Counterterrorism: Measures designed to combat or prevent terrorism [38].

3.2.Terrorist Organizations

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS)

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, which is popularly known as ISIS or Daesh, was founded by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in 1999 under the name of Jama'at al-Tawhid Jihad and is based in Syria and Iraq. The prime target of ISIS is to establish an Islamic State which is called as a caliphate that includes the lands of North Africa, entire Arabian Peninsula, whole Mesopotamia, Turkey, Caucasus and the Balkans. ISIS became globally known in early 2014 after they had captured prominent cities of Iraq such as Musul. At the end of 2014, ISIS was controlling over 34.000 square miles in Syria and Iraq. Moreover, numerous foreign terrorist fighters from all around the world came to Iraq in order to affiliate and fight for ISIS. Participation of FTFs made ISIS a bigger and well-recognized terrorist organization.

ISIS is responsible for 90 attacks in 21 countries such as Paris Terrorist Attack in 2015 and Charlie Hebdo Shooting. Approximately 1.400 people died due to terrorist actions and attacks of ISIS. In the leadership of USA, International Military Intervention against ISIS was formed with the contribution of Turkey, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Germany, Saudi Arabia and so on in order to terminate the lawless implementations of ISIS with airstrikes and supporting Iraqi troops. By the end of 2017, a small influence of ISIS remained in the zone.

Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)

Kurdistan Workers' Party, which is prevalently known as PKK, was founded by Abdullah Ocalan, who has been under arrest in Turkey for 17 years, since 1978. Kurdistan Workers' Party is a Kurdish far-left militant and political terrorist organization. Besides, PKK is a crime syndicate, which monetises from human smuggling, extortion, drug trafficking and other financial activities across Asia Minor, North Mesopotamia and Europe. PKK is based in Turkey, Syria and Iraq.

PKK declared an armed attack against Turkey in 1984. Since 1984, the Turkish government and PKK have been in a conflict which has heavy consequences. The primary target of PKK is to establish an Independent Kurdish State within lands of Turkey, Iraq and Syria. Up to now,

PKK has mainly targeted the civilian population and caused a lot of deaths. PKK assaulted Turkey with suicide bombers, car bombs, rockets and missiles. It is reported that over 40.000 people and soldiers died owing to brutal attacks of PKK. In spite of the fact that Turkish government proposed peace progress that aimed peacetime between Turkish government and PKK in 2013, this peace progress lasted only two years and ended in 2015 due to barbarian actions of Kurdish Workers' Party. At the present time, PKK is put in the terrorist organization's list by NATO, EU, United Kingdom, Germany and Turkey.

Boko Haram

Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA), which is previously known as Jama'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'wah wal'l-Jihad (Group of the People of Sunnah for Preaching and Jihad) and besides commonly known as Boko Haram, was established by Mohammed Yusuf, who was a well-recognized preacher in Nigeria, in 2002. Boka Haram is based in the northeastern part of Nigeria but also carries on its activities in Chad, Niger and northern Cameroon.

Main targets of the Boko Haram are to find an Islamic State in Nigeria and to prevent any sort of Western efficacy and Western education in Nigeria. In the beginning, Boko Haram had no intention of overthrowing the Nigerian government. However; thereafter death of Yusuf Mohammed, and increased imbroglios between Boko Haram and the Nigerian government, Boko Haram has begun being opposite and violent against the Nigerian government and has aimed to establish an Islamic Caliphate instead of the Nigerian government.

Boko Haram had sighted state and federal buildings such as police stations, prisons with small armed groups, car bombs and suicide bombers in the first instance. Nevertheless, Boko Haram has changed their way of action towards civilians, schools, religious institutions recently. The most massive and brutal attack of Boka Haram was withholding and abducting 300 schoolgirls in Chibok, 2014. Currently, Boko Haram is the biggest terrorist organization in Africa.

3.3. Past Terrorist Attacks around the Globe

Paris Terror Attack in 2015

On 13 November 2015, a rather brutal and barbaric terror attack occurred in the streets of Paris. As a consequence of this relentless terror attack, 130 innocent citizens died and hundreds of people severely injured. Paris terror attack occurred in six different places of Paris, which are Stade de France, Petit Cambodge restaurant and Le Carillon Bar, Rue Fontaine au Roi, Belle Equipe bar, Boulevard Voltaire and Bataclan Concert Hall. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) took the responsibility of this terrifying terror attack. The first explosion happened outside of Stade de France around 9:20 p.m. while a football match between Germany and France was being played. Moreover, the president of France, Francois Hollande, was watching the match. After first disposition, Francois Hollande was rapidly evacuated and lots of spectators landed off the pitch. The second explosion took place on Avenue Jule Rimet, where is quite close to Stade de France, about 9:30 p.m. Last outbreak occurred 400 meters from Stade de France on Rue de la Cokeria around 9:53 p.m. As a result of explosions outwith of Stade de France, three suicide bombers and a passer-by died. A terrorist with tooomy guns attained to the intersection of Rue Alibert and Rue Bichat, in the 10th district of Paris, where is close to the Place de la Republique, with a black Seat around 9:25 p.m. The inhuman terrorist headed one of the famous and dense nightclubs of Paris, de Carillon and popular restaurant, Le Petit Cambodge. They opened fire upon people and killed 15 of them. Furthermore, more than 15 people were heavily wounded.

Terrorists arrived Café Bonne Biere, which is at the corner of Rue de la Fontaine ou Roi and Rue du Faubourg du Temple in the 11th district of Paris, at about 9:32 p.m. Terrorists commenced fire from outside of the café and killed 5 innocent citizens. A witness stated that the terrorists had come to the Café Bonne Biere with a black Seat.

Terrorists assumed at a restaurant called La Belle Equipe, which is at 92 Rue de Charonne, around 9:36 p.m. Terrorists opened fire towards the terrace of the restaurant. According to the witnesses, the shooting lasted at least three minutes. The terrorists came to the location of the brutal event with a black Seat and they headed towards Charonne Station after shooting. Herewith, 19 ingenuous people died and nine people were injured. The Belle Equipe attack was the second deadliest of the night. A suicide bomber who was later identified as Braham Abdeslam exploded himself inside a restaurant called Comptoir Voltaire, where is at 253

Boulevard Votairein in 11th districts of Paris, at 9:40 pm. After the detonating, the suicide bomber died, one person was rigorously injured and a few people slightly injured.

The last and deadliest terror attack occurred in Bataclan Concert Hall, which has 1500 people capacity, on the night that American Music Band Eagles of Death Metal was going to play at around 9:40 p.m. Three promoting terrorists who were armed with assault weapons and suicide belts blew into Bataclan Concert Hall and sprayed bullets on 1500 auditories. According to witnesses, the terrorist was yelling “God is great” in Arabic and accusing Francois Hollande of intervening in Syria in the meantime they were shooting on people. In the beginning, audiences thought the sounds of bullets as fireworks but then they realised that the terrorists were firing towards all facets. Some of the people managed to leave the concert hall via an emergency exit which is left of the stage. Elite security forces of France were sent to the concert hall at around 00:20 a.m. During the conflict between the terrorists and security forces, a bullet hit one of the terrorists’ suicide belt and his belt busted. After a while, the other two terrorists detonated themselves. The three reprobate perpetrators of Bataclan Concert Hall shooting had been identified as Omar Ismail Mostefai, 29, Samy Animour, 28, and Foued Mohammed-Aygad, 23. As a result of this brutal shooting, ninety people died and approximately a hundred people severely injured.

After two rather though nights, the government of France enunciated state of emergency. Besides, the borders of France were sealed. Since the Paris terror attack, French people and government have relived in a rapid way and decided to say stronger against all kinds of terrorism [39] [40] [41] [42].

Berlin Truck Attack in 2016

On 19 December 2016, a lorry smashed into Breitscheidplatz Christmas Market in the centre of Berlin, where is quite close the famous Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. The Christmas market was rather crowded and was instincts with lots of tourists. As a consequence of this diabetic terror attack, 12 innocuous people died and approximately 50 citizens critically injured.

In the beginning, this occasion would not have thought as a terror attack. However, after the investigations and questioning of the witnesses, it is comprehended that it has been a terror attack. In respect of witnesses, the truck ploughed into the crowd with 64 km/h speed; nevertheless, the truck did not show any sign of pause.

The license plate of the truck belonged to Poland. In the driver's cabin, a Polish citizen named as Lukasz Urban, 37, was found dead. His face was wreathed with blood and was swollen. It was obvious that the real driver of the truck had tackled with someone in order not to give the truck to the smuggler. In the truck, a few illegal identity papers that belonged to Anis Amri, who is the citizen of Tunisia, 27, were found. As far as the witnesses saw, a person rushed into the darkness of the Tiergarten Park after the truck had stopped. Therefore, German Police began to disquisition around Tiergarten Park and 10 miles beyond. After a while, a Pakistani man was arrested; however, he was released due to lack of evidence after questioning.

On 23 December, the perpetrator of Berlin truck attack, Anis Ben-Mustafa-Ben-Othman Amri, was shot to death during the gunfight between Italian Police in Milan. When the car of Anis Amri had been stopped by Italian Police, he pulled the trigger and injured a police officer, concomitantly, saying " God is greatest " in Arabic. After these events, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) took the responsibility of the Berlin truck attack [43] [44] [45] [46].

2016 Brussels Explosions

Brussels is one of the prominent cities of Europe on the issue of being the capital city of the European Union and Belgium. On 22 March 2016, three explosions occurred in two of the most crowded places of Brussels: Zaventem International Airport and Maelbeek Metro Station, where is rather close to quite a few European Union institutions. As the consequences of this heathenish terror attack, 32 innocent people all around the world died and hundreds of people were severely injured. Offices of Belgium reported that 17 of the victims were the citizens of Belgium and the rest of them were the tourists from all around the world.

First, two bursts took place in departure hall of Zaventem International Airport at 07:58 a.m. First detonating happened at the entrance of the departure hall. A few seconds later, second detonating happened in the right opposite direction of first detonating. As a result of the terror attack in Zaventem Airport, 16 culpable people died. In proportion to witnesses, they had heard something in Arabic very before the first burst. Moreover, they stated that the departure hall appeared to be shambles after explosions. After investigations, the suicide bombers were identified as Ibrahim El-Bakraoui and Najim Laachraoui. It is assumed that these two terrorists have been from the same terrorist cell with perpetrators of the Paris terror attack.

After thereabout one hour from airport explosions, the third explosion occurred at Maelbeek Metro Station. The suicide bomber fulminated himself in a three-carriage train which was travelling to Arts-Loi. Tram driver halted the train and helped the passengers descend from the

train promptly after the explosion had eventuated in the middle carriage. After disquisitions, the infractor of Maelbeek Metro Station bombing was identified as Khalid el-Bakraoui. In consequence of the Maelbeek terror attack, 16 people died.

The police forces of Belgium made a lot of raids on terrorist cells which were especially located in Anderlecht. Moreover, the police of Belgium arrested 24 terrorists after Brussels explosions had happened. It is postulated that there has been the mastermind of Paris terror attack, Mohammed Abrini, among 24 busted terrorists.

The Zaventem International Airport stayed closed until 3 April and all flights were cancelled. However, Maelbeek Metro Station reopened after a while with a few restraints. Furthermore, the Belgium government declared three days of national mourning. Nevertheless, support messages from all around the world came to Belgium. Moreover, the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the World Trade Center in New York were lit with the colours of the flag of Belgium in order to support Belgium and its citizens. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) took responsibility for Brussels terror attack. They announced that we coordinated a terror attack upon Belgium since they have been in the coalition power against us [47] [48] [49] [50].

3.4. Political Stance and Actions of Governments against Terrorism

United States of America

United States of America has been fighting against terrorism since the early 1970s and, particularly, after the terrorist attack on the 1972 Summer Olympics in München, Germany. The climax for USA on the issue of counterterrorism was September 11 attack in 2001. Since the time that this inhumane and relentless terrorist attack, which resulted with the collapse of two skyscrapers called Twin Towers and death of 2,063 people, USA has been trying to prevent any kinds of terrorism with its any power and force in a rather active way. Plenty of establishments, departments and bureaus have been founded by the government of USA for the sake of extinguishing any sort of activities of terrorism. For instance, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which oversees gathering valuable information about terrorist organizations and their future attacks, and protecting the American people from terrorist threats, was created. Besides, a TV programme called If You See Something, Say Something broadcasted in order to raise public awareness about terrorism. Furthermore, National Counterterrorism Center, which

determines and coordinates terrorism policies and programs among federal states, was established. Moreover, a lot of agencies such as Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Terrorism Advisory System, Office of the Director of National Intelligence and so on, which share the same interests that are to destroy terrorism completely, were established. Until now, the USA has killed a lot of terrorists, has dropped plenty of bombs upon headquarters of terrorists, and has arrested a considerable amount of top-level terrorist barbarians.

European Union

Europe is the second most stricken from terrorism continent in the world after Africa. In Europe, a lot of terror attacks have occurred and, consequently, there have been extortionate deaths due to terrorism. Therefore, the European Union (EU) tackles every area of terrorism with its any power and force. In order to struggle with terrorism efficiently, the European Council adopted a strategy called the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2005. This comprehensive strategy was built on four prominent pillars which are:

- ✓ PREVENT people from being the exponent of terrorism and its activities and to prevent future generations from being future terrorists,
- ✓ PROTECT citizens and important infrastructure by being on the alert against terrorist attacks,
- ✓ PURSUE and ascertain terrorist organizations and members, to avert their communications and plans, to preclude their access to any kinds of materials and foundation, and to bring terrorists to justice,
- ✓ RESPOND to terrorist attacks in a systematic way for the management and domination of the result of terrorist attacks, and to expand capacities in order to succour the requirement of terrorism victims.

Furthermore, the European Parliament established a special committee on Terrorism (TERR) in order to fight with terrorism in a better way in July 2017. Besides, European Counter-Terrorism Center was founded by the European Union in January 2016 in order to gather information upon terrorist members, terrorist cells, and to cope with terrorism in a more active way at EU level. Moreover, European Union collaborates with various types of organizations such as the United Nations (UN), G8, The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in order to prevent terrorism transnationally. According to data of 2017, 205

terrorist attacks were restrained and 1,219 people were arrested because of being related to terrorism in entire European Union countries.

Turkey

Turkey is one of the most active countries in the world on the issue of eradicating terrorism. Turkey has been coping with terrorism since 1970s owing to barbarian terrorist organizations such as the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) and Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). Turkish government and citizens have faced a lot of ferocious terrorist attacks and gotten plenty of loss due to truculent terrorist attacks. Therefore, the Turkish government does what requires in order to end every field of terrorism with its any power and force. Turkish government drops bombs on targets of PKK in Northern Iraq and Syria. Moreover, Turkey does not let a terror corridor be created beneath its borders that is why Turkish government launches a lot of operations on People's Protection Units (YPG), which is an appendage of PKK, and gives military and financial support to Free Syrian Army as well. Besides, Turkish Police Forces corner terrorist members and terrorist cells in order to evade terrorism in Turkey. According to informal records, 1.791 terrorist militants were arrested in Turkey, 2017. Additionally, the Turkish government contributed Anti-Daesh Coalition Forces in a quite vigorously way in order to efface terrorism internationally.

Until this time, Turkey has killed 41.823 terrorist members, destroyed headquarters of terrorist organizations and damaged financial sources of terrorist organizations approximately 400 billion dollars.

3.5. Questions to Be Addressed

1. What measures should be taken by governments in order to prevent the threats and challenges of Foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)?
2. With which institutions and agencies should collaborate in order to intercept all kinds of activities of terrorism?
3. What are the ways of raising awareness of the community on the issue of terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)?
4. What can governments do in order to reduce the number of terror attacks around the globe?

5. What measures should be taken by governments and UN bodies in order to abolish terror organizations?
6. How should governments do in order to stop migration wave?

4.REFERENCES

- [1] <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [2] <https://allthatsinteresting.com/illegal-drugs-that-were-legitimate> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [3] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvUHJvaGliaXRpb25fb2ZfZHZHJ1Z3M> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [4] <https://youtu.be/90afcBU2HW0> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [5] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvVGltZWxpbmVfb2ZfdGhlX01leGljYW5fRHJ1Z19XYXI> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [6] <https://www.history.com/topics/crime/history-of-drug-trafficking> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [7] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvTWlnZWV4aWNhb9EcnVnX1dhcg> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [8] <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41576.pdf> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [9] <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-11/DIR-032-18%202018%20NDTA%20final%20low%20resolution.pdf> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [10] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvTWV4aWNhb9EcnVnX1dhcg> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [11] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Op5_hE483nA&has_verified=1&bpctr=1568568409 [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [12] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvTWV4aWNhb9EcnVnX1dhcg> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [13] <https://journals.openedition.org/articulo/2597> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [14] <https://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/fire-next-door.pdf> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [15] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvRmVkZXJhbF9NaW5pc3RlcmlhbF9Qb2xpY2U> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [16] https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Mexican_Drug_War [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

- [17] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3361703/> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [18] <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/29/world/americas/veracruz-mexico-reporters-killed.html> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [19] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvT3BlcmF0aW9uX1NvbGFyZQ> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [20] <https://www.cetri.be/Bloodshed-as-Cartels-and-Street?lang=fr> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [21] <https://www.wikizeroo.org/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvT3BlcmF0aW9uX01pY2hvYWMIQzMIQTfu> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [22] <https://edition.cnn.com/2013/09/02/world/americas/mexico-drug-war-fast-facts/index.html> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [23] Austintexas.gov. (2019). What is Terrorism? | AustinTexas.gov - The Official Website of the City of Austin. [online] Available at: <https://www.austintexas.gov/faq/what-terrorism> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [24] Educate Against Hate. (2019). Terrorism Definition UK - What is Terrorism?. [online] Available at: <https://educateagainsthate.com/teachers/terrorism-definition/> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [25] Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2019). Terrorism | Federal Bureau of Investigation. [online] Available at: <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/terrorism> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [26] The Conversation. (2019). What is terrorism? What do terrorists want?. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/theconversation.com/amp/what-is-terrorism-what-do-terrorists-want-78228> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [27] Assets.publishing.service.gov.uk. (2019). [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/354891/ProscribedOrganisationsAug14.pdf [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [28] United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee. (2019). Foreign terrorist fighters - United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee. [online] Available at: <https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/focus-areas/foreign-terrorist-fighters/> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].
- [29] Un.org. (2019). Foreign Terrorist Fighters Implementation Plan | Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. [online] Available at:

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/foreign-terrorist-fighters-implementation-plan>
[Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[30] Icct.nl. (2019). Foreign Fighters | ICCT. [online] Available at: <https://icct.nl/topic/foreign-fighters/> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[31] Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2019). MPs consider the issue of foreign terrorist fighters. [online] Available at: <https://www.ipu.org/news/news-in-brief/2019-02/mps-consider-issue-foreign-terrorist-fighters> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[32] Unodc.org. (2019). [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/FTF%20manual/000_Final_Manual_English_Printed_Version_-_no_foreword.pdf [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[33] Urban Dictionary. (2019). Urban Dictionary: tommy gun. [online] Available at: <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=tommy%20gun> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[34] Merriam-webster.com. (2019). Definition of ASSAULT WEAPON. [online] Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/assault%20weapon> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[35] Vocabulary.com. (2019). domestic terrorism - Dictionary Definition. [online] Available at: <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/domestic%20terrorism> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[36] Collinsdictionary.com. (2019). Ad hoc definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary. [online] Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ad-hoc> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[37] Dictionary.cambridge.org. (2019). SUICIDE BELT | meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary. [online] Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/suicide-belt> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[38] Merriam-webster.com. (2019). Definition of COUNTERTERRORISM. [online] Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/counterterrorism> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[39] BBC News. (2019). Paris attacks: What happened on the night. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/amp/world-europe-34818994>
[Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[40] CNN. (2019). Paris terror attacks - CNN. [online] Available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/specials/paris-terror-attacks> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[41] France 24. (2019). New suspect charged in Belgium over Paris terror attacks. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/amp.france24.com/en/20190109-france-new-suspect-charged-belgium-paris-attacks-terrorism-bataclan-bakkali> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[42] Edition-m.cnn.com. (2019). [online] Available at: <https://edition-m.cnn.com/2015/12/08/europe/2015-paris-terror-attacks-fast-facts/index.html?r=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com.tr%2F> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[43] BBC News. (2019). Berlin attack: What we know. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/amp/world-europe-38377428> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[44] Darran Simon, C. (2019). Berlin Christmas market: 12 dead, 48 injured in truck crash. [online] CNN. Available at: <https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/amp.cnn.com/cnn/2016/12/19/europe/berlin-christmas-market-truck/index.html> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[45] Lawther, F., Oltermann, P., Connolly, K. and Rawlinson, K. (2019). Police investigate deadly Berlin truck crash as 'presumed terrorist attack'. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/amp.theguardian.com/world/2016/dec/19/berlin-truck-crashes-into-christmas-market> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].

[46] (www.dw.com), D. (2019). Germany searches for IS member behind Anis Amri's Berlin truck attack | DW | 05.07.2018. [online] DW.COM. Available at: <https://www.google.com.tr/amp/s/amp.dw.com/en/germany-searches-for-is-member-behind-anis-amris-berlin-truck-attack/a-44547830> [Accessed 6 Sep. 2019].