

Counter Terrorism Committee

Study Guide

CHAIR – Farhamand Zafar

Honored Delegates,

It is undeniably an absolutely heart-warming pleasure to welcome you to Counter Terrorism Committee at MARKMUN 22.

I am Farhamand Zafar, a final year Accounting & Finance student at NUST Business School. I have been a part of 12 Model United Nations since 2012 and have won various awards as a Delegate as well as a Committee Director.

I am truly honored to serve as a chair at CTC for this year's edition of MARKMUN. As a committee and a group of relentlessly hard-working individuals, CTC at MARKMUN shall undoubtedly become one of the most exhilarating and thought-provoking experiences of our lives.

The importance of the expression of your opinion, principally in the realms of foreign policy and global diplomacy carries immense value, irrespective of the level of diversity and the number of individuals that may be present to witness your opinion. The Model United Nations platform is not just limited to representing countries, participating in rhetoric and socializing, the objective essentially is to step forward and comprehend the complexities of decision-making and bilateral policy structures.

The success of this conference will not be defined by how much voice an individual raised, but the extent of knowledge and the level of understanding he established of as to why global leadership take enigmatic decisions, which may in fact be an essential step towards the survival and sovereignty of a Nation.

Within CTC, every single delegate must be well-prepared, not for their own progress and benefit, but for that of others as well. If each delegation is able to prepare themselves to become the true ambassadors of their allotted countries, not only will the entire gathering benefit from the vast knowledge flowing through the committee, but each individual shall be able to take a leap forward in becoming a more informed citizen of the global populace. Each of you, as delegates, is responsible for the success or failure of this conference; let us not find faults in each other, but seek to explore the positive aspects of the delegations that sit amongst us and of the platform that has been created for us.

Let us congregate to make the MARKMUN 22 experience worthwhile.

Yours,

Farhamand Zafar
Chair CTC

Note:

We would like to remind you that in our committee we will find ourselves in September of 2001. For that reason, the debate will have to proceed without mention or consideration of any future events, for in our committee none of these events will have happened. We would really like you to proceed with the debate with your own speculations and proposals.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

COUNTER TERRORISM COMMITTEE

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

Countering the scourge of terrorism has been on the agenda of the United Nations for decades. In the aftermath of the 11 September attacks against the United States in 2001, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1373 (2001), which for the first time established a dedicated Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) of the Council. The CTC is assisted by an Executive Directorate (CTED), which carries out its policy decisions and conducts expert assessments of the 193 United Nations Member States. By January 2021, more than 160 visits to some 100 UN Member States had been conducted since CTED was declared operational 13 years earlier.

Over 20 Security Council resolutions exist that pertain to the CTC and CTED, an overwhelming majority of which were adopted over the last seven years, which demonstrate the complexity of the evolution of the threat of terrorism which prompted the Security Council to adopt resolutions outlining new measures for Member States to undertake in order to effectively counter the emerging threats of terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters, CTED's mandate was most recently renewed by Security Council resolution 2395 (2017), which extends the Special Political Mission until 31 December 2021.

COMMITTEE AGENDA

Counter-Terrorism Strategy in NATO Countries to Fight,

- Al Qaeda's Prospective Threat
- Collective defense: Limits and Scenarios to Invoke Article 5 of the Treaty of Washington

***NOTE:** The course of events set for the September eleventh assaults emergency is September twelfth, one day after the assaults - Anything specified underneath past that date won't have happened. The course of events for alternate emergency are not set, so remember that points of interest after September twelfth, 2001, specified beneath are for instructive purposes just, to enable representatives to better comprehend the foundation and potential inspirations of fear based oppressor associations, and might really happen in the substitute timetable of this advisory group.

Terrorist Organizations and Current Situation

Since the plane hijackings and bombings which took place in the mid 80's, there has been a rising wave of terrorist activity that has caught the eye of NATO, for it poses a great threat to the security of the citizens of its member countries and to international stability. In the past year (Sept. 2000-Sept.2001) there have been more than 500 terrorist attacks registered around the world, eventuating the urge to address this problem to prevent further escalation of the situation. Still, it is important to note that most of these attacks have had a very low impact, leaving few to no fatalities or injured victims. The perpetrators of these attacks are usually either small, homegrown organizations or so called "lone wolf" actors, which emerged again (the first lone wolf attacks called la reprise individuelle took place at the end of the 19th century, but then ceased almost completely) as an epidemic in the last decade as a result of far-right wing motivated violence, especially in the United States of America.

Other, bigger and more structured terrorist organizations such as ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna) in Spain or the former OAS (Organization Armée Secrète) in France have also represented a threat to certain NATO member countries.

Hezbollah

Hezbollah, signifying "Party of God", is a militia group and political gathering related with the Shia branch of Islam. It first rose as a group in Lebanon following the Israeli intrusion in 1982. Hezbollah was shaped by a gathering of Lebanese Shiite pastors in 1982 with the point of driving Israel from Lebanon and setting up an Islamic state there. Nonetheless, the terrorist association got guns and fortified quickly, and Iran stands charged by the worldwide community in taking an interest in state-supported terrorism, giving terrorist associations, specifically Hezbollah, financial assistance, preparing their troops for battles, giving them weapons, and political help. Syria is considered to be a supporter of this terrorist organization

Hezbollah is engaged in terrorist activities against Israel, but yet they concentrate on assaults on Westerners inside Lebanon. In 1983 and 1984, Hezbollah aggressors exploded the United States embassy in the Lebanese capital of Beirut, killing around 80 individuals. In 1983, Hezbollah suicide planes propelled an assault on the U.S. Marine and French Foreign Legion Headquarters in Beirut, executing around 300 fighters. From 1984 to 1992, Hezbollah held a few Americans and Europeans as prisoners.

The Taliban

Taliban, signifying "Learners", is an ultra-conservative political and religious group that rose in Afghanistan in the mid-1990s after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the district. The group works generally in a local way, and has not conferred any known significant assaults against the international community. The group comprised to a great extent of students prepared in Islamic religious schools in northern Pakistan, which is how the Taliban got their name.

In a post-strife district, the Taliban rose as a power for social request in 1994 in the southern Afghan region and stifled nearby warlords. In late 1996, the Taliban got reinforcement from Afghanistan's southern Pashtun ethnic gathering, and with the help of these populaces and other Islamic gatherings, they soon seized Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, currently they are in complete control of Afghanistan. However, in the vicinity of 1999 and 2001, just Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have given political acknowledgment to the Taliban government, while most of the worldwide community and the Afghan populace itself is objecting to the Taliban's cruel social approaches and disregard of human rights, which include the imposition of an Islamic fundamentalist ideology.

Al-Qaeda

Al-Qaeda had already done assaults in nations which were the United States allies and on US possessions. On August 7, 1998, Al-Qaeda agents bombarded the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Kenya, killing 224 individuals. Earlier that year its leader, Osama Bin Laden, authored a second fatwā (The first one was written in 1996) condemning the actions of the United States of America in the Middle East and urging all members of the Islamic community to fight against them.

On October 12, 2000, Al-Qaeda agents exploded a nearby USS Cole as the ship refueled in Yemen, executing 17 American administration individuals.

However, the assault that was most observable was the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on February 26, 1993, where a group led by Ramzi Yousef, nephew of senior Al-Qaeda part Khalid Sheik Mohammed, attempted to bring down the World Trade Center with a truck bomb which exploded in the North Tower's parking structure, which intended to topple the city's tallest pinnacle onto its twin among a billow of cyanide gas. However, the assault failed, killing six individuals and injuring a thousand. In January 1995, police in Manila revealed so called "Project Bojinka" by Ramzi Yousef, which expected to explode twelve U.S. carriers as they were flying over the Pacific.

Key countries

Afghanistan

In 1996, with the conquest of Kabul, the Taliban forced the administration of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, run by president Burhanuddin Rabbani to retreat to the north of the country and established the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan as the new government form*. However, the Islamic State of Afghanistan remains as the recognized government

By the international community, with the only exceptions of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates, who now recognize the Islamic State of Afghanistan as a legitimate government. As a response to the invasion of the Taliban, leaders of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, primarily the defense minister Ahmad Shah

Massoud created a military alliance with the purpose of fighting against the Taliban. The coalition, known as the United Front, the United Islamic Front for Salvation of Afghanistan (UIFSA) or the Northern Alliance, was formed by members of nearly all Afghan ethnicities, them primarily being Tajiks, led by Massoud, Uzbeks led by Abdul Rashid Dostum, Hazara Shiites led by Karim Khalili and Haji Mohammad Mohaqiq. There were also some Pashtun members, led by

commanders Abdul Haq and Haji Abdul Qadir, who decided to join the Northern Alliance. The leaders of the different groups between the alliance were leaders of militias each being Jamiat-I-Islami for the Tajiks, Jombesh-e Melli Islami for the Uzbeks and Hizb-i-Wahdat for the Hazara Shiites. This makes of the Northern Alliance a very disparate group formed by many rebel movements. Therefore, even though the main desire of the coalition remains to topple the Taliban government, differences and disagreements remain between the factions of the group.

Iraq

The Iraqi Republic is under the regime of Saddam Hussein, who assumed the leadership in 1979. During the beginning of his mandate and especially during war against Iran he had strong support from the United States and the United Kingdom, along with France, Germany, etc. But with the invasion of Kuwait in

1990 the alliances between the United States of America and Saddam's regime drifted apart, starting the First Gulf War. Since then, Saddam's regime has been condemned by the United Nations and U.S. led coalitions for the use of weapons of mass destruction against enemies of the government, crimes against the Kurds and torture measures against political opponents and women who don't live by traditional Arab values. The United Nations has sent inspectors to the country multiple times being the Unmovic (United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission) the latest failed attempt to inspect the Iraqi government. Because of the failure of the UN weapons inspection the United States of America, together with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland bombed Iraqi weapons programmes in order to stop the capacity of Saddam's government of producing chemical, biological or nuclear weapons in the so called "Desert Fox" Operation in December 1998. The latest actions against Iraq was in February of this year. An airstrike from the U.S. and the U.K. in Baghdad, the Ministry of Defense of the U.S. explained the attack was a self-defense measure after Iraqi threats against the aircraft and aircrew of the coalition, while Iraqi media claimed the victims of the attack were civilians, mostly women, children and elders.

Iraq is one of only a handful couple of governments in history to freely endorse terrorism as a true blue military strategy. For quite a long time as of now, it is said that Iraq has given ammo, preparing camps, and even bases to against Turkish, hostile to Iranian, and Palestine dread gatherings. During the Gulf War, Iraq quickly held all Kuwait and Western nationals' prisoner, of which the Western residents were in the end discharged by UNSC Resolution 664. The Kuwaitis remained in captivity. Indeed, even after the Gulf War, Iraq is blamed for preparing terrorists in the north, with expanding development amongst these organizations and Baghdad. Starting at 1995, there were more than 100 assaults on UN agents and an assault on the INC (Iraq National Congress) by Iraqi- prepared Kurds, killing 25 individuals.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is authoritatively proclaimed to be against terrorist organizations, Saudi Arabia's views on terrorist organizations still are considered hazy. Some blame Saudi Arabia for having numerous ties with organizations such as Al-

Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and the new JTJ shaped in 1999 (Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad) including activities, for example, teaching their enlisted people and subsidizing their attacks.

In the seventh century, Saudi Arabia has been a customarily detached Muslim state. At the point when the advanced Kingdom of Saudi Arabia accepted its shape in 1932, Saudi Arabia was all the while rehearsing its secluded type of Sunni. Nonetheless, amid the 1960s, King Faysal started framing organizations together with other Muslim countries (all Sunni), looking to reaffirm the authenticity of his authority and Sunni Islam's essence in state undertakings. King Faysal's successor, King Fahd, started supporting the spread of Islam, building schools and mosques "by the thousands around the world." In the same time, the Salafi Movement – a conservative development went for reestablishing a "purer" type of Islam - started to pick up pace. Despite of the fact that this development started in the mid-eighteenth century, it's speculated that King Faysal and King Fahd's "radical" desire for Islam made local people fall back on Wahhabism (another name for the Salafi Movement). Energized by the Wahhabist, Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and ISIL embraced Wahhabism, giving a philosophical thought process to their activities.

Iran

Iran and the IRGC (Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps) are believed to have been arranging and executing terrorist assaults around the world, especially for the anti-regime dissenters. Anti-regime dissenters are individuals that effectively challenge the expert of the regime, the specialist for this situation being Iran and the IRGC. It is suspected that a typical operation starts with insight assembling by negotiators and The Ministry of Intelligence and Security. At that point the Quds Force, an area of the IRGC committed toward extraterritorial undertakings, works off the knowledge picked up to pinpoint and execute an objective. As an enthusiast of the ultra-traditionalist type of Sunni Islam, Wahhabism, Iran focuses on any individual (more often than not with political status) that typifies any Western standards. Starting at 1990 alone, there were four fruitful hostiles to administration dissenter deaths. In 1995, the number expanded to seven deaths.

Being a partner of Iran, it is believed that Hezbollah often receives financial and military aid from Iran. The two also engage in diplomacy, to the extent of hosting a World Conference on Palestine in Tehran with Hezbollah. By 1994, the two parties created a coordinated front to reject Israel and bombed the Argentine- Israel Mutual Association (AEMA). Additionally, Iran has held hostages twice in history, once in 1989 with US citizens for 444 days and another in Lebanon with US diplomats.

US and the EU

After the World War I, France and the UK requested commands of the Ottoman Empire. At the time, the Ottoman Empire extended from the north of Turkey toward the south of Yemen, and from the east of Iraq toward the west of Algeria. As the most foremost partners to winning the war, France and Britain took a large portion of the Middle East and North Africa, most notably Syria, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. In any case, France and Britain split the range with a geological sense, neglecting to consider the religious contrasts in every region. Moreover, each of the mandates picked up freedom at discrete circumstances, making it unthinkable (with the limitations of universal law sanctioned by their pilgrim rulers) to change borders. In that capacity, minorities (e.g. Sunni in Shia commanded zones) were regularly oppressed, prompting the development of terrorist organizations.

During the Cold War, the USSR made different invasions on the Middle Eastern nations. An upset US and EU, hoping to stop the spread of communism, started equipping their old commands and provide protection armed forces with weapons. One such armed force was known as the Taliban. Equipped and prepared by the US, after the Cold War, the Taliban accepted its present frame as a terrorism based association. While the West kept point by point records of potential assaults, " the very critical distinction between what is conceivable or possible and what is likely in terms of the threat of terrorist attack" shielded the West from making any move. Rather, they have endeavored to battle terrorists using sanctions, and sometimes, the positioning of troops allied borders. The main case of positioning troops yielding positive outcomes was in the 1990s, when the US-Saudi coalition against potential Iraqi dangers assembled more knowledge on Al-Qaeda. Sanctions, then again, had practically zero impact by any means, as illegal tax avoidance effectively skirted all UN Sanctions. The terrorism preventions mechanism on both the US and EU were to a great degree feeble, despite of an increase in terrorist activities after the fall of the USSR. While there have been a couple of arrangements at a global level, similar to the Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (marked in Tokyo 1963 and The Hague 1970 separately), most members were Western nations and did not consider locally available commandeering to be a genuine risk.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

The principal official UN act against terrorism can be followed back to 1972, when the repercussions of the Bloody Friday occurrence and Munich Massacre prompted one of the deadliest years of terrorist activities. Accordingly, the Sixth General Assembly Committee marked A/RES/3034(XXVII), making the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism and including 35 part states as a piece of that advisory group. Its primary obligation is to make reports on anti-terrorist activities reports and agreement based proposals for the Sixth Committee, which specifically binds to the advancement of prospects hostile to terrorism strategies and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. From 1972 to 1996, more than eight Sixth Committee Resolutions encourage proceeded, implemented, and extended the Ad Hoc Committee's order, the best of which happened when the Committee was accused of controlling Hostage Situations under A/RES/32/147. Starting at now, the Ad Hoc Committee is still completely operational and working intimately with the Sixth Committee to build up a working group draft that permits part states to make a joint-reaction against terrorist organizations.

In 1997, after the suggestion and constrained achievement of building up a working group from the Ad Hoc Committee, the Sixth Committee made the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism Bombings, which assembled in 1998 to at characterize, illegalize, and set up results for suicide bombing. Be that as it may, the traditions outlined in this tradition had restricted impact until 1999, when it was quickly said in UNSC determination 1214, 1193, and 1076 with respect to the expanding measure of psychological oppression movement in Afghanistan common war. It wasn't until UNSC resolutions 1267 and 1269 that the measures written in the Convention were viably implemented on all partaking part states, which did not bring about the diminishing of psychological oppressor bombings It is also worth noting that until then, all forms of foreign rule over colonies were considered terrorism.

UN activities against terrorism

- Measures to Prevent International Terrorism Which Endangers or Takes Innocent Human Lives or Jeopardizes Fundamental Freedoms, 18 December 1972 (A/RES/3034(XXVII))
- Measure to Prevent International Terrorism Which Endangers or Takes Innocent Human Lives or Jeopardizes Fundamental Freedoms, and Study of the Underlying Causes of those Forms of Terrorism, 16 December 1977, (A/RES/32/147)
- Declaration of Measure to Eliminate International Terrorism, 9 December 1994, (A/RES/49/60)

- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 12 January 1998, (A/52/653)
- UNSC Resolution 1214, 8 December 1998, (S/RES/1214)
- UNSC Resolution 1267, 15 October 1999, (S/RES/1267)
- UNSC Resolution 1269, 19 October 1999, (S/RES/1269)

CONCEIVABLE SOLUTIONS

A potential coherent initial step is to distinguish the groups behind the assaults. Strategies, for example, intergovernmental-joint examinations are particularly helpful, as the coordinated effort of various states is basically towards the dissemination of data without abusing sway rights, particularly with nations suspected to partake in state-sponsored terrorism. Likewise, elected affirmed court orders could likewise be valuable in revealing arranged documents or government records in a legitimate way, and by a supported source. Such examination could enable the council to choose what steps should then be taken.

Moving on, it could be a substantial act to cut off terrorist group's financial sources by imposing pressure on state-sponsored terrorism. Such actions could include sanctions against member states that have shown records of state-sponsored terrorism, or in extreme cases perhaps a jointly led coalition. As a result, this may reduce the amount of direct funding the terrorists get, forcing them to earn funds through the tedious and slow process of money laundering. Thus, this could give the committee more flexibility regarding time and agency to decide on what type of operation must be conducted on the target party

SUPPORT FOR CONCLUSIONS

The committee could include state-sponsored terrorism in the resolution as well. Such a report can plainly set parameters for state-sponsored terrorism later on, and help build up outcomes for countries that are accused of encouraging state-sponsored terrorism. From that point onward, the panel could draft more arrangements towards flight security, constraining all planes

that go over a specific country's airspace to have a radar that cannot be, in any case unsynchronized. This implies a maverick plane will in any case have the capacity to be followed, giving countries more time in the events of hijackings.

Additionally, terrorists operate in numerous more ways: suicide bombings, non- military personnel coordinated assaults, and coups, just to give some examples. With respect to bombings and non-military personnel coordinated assaults,

countries could for example reinforce border observations and ocean, particularly at registrations and check-in points for transients. As to preventing terrorist coups such as the Taliban government in Afghanistan from occurring, the community could organize for the training of local militia or dispatching of forces to countries facing such a risk. These are, of course, just a few ideas for delegates to keep in mind regarding general anti-terrorism solutions, but delegates are recommended to brainstorm potential solutions for different specific crises scenarios that could be presented to the committee.