

Study Guide

High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism

International Terrorism

HLCCT

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Dear Delegates,

I'm thrilled to be serving as a director on the fifth edition of CarMUN, my name is Daniela Mejia, and I am currently in my fourth year as an architecture student at the Universidad de Lima. I have participated in several MUNs such as Harvard World MUN (WMUN) and Harvard National MUN-LA as part of the Peruvian Debate Society delegation and have discovered that international security issues are my favorite topic to discuss. For this reason, I can't wait to hear what you bring to the table!

Being an architecture student is no easy task and it requires a lot of dedication, nevertheless when I find some free time I like to draw silly doodles or paint whatever comes to my mind. I consider myself a very creative person who's constantly looking for artistic motivation, so if there's anything you wish to share, feel free to do so! Another important thing about me is that I'm a big advocator for sustainability, and I believe that it's up to our generation to be actively involved in setting the foundations for consistent decisions regarding climate change.

I'm really excited to meet you all and hear you discuss the topics that we carefully choose to challenge you to think outside the box. I hope you are able to understand and take advantage of the multidimensional scope of the subtopics to be discussed, which crossover some of the most preoccupying issues of the moment. We encourage you to own this committee and speak up for all of your ideas without fear. We want you to be creative and spontaneous but most of all, have fun.

I hope you find in us a great support system and that we make you feel comfortable and confident during session. We encourage you to get to know us all and not hesitate to reach out to any of us if you have questions regarding the committee or the topics to achieve the best possible results.

Sincerely,

Daniela Mejia Puccio
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Dear Delegates,

I would like to start by welcoming you to the High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism of this year's CarMUN! My name is Miguel Prado de Orbegoso and I'm stoked to be one of your Co-directors for this conference. I'm currently in my third year of psychology at Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, looking to integrate my interests for the clinical branch with other areas of study such as philosophy and current global affairs. As for my experience in debate, I have attended HNMUN-LA and WorldMUN as part of the Peruvian Debate Society, and have chaired in a previous MUN conference.

In my free time if I'm not learning about useless facts on YouTube you will usually catch me listening to anything from '70s rock to current hip hop, though I also try to explore the world and participate in volunteering programs. If you have any new music suggestions or are just interested in talking with a music snob, I'm your guy.

Given that the topic of this committee is a very sensitive and current issue, the expectations of the delegates will be high. We are going to be looking for all-round skilled delegates, who will pertinently represent the policies of their States, discuss and resolve the most pressing aspects of the problem, and be able to lead negotiations and find common ground in a diplomatic manner. At the same time, we understand that there can appear difficulties during the research and policy-making process, so, if there were any doubts about the topic or anything that we can help you with, feel more than free to email us! Can't wait to get to know you guys!

Sincerely,

Miguel Prado de Orbegoso
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HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

Counter Terrorism

Every country in the world has come across an act of terrorism in its past, but lately, it would seem that the threat of a terrorist attack is more present than ever. On the other hand, though almost everyone knows what it is, there is no clear definition of what constitutes a terrorist act. In this committee we will be open to hear re-definitions or specifications of what it consists of and the different ways to approach it. Nonetheless, the general idea of what "terrorism" is, as defined by the United Nations Security Council, in its resolution 1455 (2004):

"[any action that is] intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or noncombatants, when the purpose of such an act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a Government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act".

Given that terrorism is one of the most significant threats to peace, security and stability, many countries are actively looking for measures to prevent and combat any possible terrorist act, along with its consequences. These measures are what is known as "counter-terrorism" strategies, and, during this conference, delegates are expected to represent their nations in discussing the threat of terrorism to their own regions, and to the entire world. As a whole, the debate will have to

encompass the different ways to reduce such violent acts globally, and achieve international cooperation countering the consequences associated with the spread of terrorist organizations.

I. HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE & PAST U.N. ACTIONS:

With terrorist attacks becoming more and more prominent in recent decades, a United Nations office to combat terrorism had not been created until recent years. During the 20th century, there had not been many precedents of an actual terrorist threat (as we know it today), particularly against western countries, so, the establishment of a specialized UN organ was never properly accomplished. Though armed conflicts broke out before the end of the 1900s, they were usually dealt with Security Council resolutions or with individual States negotiations.



Figure 1:
ISIS Fighters Caught. Retrieved from: American Grit (2018)

The 11th of September 2001, marked a turning point for international relations, through the most iconic and deadliest terrorist attack to date. This event led to the foundation of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, in charge of supervising a number of measures which countries would be requested to implement, in order to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities at home and around the world. Along the first measures of this new group were the criminalization of financing terrorism, the suppression of any type of safe haven or support to terrorist groups, and the incentive to share information and cooperate within Member States to combat terrorism.



Figure 2:
UN's review of global counter-terrorism strategy focuses on solidarity. Retrieved from: China Daily (2018)

On September 2006, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, a global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. This strategy assures all Member States' cooperation to recognize all terrorist activities as condemnable, and to enhance their mechanisms to

counter-terrorism, respecting the implementation of four pillars:

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

This document is reviewed by the General Assembly every two years, to update any improved strategy on counter-terrorism. Then the resolution is attuned to all member states counter-terrorism priorities. Last revision was done on the 26th of June 2018 (A/RES/72/284) and approved by consensus.

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism was first established in 2017, through the adoption of General Assembly resolution 71-291. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre, which were initially appointed to the Department of Political Affairs, merged to the new Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT), headed by Under-Secretary-General Vladimir Voronkov. As such, the OCT has five main functions:

- Lead the General Assembly mandates on counter-terrorism across the United Nations System;
- Enhance coordination across the former CTITF Task Force entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
- Strengthen the United Nations' counter-terrorism capacity building-assistance to Member States;
- Improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization UN counter-terrorism efforts;
- Ensure that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy.

Finally, the United Nations Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, convened the first ever United Nations Conference of Heads on Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, on 2018. The main goal of the Conference was to strengthen international cooperation to combat the evolving threat of terrorism, aiming to build new partnerships and reinforce the international community's current efforts on counter-terrorism.

II. HISTORY OF THE TOPIC:

Despite a recent increase in awareness over the topic, terrorism is not new in the world. Some would even argue that terrorist acts have accompanied the

human race throughout all of its history, but one thing is for certain: it brings violence and death. Of course, the topic of terrorism is very complex, and it involves many aspects which should be taken into consideration to classify and counter any such acts.

Modern terrorism is usually thought to have appeared after World War II, with the emergence of anti-colonialist non-state groups. These organizations emerged more prominently in the Middle East and Africa, through nationalists which resisted the imposed colonialism on their lands, causing public outcry and denouncing the West's division and management of what was once their own territory. During the '60s and '70s the terrorist movements began to turn ethnic and ideological, with the popularization of radical groups such as the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Black Panthers in the United States. During the '80s reemerged the phenomenon of states sponsoring terrorists, with such links found in Iran, Iraq, Libya and Syria, supporting more extremist groups, associated with religious motivations.



Figure 3:

Al Qaeda. Retrieved from: History Channel (2019)

One of the biggest shifts in policy making came after September 11, 2001, when 2977 US civilians were killed by the

terrorist organization Al Qaeda. This event turned the focus for counter-terrorism to the international stage, with Western countries now uncertain about their security. As a response, US President George W. Bush began one of the United States' most heavily-criticized interventions, through the "War on Terror" in the Middle East. This response raised questions on the proportionality and intentions which a counter-terrorism campaign could have. The question now was if there was any imminent threat, and if an armed response was in order. To this day, many argue that the US government utilized these tragic events to engage in military campaigns seeking personal benefit, weaponizing political, cultural and racial differences. The consequent wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Yemen have left thousands of casualties and pathological political instability, causing public outcry from other United Nations Member States, calling for regulations and human rights considerations during counter-terrorism interventions.

In recent years, the terrorist threat has increased, with non-state actors obtaining weapons of mass destruction, and with new technologies and migration allowing for the globalization of extremist views. Terrorist non-state actors continue to be state or privately sponsored, spreading their reach through ideology based campaigns, originating in the poorest sectors of the Middle East and Africa, and reaching the western world. With 18'814 registered deaths attributed to terrorist organizations only in 2017, the future for the combat against terrorism remains uncertain.

III. CURRENT SITUATION:

A. Reasons for Contemporary Terrorism:

When analyzing the causes of terrorism, it is crucial to understand that these are different elements that correlate and influence each other. Among the main reasons for terrorism we can find: religious or ideological conflicts, ethnicity, poverty, injustice, negative aftermath of modernization, revolutionary sentiments, and weak governments. It is impossible to develop a single universal model of reasons for terrorism, but the reasons listed above are the ones that show up most frequently in the profile of violent non-state actors and/or terrorist leaders.

In an attempt to classify the sources of terrorism, sociologists state that one can separate the generators into four levels. The first one is at the individual level, the easiest way to represent this is an individual who has been influenced by an external factor that led him to become involved in terrorist activities. The second one is at the organizational level, this is related to group dynamics and issues surrounding group identification. The third level is related to the State and its activities. Finally, the fourth level is related to globalization and the international system.

Just like this classification, many others have been published by several sociologists. The one proposed by R.

Kosta states that the reasons for terrorism can be divided into four groups:

1. Socio-economic:

This first category is related to the economic crisis and the implications of this phenomenon such as, social tensions, social discrimination, disparity between reality and what the media portrays to society. It is well known that the economic status of an individual is a strong stressor. On the other hand, terrorism may result from economic backwardness, illiteracy, social disproportions, demographic growth, and or globalization.

2. Historic-political:

Generators of terrorism under this category are originally based on strong demands that human rights be respected. Individuals involved in terrorism under this generator want respect for the rule of law, clearly under their interpretation of law itself. These individuals believe that the government has failed society or at least a specific community, and to fix this, extreme measures shall be implemented.

3. Sociological:

This whole category is based on an “atmosphere of violence”. This atmosphere is notable in some parts of the world such as Muslim States, South America, but also Europe (former Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland). Growing up under violent circumstances is a generator for violent practices that can escalate and become terrorist acts.

4. Psychological:

The fourth category is related to serious psychological sources such as imbalances, including excessive self-esteem. R. Kosta emphasizes that a “charismatic leader with paranoid trait can frequently persuade people with similar views to share certain ideas.”

B. What is Happening in the World:

1. A Downward Trend:

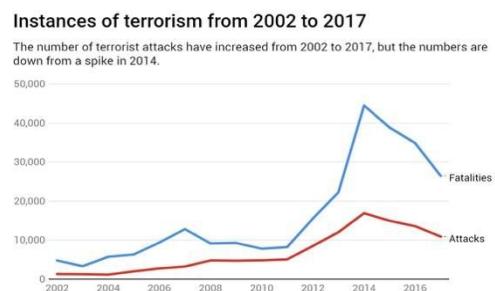


Figure 4:
Instances of Terrorism. Retrieved from: The Global Terrorism Database

Terrorism has been an increasing issue in the world these last decades, nonetheless in 2015 total terrorist attacks decreased by 11.5% while total terrorism-related deaths decreased 12.7 %. The downward trend continued and in 2017 almost 20% decrease in attacks and 24.2% in fatalities. These 36 months (2015-2017) witnessed the largest decline in attacks and fatalities since the Global Terrorism Database began, nearly half a century ago in 1970.

Worldwide terrorism is down

Attacks and fatalities claimed by the world's most active and dangerous terrorist organizations have declined over the last three years.

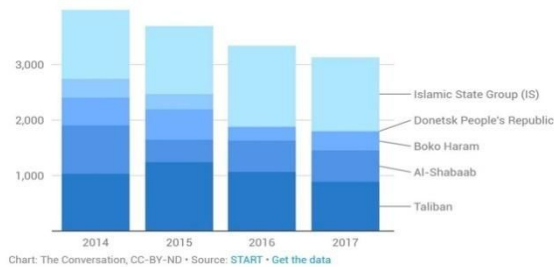


Figure 5:

Worldwide terrorism is down. Retrieved from: The Global Terrorism Database

The countries with more incidents in the peak of terrorism experienced a dramatic decline in fatalities. The Global Terrorism Database indicates a 97.1% drop in Ukraine, a 53.6% drop in Iraq, and a 55.4% drop in Pakistan. Moreover, there is a considerable decline of attacks and fatalities by the most active terrorist organizations (The Taliban, The Islamic State in Syria and Iraq, Al-Shabaab, Boko Haram, and the Donetsk People's Republic).

Although terrorism incidents are decreasing in many countries, other ones have had an increase. The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) database indicates that since 2017 terrorist attacks and fatalities have increased in the Philippines, India, and Nepal. A large number of countries remain targeted, and some of the reasons why attacks have declined are not positive. For example, in Afghanistan terrorist incidents have declined partly because the Taliban has been successful in taking control of the country.

IV. TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS:

A. Air India Flight 182:

Air India Flight 182 was an Indian passenger plane flying from Canada to India in 1985. The plane, a Boeing 747-237B, was destroyed by a bomb mid-air at an altitude of 31,000 feet and crashed in Irish airspace in the Atlantic Ocean. The incident killed 329 passengers and was the first ever bombing of a 747-jumbo jet. The majority of the victims were Canadian citizens, as well as British and Indian citizens. It was the largest mass murder in Canadian history and the worst terrorist attack on a passenger plane until September 11, 2001.

B. Mid-Air Bombing of Pan Am Flight 103:

On December 21, 1988, Pan Am Flight 103 from Heathrow to JFK exploded in mid-air over the town of Lockerbie, Scotland. The destruction of the plane was complete; all passengers and crew were killed. Additionally, falling debris from the explosion struck homes in Lockerbie and caused injuries to various residents. A number of extremist groups claimed responsibility, and investigators quickly determined that a bomb did indeed cause the explosion. It was believed that the attack was in response to the shooting down of an Iranian flight earlier in July of that year.

C. 9/11 attacks:

The September 11th attacks came as a series of four organized terrorist attacks, planned by the Al-Qaeda organization, targeting the US. The attacks began on Tuesday, September 11 in 2001 and killed approximately 2,996 people, injured more than 6,000, and destroyed property and infrastructure worth more than \$10 billion. The economic loss totaled about \$3 trillion.



Figure 6:
World Trade Center and Pentagon attacked on Sept. 11, 2001. Retrieved from: Los Angeles Times (2001)

This deadly event involved four passenger airlines flying to California from the northeastern parts of the US. United Airlines Flights 175 and American Airlines Flight 11 were crashed by Al-Qaeda into the South and North towers, in New York's World Trade Center. In less than two hours the two 110-story towers had collapsed, resulting in mounds of debris and multiple fires. American Airlines Flight 77 plowed into the Pentagon, Virginia where the western side of the building collapsed. United Airlines Flight 93, the fourth plane, crashed in Stonycreek Township although the attacker's aim was Washington, D.C.

D. Mumbai terror attacks:

On November 26-29, 2008 Ten Pakistani men associated with the terror group Lashkar-e-Tayyiba stormed buildings in Mumbai, killing 164 people. Nine of the gunmen were killed during the attacks, one survived. Mohammed Ajmal Kasab, the lone surviving gunman, was executed in November 2012.

E. 2016 Karrada Bombing:

On July 3, 2016, there was a coordinated attack in Baghdad that led to the deaths of 341 people and injured several hundred more. Just before midnight, a suicide truck targeting Shia Muslims in the district of Karrada was detonated.



Figure 7:
Iraq: Baghdad bombing kills more than 200. Retrieved from: Al Jazeera (2016)

The town was busy with late night shoppers due to the Ramadan festivities. There was another bomb explosion in the suburb of Sha'ab which killed about five people. Later, the Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attacks and said Abu Maha al-Iraqi was the bomber. There was a fire in the explosion that caused

extensive damage to the nearby buildings. The attack was the second worst terrorist attacks in Iraq after the Yazidi communities' bombings.

F. 2014 Gamboru Ngala attack:

This attack took place from May 5 to 6, 2014, in the two towns of Gamboru and Ngala in the Borno state of Nigeria. During this time, more than 336 people were killed by the Boko Haram militia. The attack took around 12 hours, and the towns were almost destroyed with survivors fleeing to the neighboring country of Cameroon. On the same night, the attackers abducted eight girls in the northeastern part of Nigeria. The two towns had a security garrison who had left the towns to pursue school girls who had been kidnapped in Chibok.

G. Paris Attacks:

Six coordinated attacks were carried out in Paris and Saint-Denis (north suburb, just outside Paris), starting at 9:20 pm, on Friday, November 13, by three groups of gunmen. At least 129 deaths have been confirmed, 352 were injured, 99 of them very seriously. 7 attackers were killed, 6 of them after detonating bombs they were carrying. The next day, the Islamic State claimed responsibility for all these attacks.

H. 2017 Mogadishu truck bomb:

One of the deadliest terrorist attacks in recent history has taken at least 587 lives in Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia. The actual target of the attack is

believed to have been a secure compound housing international agencies and troops but the truck was detonated after it was stopped. Though no organization claimed responsibility, officials stated that a key member of the cell that carried it out told them Al-Shabaab was responsible.



*Figure 8:
Mogadishu Truck Bomb's Death Toll Now Tops 500,
Probe Committee Says. Retrieved from: NPR*

These terrorist attacks are just some of the world's most relevant catastrophes which the international community failed to prevent, so one of our goals here is to learn from the mistakes of the past to create a safer future.

V. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

A. Prevention:

Preventing acts of terrorism is based on creating new strategies of control and monitoring. The States are encouraged to implement protective mechanisms according to the technology, resources and legislature available, being aware of possible insurgent steps that terrorist may have either to recruit people or to engage.

There are cases where states finance terrorist groups, so there is a necessity for constructing tight-knit plans - without infringing civil liberties - to find out

whether the groups are somehow connected to the government, to establish which actions could be taken to control regulate this. A possible alternative could be making the asset-freezing mechanisms stronger, however, the possibility that corrupt government could abuse these mechanisms must be taken into consideration.

B. Detection:

In the new era of technology databases, algorithms and multilateral information systems are developed for the security of the countries, by private organizations or institutions, in order to alert countries from possible terrorist movements and initiate an alert system for irregular or fraudulent movements to find evidence. However, the misuse of these mechanisms could result in the violation of civil privacy, so, States must be careful on how they manage to apply technologies for investigations on terrorism.

C. Prosecution:

As the main Counter-Terrorism UN Organ, this committee cannot change the legislature of any State, though it may provide them with suggestions and possible plans of action which they are recommended to implement. It is encouraged to find a way to endorse members to review their national legislature and ensure an effective process and the necessary facilities to counter criminal acts and properly punish foreign terrorist fighters.

Therefore, delegates should specify if evidence from social media, electronic surveillance, phone calls intrusions or private information from certain platforms should be taken as valid evidence whether it is permitted by each country's policy and adjust solutions for a global approach taking in consideration the sovereignty of countries.

As well, Member States are encouraged to provide some kind of mastery for the authorities such as judges on determining terrorist sentence or even give some kind of guidelines for prosecutors in international counterterrorism practices to pursue the correct evidence or develop efficient investigative techniques to address the case, always abiding by their policy.

D. Humanitarian Aspect:

On the other hand, the aftermath on society of terrorist attacks and aggressive counter-terrorism interventions should also be taken into consideration when developing strategies to enhance this committee's actions. The bombing of a crowded market place leaves hundreds of citizens without their family and community members. As well, it can signify a traumatic experience for the civilians who frequent the area or were close by during the event. The international community's efforts should always keep in mind how every action impacts society, and how it can improve their general well-being during counter-terrorism interventions.

VI. BLOCK POSITIONS:

A. Europe:

European nations are aware of the phenomena of foreign terrorist fighters and returnees, the use and abuse of the internet by terrorists, the roles of women and children in terrorism and links between terrorism and organized crime. They provide operational support for investigations, tackling foreign fighters, sharing intelligence and expertise on terrorism financing online terrorist propaganda, illegal arms trafficking and international cooperation among counter terrorism authorities.

B. Middle East:

Given the known situation that this region encounters such as The Taliban regime, the Al-Shabaab extremist military group, ISIS group and others, these countries could be led to encourage the creation of the following activities made to prevent terrorism acts; the discussion of significant regional crises involving terrorism-related issues, the creation of a joint inter-state alliance to deal with challenges posed by extremist terrorist groups and the reflection on the inherent limitations of soft law resolutions.

C. Africa:

Many different forms of terrorism and terrorist acts are often seen in this region including Al Qaida, al Shabaab, Boko Haram and the Lord's Resistance Army. African countries have taken

actions such as fortifying the existing commitments and obligations of States parties, enhancing police and border control, and strengthening the regional framework for countering terrorist threats and better coordinating responses.

D. America:

In the past, the counter-terrorist actions of these countries has been characterized by: supporting tribal, state, and local governments to protect events of national significance, developing better practices to counter attacks against soft targets, investing in research and development for technological solutions; seeking to strengthen regional cooperation, enhancing hemispheric security, increasing cooperation in border control and law enforcement, and providing technical and legal assistance and exchanging experience and trainings.

VII. QARMAs:

For a Resolution to be accepted, it has, at its minimum, to deal with the following issues:

1. What are the most effective measures the international community can take in order to enhance the detection and prevention of terrorist acts?
2. Which should be the priorities for the international community to focus their joint efforts in countering terrorism?
3. How will the different counter-terrorism strategies vary

depending on the region or nature of the situation?

4. How can the international community guarantee that the response to any terrorist attack will be proportionate and follow United Nations' Human Rights Standards?
5. What can the international community do in order to reduce the devastating humanitarian consequences associated with the spread of terrorist organizations?

VIII. CONFERENCE PREPARATION:

Before the conference, we expect the delegates to have read and fully understood the Study Guide and its different subtopics. As such, we hope that you harvest your interest in the topic by becoming acquainted with different perspectives and with the recent development of the situation globally. There are many entertaining ways to integrate prepare before the conference, such as watching YouTube videos, podcasts or reading the news. We encourage you to discuss or contrast your ideas with others, since we expect you to come to the committee with innovative and productive ways to lead the debate. And, needless to say, do not forget to be on time, with your necessary materials to begin the Sessions!

A. Suggestions for further research:

As for the research required for the conference, delegates are expected to know the policies of their countries by heart, and to represent them appropriately during the negotiations with other Member

States. At the same time, delegates are required to further research on past measures to counter-terrorism, to provide intelligent and fail-proof measures for the international community to take. If you are uncertain of where to find the necessary information, we suggest to begin by exploring the bibliography hereby attached, to visit the many United Nations Organizations' webpages, and to read the UN strategy to tackle terrorism globally.

B. Position Papers:

Position Papers represent the most valuable pre-conference preparation for a delegate before our committee sessions begin. They will represent your first opportunity as representatives of your assigned country to address your fellow delegates and us, the dais. Position Papers must show your knowledge on the topics selected by your chair and must provide the committee with an outline or framework for the proposal of solutions.

We would like you to develop a one page document with source citations per topic (1,15 line spacing in Arial 11). This means 1 page in total and any additional pages you may require for citations follow APA citation format. Each position paper must expose your country's policy towards the topics to be discussed as well as, your country's interest in the topic. This document is your opportunity to express to the committee how you think the discussion must be led, which topics must be discussed and the framing of the issue, you as a delegate, consider would work preferably for the solution of the problems in question.

We highly encourage you to highlight in your position paper the most important subtopics for your country and suggest any solutions that can be worked on during committee days. Working Papers and Draft Resolutions are collaborative documents that require input from each delegation, therefore it would be useful to showcase your first solution suggestions in order to begin discussions more smoothly when our committee sessions begin.

Last but not least, position papers are a fun experience in which delegates can show some of their personality in the way the information is presented. Be creative about the way you present your ideas and you will have many allies in the beginning of the discussions. Also remember that we will be reading a lot of position papers, so, creative and innovative position papers will catch our eye.

IX. COMMITTEE EXPECTATIONS:

As chairs of this committee, we hope that the delegates engage in interesting and productive debates, while giving the topic the seriousness it requires. In order to provide realistic and feasible solutions, we expect the delegates to further research about the development of terrorist threats and the United Nations' efforts to combat them, analyzing past effective solutions and other possible ways to tackle the issue. At the same time, it is vital that each country's policies are clear and taken into consideration during negotiations. As a whole, we will be looking for delegates able to deliver

intelligent speeches, bring new issues to the table, and effectively lead negotiations inside and outside committee.

The flow of debate determines which issues are discussed and where the committee will center its focus, for these reasons, it would be pertinent for the QARMAS and Current Issues to be addressed, aiming to not only resolve the main humanitarian problems, but to avoid them from happening again. Of course, we are not asking the delegates to solve broad issues like terrorism in the world, but rather establish which steps could the international community take to aid in the measures to counter the threat of terrorism and its humanitarian consequences.

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