COUNTER TERRORISM COMMITTEE

GUIDE
It is an honour and a pleasure for us, the chair, to welcome you to UPAMUN 2018. We appreciate your decision for choosing this committee. Also, we wish you a growing development during the course of this model.

During the next debates it is intended to understand and propose solutions that, from the joint effort, be favorable for all. Conjointly, we exhort you to use diplomacy as a tool that helps in the development of negotiation and resolution processes.

This document was prepared in due order for the delegates to be able to understand and interpret the purpose, context and topics of this committee.

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Karel Gayoso Aguilar
Moderator

President
Samantha Lambarén
Conference Official
The Committee

Guided by Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), the Counter Terrorism Committee works to bolster the ability of United Nations Member States to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions. It was established in the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States.

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

- Criminalized the financing of terrorism
- Freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism
- Deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups
- Suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists
- Share information with other governments on any groups practicing or planning terrorist acts
- Cooperate with other governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts; and
- Criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice.
Topic A: Small arms and light weapons regulation to combat terrorism

“These are the weapons of the easy kill: the most portable, most easily accessible, most casual instruments of death — even a small child can, with its tiny muscles, vanquish a life” -Ban Ki Moon

“Small arms: are weapons designed for personal use, including: light machine guns, submachine guns, including machine pistols, fully automatic rifles and assault rifles, and semi-automatic rifles.”

“Light weapons’ include the following portable weapons designed for use by several persons serving as a crew: heavy machine guns, automatic cannons, howitzers, mortars of less than 100 mm calibre”

The threat due to the illegal trafficking of guns seems encouraged because of civil use; furthermore, it affects negatively over the world’s peace. Most of these attacks are caused by owners without a legal permission to use a weapon. Subsequently, this is what has brought us to a great amount of extremist groups such as civilians developing attacks all over the nations.

The weapons trade is a business with a really high demand as it happens all over the world. Every country has its own security forces, so the traffic of arms is common between nations, being this understood, most of the countries on the planet have access to weapons, and so do their citizens, who can use them with a legal permit. Nevertheless, these permissions tend to be weak, incongruous or they are not applied efficiently. These flaws on the regulation could cause the possibility of making weapon end up in the wrong hands, threatening the safety of the civilians. That consequently, could threaten the international peace due to the extremist attacks that can be generated.
Since every nation around the world has different laws about weapon regulations, it is difficult to define a general rule that can assure and guarantee the peace among the continents; this is why it is important to discuss this topic and, along with the delegations, reach to a good and fair resolution that will protect the citizens on Earth, and most importantly, to secure future generations.

**Historic Context:**

“The ex-Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, introducing his latest report on the issue (document S/2015/289), said that the widespread availability of weapons was a major factor in the over 250 conflicts of the past decade, leading to more than 50,000 deaths each year and record levels of displacement. "Deny access to illegal weapons and ammunition, and you deny criminals, armed groups and extremists a central means to perpetrate violence intimidation and harm," he stated.

Multiple terrorist groups around the world have used the bad regulation and traffic of SALW for the perpetration of acts of a terrorist nature. So, because to the lack of regulation in these artifacts thousands of lives are lost annually.

Among the complex causes of conflict, weapons could be most clearly addressed. He said “Guns can be licensed, marked or confiscated; ammunition can be tracked, removed or destroyed; and depots can be guarded, cleared or secured.”

As the previous information stated, the gun control for civilians is an international issue, since the trade of these kind of objects is happening all around the world, exposing everyone, especially the civil population.

Regarding to the United Nations concern, it established the following statement respecting to the Arms Trade:
"The United Nations, in its work to assist people all over the world, is confronted every day with the negative impact of lax controls on the arms trade. In all parts of the world, the ready availability of weapons and ammunition has led to human suffering, political repression, crime and terror among civilian populations. Irresponsible arms transfers can destabilize security in a region, enable the violation of Security Council arms embargoes and contribute to human rights abuses. Importantly, investment is discouraged and development disrupted in countries experiencing conflict and high levels of violence, which also affect their ability to attain the Sustainable Development Goals."(UNODA).

Also, the UN already has an international agreement that tries to regulate the gun trade: The Arms Trade Treaty. The Arms Trade Treaty is the first legally-binding instrument ever negotiated in the United Nations to establish common standards for the international transfer of weapons. However, while international law during the Cold War developed prohibitions on the transfer of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, no such progress was to be found with respect to conventional arms. (Woolcott, 2013)

**Guide Questions**

- What is the posture of the country of the delegation represented?
- How is the country of the delegation represented dealing with this conflict?
- How are the neighbor countries of the delegation represented dealing with this conflict?
- Does this conflict have political/economic/social impact in the country of the delegation represented?
- Which nations agree with the posture of the country of the delegation represented?
- Which nations disagree with the posture of the country of the delegation represented?
- Has the country of the delegation represented signed, ratified or acceded any treaty regarding this conflict?
• Which posture is every delegation located at? How have they changed?
• Which are the ways each country has taken into account to prevent these type of dangerous situations?
Topic B: Measures to counter ISIS

ISIS, also known as Islamic State, aims to create a state called caliphate across Syria, Iraq and beyond. This group is known for killing dozens of people in public spaces. On December 9th, 2017, the Iraqi military stated that it has fully liberated the totality of Iraq’s territory of “ISIS terrorist gangs”, and retaken full control of the Iraqi-Syrian border. The campaign to eradicate the Islamic State took more than three years and about 25,000 coalition airstrikes.

Taking into consideration that the use of weapons for civilians is not regulated in an appropriate way around the world, this, at the same time, opens the gate for extremist groups such as ISIS, to obtain weapons more easily. Also, their constant takeover of many territories around the Middle East and West Asia have been increasing the warning call to stop ISIS. Calling that the group previously mentioned, does not have as purpose to take away just one life, but dozens, leaving behind injured people, separated families, and orphan children. This does not have just a humanitarian consequence, but also patrimonial, since it damages the integrity of the affected countries.

The next target could be anywhere at any time; we are all vulnerable. All nations must work together to stop this extremist group that threatens international peace. It is very important and of everyone's concern to act now, since, at every minute, more people are recruited to join ISIS, more is the weaponry disposed to damaged, and more are the lives that are in-game.

Historic Context:

The Islamic State (ISIS) emerged since 2013, when ISI affiliated with Al-Qaeda in Syria, taking the name Islamic State in Iraq and Greater Syria (ISIS). Since then, ISIS has conquered significant parts of Syria and Iraq.
Members of ISIS fought with Al Qaeda in Iraq against American troops in a sectarian insurgency that helped to drive the country into civil war in 2006 and 2007. An alliance between tribal fighters and coalition troops handed the group a series of defeats, but at northern and eastern Syria fell into the hands of rebels fighting President Bashar al-Assad in 2013 and 2014.

The extreme brutality of ISIS, and its desire to dominate other militant Islamist groups in Syria, was ultimately too much for Al Qaeda. Its leader, Ayman al-Zawahri, denounced the group in 2014.

A broad mix of rebel groups fighting the government of President Bashar al-Assad seized control of Raqqa, a city in north-central Syria, in March 2013. After consolidating control over much of northern Syria, ISIS fighters poured over the border with Iraq and quickly drove the Iraqi army from Mosul, the country’s second largest city. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of the Islamic State, declared the territories ISIS controlled in Syria and Iraq to be a new Caliphate, a state governed under Islamic Law.

The United States began military action against the Islamic State in Iraq in September 2014 in response to the threat posed by its expansion and the shock of a series of videos that depicted the beheading of American hostages, but the Obama administration said it would stop trying to create a new force and would instead use the money to provide ammunition and weapons for rebel groups already engaged in the battle. Russia, an unpredictable world power that has long been a muscular ally of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, entered the conflict in September 2015.

The Islamic State has demonstrated a worldwide reach. Using social media prowess, it recruits fighters and supporters, primarily young people, from around the world.

**Current situation**

The way ISIS have increased is a big threat for everyone, it has demonstrated a worldwide reach. That’s why it is important to counter ISIS actions. The Counter Terrorism
Committee has been working together to develop a plan of action to stop a further expansion and prevent future attacks.

The plan is an appeal for concerted action by international community. It provides more than 70 recommendations to the Member States and the United Nations System to prevent the further spread of violent extremism.

To address the situation, the member states should look forward to:

- Prevent the immediate threat, protect the homeland and disrupt potential terrorist attacks.
- Destroy ISIS abroad—support and strengthen activities to defeat ISIS in Syria, Iraq, and beyond.
- To enhance the efforts to stop radicalization and terrorist recruitment.
- Deny fertile ground to terrorists—build the allies’ capacity to counter terrorist threats and reassert long-term stability over their territories.

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- Which nations agree with the posture of the country of the delegation represented?
- Which nations disagree with the posture of the country of the delegation represented? Are they potential enemies?
- Has the country of the delegation represented signed, ratified or acceded any treaty regarding this conflict?
- Which posture is every delegation located at? How have they changed?
- Which are the ways each country has taken into account to prevent these type of dangerous situations?
Bibliography:


