

# LEGAL

# Fostering cooperation to Counteract the Threat of Terrorism.







# OAALMUN '24 LEGAL

Enhancing International Legal Mechanisms: Fostering Cooperation to Counteract the  
Threat of Terrorism

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## Letter From Secretary-General

Most Esteemed Participants of OAALMUN'24,

It is with great excitement that I extend my warmest invitation to each one of you for the upcoming conference; OAALMUN'24.

As the Secretary General of OAALMUN'24, it is my utmost pleasure to present to you our meticulously crafted study guides, designed to enhance the delegate experience and promote meaningful discussions on critical global issues.

I am honored to welcome you to this significant gathering, where we will embark on a journey of intellectual exploration, collaboration with fellow delegates from various backgrounds and the formation of lasting connections.

Throughout the three days ahead of us, we anticipate engaging debates that will not only enhance your understanding of global affairs but also contribute to the development of critical diplomatic skills. Our dedicated academic team has spared no effort in ensuring that this event becomes a reality, working tirelessly to curate an enriching and memorable experience for all participants.

I encourage you to seize this moment, participate wholeheartedly, and embrace the chance to broaden your horizons academically and professionally. I wholeheartedly wish you all the creation of lasting memories.

Let us all recognize our potential as catalysts for global progress, ready to transcend borders and make a handful out of the opportunities that lie ahead.

Best of regards,

Selma Süeda Çayır,

Secretary General

## Letter From Committee Board

### Under Secretary General

Dear delegates,

My name is Ensar Kirgiz, and I am a 10th-grade student at Akif Inan Anatolian Imam Hatip High School. I am pleased to serve as the Under Secretary General of the GA-6 LEGAL Committee at OAALMUN'24.

I chose this committee because I want to shed light on one of the reasons for the recent rise of Islamophobia, particularly in Europe. All Muslims are often unfairly associated with terrorism due to the actions of a few who claim to follow Islam but do not adhere to its principles and instead create their own rules for personal gain. The committee will address the issue of terrorist organizations that seek to establish a country governed by their interpretation of Islam, which ultimately undermines the true teachings of the religion. The matter will be discussed in the LEGAL Committee, which is the only United Nations committee with the authority to propose laws. It is important to consider the different perspectives of the countries involved. Your role in this committee is to fully represent the policies of your country. This committee will discuss countries that support terrorist organizations, those that are actively fighting terrorism, and those that profit from it. This 3-day adventure aims to be both enjoyable and academically beneficial. The chair board members will strive to ensure this.

Best Regards,

**Ensar Kirgiz**

## **Under Secretary General**

### **Academic Assistant**

Esteemed delegates,

My name is Afnan Dhia Fatiha. I am a 12th-grade student at International Fatih Sultan Mehmet Anatolian Imam Hatip High School. I am beyond delighted to have the opportunity to serve as the Academic Assistant of the United Nations Sixth General Assembly – the legal committee – at the Öğrenciden Armağan Anadolu Lisesi Model United Nations '24 Conference. It is an honor to serve you all as a board member.

The purpose of this study guide is to introduce you to the topics that will be discussed as well as to guide you as you conduct your research when preparing for the conference. Through this study guide, you will get an introduction to the two topics that will be discussed within our committee. We have defined the topics of the Legal Committee, and we truly believe that those are topics that will enable everyone to enrich their knowledge and achieve a broader perspective on the world's human rights issues. I expect from you the most effective solutions to the issues. And I believe you will leave the conference with greater insight into the world problems that do influence our lives.

I wish you luck with your research and preparation. If you have any questions regarding our committee or agenda, feel free to ask; I will be happy to help you. I look forward to meeting each of you on the conference day.

Yours in service,

**Afnan Dhia Fatiha**

**Academic Assistant**



## Introduction

### Introduction to the Legal Committee

The United Nations has six committees that gather annually to discuss and tackle both global and regional problems, which are mainly called "General Assembly" committees. The Legal Committee is one of them; in fact, it is usually referred to as the Sixth General Assembly, though the numbering does not convey any meaning. The committee, along with the rest of the General Assembly committees, plays a pivotal role in international policymaking, creating guidelines for national legislation, and serving as an advisory board for the United Nations Security Council, which is tasked with safeguarding the stability of the international community.

The jurisdiction of the Legal Committee is quite extensive. Topics under its purview include definitions of international framework conventions, dispute settlements, international legislative efforts, and the promotion of fair conduct principles for nations. The Legal Committee is additionally responsible for ironing out legal wrinkles, which is an analogy for smoothing out complex bureaucratic red tape processes. The Legal Committee operates under the rules set in stone by the United Nations Charter; therefore, participation in the committee is quite demanding, as delegates need to display a profound understanding of legal principles, diplomatic finesse, and a commitment to the principles, which are, again, tied to the United Nations Charter. Additionally, navigating the intricate web of international law is quite tricky when themes like justice, equity, equality, and world peace are hanging in the balance; therefore, a harmonious approach from delegates is most appreciated.

### Introduction to the Agenda Item

Any discussion of the subject must start with a definition. Scholars generally agree that terrorism is a controversial term, and few of those labeled as terrorists identify themselves as such. Perhaps we should begin with a definition consisting of just one criterion. For example, suppose we define the term as violence against civilians. However, for nearly all such deceptively simple definitions, at least

two instances exist that make their application problematic: one that excludes something we want to call terrorism and one that demands we label something terrorism that we do not want to. In this case, we could compare Hezbollah's 1983 attack on the Marine barracks in Beirut to the Allied bombing of German cities in the Second World War. It is common for opponents in a violent conflict to describe the other side as terrorists or as practicing terrorism. Most terrorist organizations that exist today were created with the help of one state to carry out protests within the borders of another state and to undermine the authority of the state.

The history of terrorism includes important individuals, organizations, and events associated with terrorism. Depending on how broadly the term is defined, the roots and practice of terrorism can be traced at least to the 1st-century AD Sicarii Zealots, though some dispute whether the group, which assassinated collaborators with the Roman rule in the province of Judea, were terrorists. The first use in English of the term 'terrorism' occurred during the French Revolution's Reign of Terror, when the Jacobins, who ruled the revolutionary state, employed violence, including mass executions by guillotine, to compel obedience to the state and intimidate the regime enemies. The term's association only with state violence and intimidation lasted until the mid-19th century when it began to be associated with non-governmental groups. Anarchism, often in league with rising nationalism and anti-monarchism, was the most prominent ideology linked to terrorism. For example, near the end of the 19th century, anarchist groups or individuals committed the assassinations of a Russian tsar and a U.S. president.

Especially after the 20th century, the concept of terrorist organization has been used not only for armed organizations fighting against the state but also for political organizations and religious ideas. For example, in many European countries today, political parties founded on communist ideology are declared terrorist organizations by the governments of their respective countries. This misleading definition of terrorism is one of many complicating factors in understanding terrorism. Terrorism is not an ideology and does not exist as a specific worldview, a system of thought, or a political program. Terrorists are always something else, among many possible ideologies, being a strategy that makes use of certain tactics to accomplish the goals of some radical ideologies or movements.

In response to the growing threat of terrorism, nations around the world have undertaken various counter-terrorism acts, adapting their strategies to the changing nature of the menace. In the early 20th century, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 sparked a series of events leading to World War I, prompting nations to engage in counter-terrorism efforts focused on state-sponsored violence. Following the catastrophic events of September 11, 2001, the international community witnessed a paradigm shift in counter-terrorism strategies, with the United States leading a global coalition to combat transnational terrorist networks, notably Al-Qaeda.

Throughout history, counter-terrorism measures have encompassed a spectrum of responses, from diplomatic efforts and intelligence cooperation to military interventions. Nations have worked collaboratively through international organizations like the United Nations to develop legal frameworks, such as UN Security Council Resolution 1373, aimed at preventing and countering terrorist activities.

In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the international community recognized the urgent need for a coordinated and comprehensive response to address the growing

threat of terrorism. This led to the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1373 on September 28, 2001, just weeks after the attacks. Resolution 1373 stands as a landmark in the global fight against terrorism, as it represents a collective commitment by UN member states to take significant steps in preventing and countering acts of terrorism.

The resolution places a strong emphasis on enhancing international cooperation in areas such as intelligence sharing, law enforcement, and border control to disrupt the activities of terrorist networks. It calls on member states to criminalize the financing of terrorism, strengthen domestic legal frameworks, and cooperate in the extradition of individuals involved in terrorist activities. Moreover, Resolution 1373 establishes a Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to monitor and assist states in implementing these measures effectively. The CTC plays a crucial role in facilitating dialogue, sharing best practices, and providing technical assistance to member states, fostering a collaborative approach in the global fight against terrorism.

UN Security Council Resolution 1373, therefore, serves as a cornerstone in the development of an international legal framework against terrorism, demonstrating the commitment of the United Nations and its member states to collectively combat this complex and transnational threat. As Model United Nations delegates delve into discussions on counter-terrorism, a thorough understanding of the significance and provisions of Resolution 1373 becomes paramount in formulating effective and informed policy recommendations for a safer and more secure world. This is just a simple example of how the international community's effort to resolve the problem and react to the so-called terrorism and throughout this study guide, we will dive deeper into discussion and facts regarding terrorism and its counteracting enterprises.

## The Historical Background Surrounding the Formation of Certain Terrorist Organizations

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Modern terrorism can be traced back to nineteenth-century revolutionary radicalism, and the emergence of 'anarchist', 'collective anarchist', and 'anarcho-communist' groups. For instance, parties led or influenced by the German Karl Marx, the Russian Mikhail Bakunin, and the Frenchman Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, author of *What is Property?* (1840), were pushing one or more anti-establishment models starting in the middle of the nineteenth century. Similar organizations spread throughout Western Europe, the Balkans, and Asia in less than ten years. In his seminal 1853 essay *Mord und Freiheit*, the German revolutionary Karl Heinzen became the first to define the use of violence, including mass murder, by individuals to influence political change, and he also coined the word *Freiheitskämpfer*, or "freedom fighter."

However, as these early radicals became disillusioned by their failure to provoke widespread social revolution among the peasantry through traditional means such as distributing political pamphlets and leaflets urging uprisings and riots to put the government under pressure, they turned instead to violence in the hope of forcing political reform and of undermining the State. In this way, "propaganda by the deed," as a strategy for political action, became central to the politics of European anarchism.

Technological developments in the mid and late nineteenth century also played a pivotal role in the rise of terrorism. The ready availability of dynamite allowed terrorists to perpetrate and disseminate their deadly acts more widely as propaganda by the deed. The development of mass communication technologies allowed news, learning, ideas, and events to be rapidly communicated across long distances, opening an era of mass communication and migration that was crucial to inspiring groups elsewhere. The invention of the telegraph and the steam-powered rotary press meant that newspapers could receive messages almost instantly after transmission from around the world and gave millions of people access to information about events virtually as soon as they occurred. New technologies, together with greater access to educational opportunities, facilitated the migration of agricultural laborers and artisans to urban centers. The development of commercial railways and trans-Atlantic passage steamers aided groups to travel long distances and to carry their political sympathies further afield.

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The 1990s witnessed a rapid expansion of the spread of acts of terrorism in many regions of the world. The growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups and other criminal groups engaged in organized transnational crime, such as drug trafficking, human smuggling, unlawful arms trade, money laundering, and the smuggling of nuclear and other potentially dangerous material, had begun to manifest themselves and demanded a concerted response by way of heightened international cooperation.

New issues, such as the involvement of states, either directly or indirectly, using their territories for the perpetration of terrorist acts against other states, financing of acts of terrorism, and abuse of the status of asylum and refugee status for the perpetration of terrorist acts against other states, called for the urgent attention of the international community. The question of concluding a new generation of sectoral conventions had yet to acquire broad acceptance among Member States. Against this backdrop, the preferred option was to negotiate and adopt a comprehensive Declaration of Principles addressing these key aspects of the problem. Accordingly, the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (hereinafter referred to as the Declaration) was adopted by General Assembly resolution 49/60 of December 9, 1994. The preamble to the Declaration, in paragraph 8, reflects the concerns expressed during the deliberations on the need to address the problem of combating terrorism comprehensively. With this declaration, the United Nations officially began its work in the Middle East. It was aimed at preventing states from provoking each other with unofficial organizations.

Part II of the Declaration further elaborates on the aspect of the involvement of state actors in acts of terrorism, which became a contentious issue in the negotiation of the more recent conventions. Thus, basing itself on the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, the principle of non-use of the territory of one state for the perpetration of terrorist acts against another was incorporated.

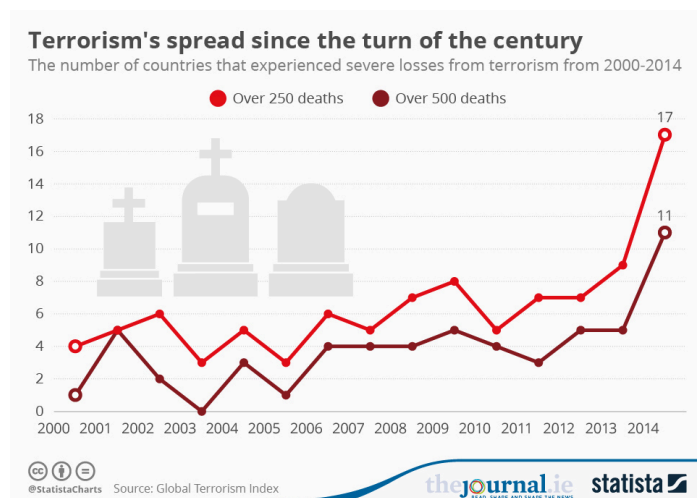
“Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons, or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever

the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them.”

This is one of the articles published by the United Nations in 1994 after the sessions held to prevent terrorist activities. As it is said here, the United Nations should consider any behavior that violates human rights, for whatever reason, a terrorist attack. They will consider these terrorist attacks as terrorist attacks, no matter which organization carries them out. In this case, every state that violates human rights should also be treated as a terrorist organization.

## 21<sup>st</sup> Century

One of the biggest security concerns facing the international community in the twenty-first century is the worldwide threat posed by terrorism. Terrorist attacks not only result in fatalities but also significantly disrupt the social cohesion and financial stability of communities. Given the circumstances, a thorough analysis of the 21st-century landscape of terrorism is required, covering its causes, progression, and worldwide effects. To guarantee a higher success rate for the tactics used by the international community in the fight against terrorism, new international laws ought to be drafted. By understanding the complexity and threat dimension of terrorism, knowledge of the terrorist attacks of the twenty-first century will provide us with a perspective from which we can improve international community security through more effective measures. The principal terrorist attacks of the twenty-first century are as follows:



### 1. September 11<sup>th</sup> Attack (2001)



On September 11, 2001, one of the most devastating acts of terrorism in US history took place. The terrorist group al-Qaeda orchestrated and carried out four distinct hijackings and attacks that were directed toward the World Trade Center in New York City and Washington, DC, the nation's capital. In the morning, two hijacked passenger planes crashed into the twin towers that have become a symbol of New York City, causing them to collapse and killing nearly 3,000 people. The Pentagon sustained significant damage after a third plane crashed into it. A

fourth plane crashed on farmland in Pennsylvania after passengers resisted. These attacks shocked not only the United States but the entire world, shocking the international community and reshaping counterterrorism strategies. The September 11 attacks marked a terrible turning point that made the scope of terrorism throughout the world and the weaknesses of the contemporary world abundantly evident.

## 2. London Underground and Bus Attack (2005)

The July 7, 2005, attacks in London, England, marked one of the darkest moments in modern British history. The public transport system in London was the target of this terrorist attack, which was organized and planned by Islamic extremists. In the morning, four distinct explosions took place in different parts of the city on the underground and a bus. 52 people lost their lives, and almost 700 were injured overall. After the attacks, there was widespread panic in the city, and public transportation services were suspended. The attacks brought attention to the rise in terrorism in the UK and the danger posed by extremist Islamist organizations. The UK strengthened its counterterrorism measures and re-examined its security policies in response to these events. The London Underground and Bus Attack is seen as a significant turning point that put the resolve of the UK and the rest of the world to the test in the fight against terrorism.

## 3. Mumbai Attack (2008)

One of the bloodiest acts of terrorism in India's history occurred in Mumbai on November 26–29, 2008. There was terror and chaos in the city because of these intricately planned and executed attacks, which were carried out by the terrorist group Lashkar-e-Taiba, which is based in Pakistan. The attackers targeted hotels, a train station, a Jewish center, and other public spaces. Hostage-taking and armed attacks were carried out at luxury hotels such as the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel and the Oberoi Trident Hotel. There was also heavy firing at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus railway station, and grenades were thrown at the CST building. A Jewish center known as Nariman House was also attacked, and hostages were taken. 166 people lost their lives and over 300 were injured as a result of these intricately planned attacks. Concerns about regional security have been raised by the attacks, which have also strained ties between India and Pakistan. The Mumbai Attack has gone down in history as an event that demonstrates the complexity of terrorism, the vulnerabilities of security, and the challenges facing the international community in the fight against terrorism.

These three attacks were followed by the Paris attacks in 2015 and the Easter attacks in Sri Lanka in 2019. Moreover, the biggest terrorist attack from a political and religious perspective was the attempted coup carried out in Turkey in 2016. The Turkish Armed Forces have long been infiltrated by members of FETO (Fetullahist Terrorist Organization), which the Republic of Turkey has designated as a terrorist organization. After having trained enough members of the organization in the army for a coup attempt, the coup attempt took place on July 15, 2016. However, the coup attempt failed because of resistance not only by the government but also by the people.

## Past Actions by the United Nations and other Authorities Boards

The treatment of the subject of measures to eliminate international terrorism in the United Nations spanning the 1970s was characterized by a definitional debate of the term "terrorism," with some arguing that a precise definition of the term, clearly distinguishing it from acts committed during national liberation struggles, was essential to accurately delimit the different elements that were involved in the concept. It was further contended that law-enforcement measures to eliminate international terrorism could not be undertaken without a study of its underlying causes. Others, however, argued that a prior definition of terrorism was neither realistic nor desirable, given the divergent political perceptions that existed on the issue. and that the study of the underlying causes should not delay the urgent need for international cooperation in the adoption of legal measures to combat and eliminate terrorism.

Notwithstanding the definitional debate and the ensuing dichotomous approach to the question, it is noteworthy that the international community adopted what is now referred to as the "sectoral approach" in devising legal norms to address the problem of combating terrorism. The sectoral approach, which was pragmatic, was characterized by the adoption of a series of specific conventions, each dealing with a defined crime involving the use of indiscriminate violence, which was most likely to be committed by terrorists, and imposing upon the state parties the obligation to extradite or prosecute the offender.

Following the early conventions to combat aerial hijacking, specific conventions were adopted to deal with new and different forms and manifestations of terrorism, such as the phenomenon of hostage-taking, unlawful acts against airports and civil aviation facilities, and unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation. The sectoral approach was directed towards the preclusion of options available to a terrorist offender through the establishment of the widest possible network of treaty obligations, which obliged states to extradite or prosecute terrorist offenders without exception.

Terrorism is a method that can be used by any person or group and for any kind of motive. As a form of violence, terrorism tells us little about the people who employ it, nor does the tactic itself explain why it is being used. Before embarking on a more detailed analysis and projection of trends, it is therefore worth remembering that lumping together and prescribing standardized solutions for vastly different violent conflicts based merely on tactical similarity—that is, the use of 'terroristic' means—does not lead to valid predictions. As Brian Jenkins put it, terrorism is merely the 'thin crust atop an intense pie,' and it cannot therefore be understood without reference to the specific political and societal conditions in which it occurs. Any attempt to derive wide-ranging insights about the causes and possible solutions for particular violent conflicts based solely on their 'terroristic' manifestations must fail.

## The Efforts of United Nations Peacekeeping Forces to Combat Terrorist Groups

UN Special Political Missions (SPMs) do not include peacekeepers or "blue helmets" and are funded from the UN's normal budget. They typically have smaller budgetary and logistical footprints than peacekeeping missions as a result. The Security Council has been leaning increasingly toward





creating special political missions in recent years. The Security Council mandated 11 special political deployments during the past decade (2012–2022), although just two were peacekeeping deployments. There will be 25 UN Special Political Missions operating globally as of April 2022. The coups and the proliferation of terrorist organizations in the region could be seen as some of the reasons for the expansion of United Nations peacekeeping forces. Here are some of

them.

a. [The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia \(UNRCCA\)](#)

The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was authorized by the Security Council on May 15, 2007, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, at the initiative of the governments of the five Central Asian countries. While initiating this proposal, the governments took into consideration the multiple threats that face Central Asia, including international terrorism and extremism, drug trafficking, organized crime, and environmental degradation.

b. [The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa \(UNOCA\)](#)

The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established in 2010 and officially launched in 2011 in Libreville, Gabon, with a mandate to help prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Central Africa. UNOCA makes available the UN's good offices and other assistance to support preventive diplomacy and mediation in situations of tension or potential conflict. It also works closely with UN entities on the ground, governments, and regional and sub-regional organizations to address cross-border challenges such as arms trafficking, organized crime, and the presence of armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Several terrorist groups operating in central Africa were identified by UNOCA. These groups targeted particular regions and offered assistance to African nations in their efforts to combat and subdue these groups.

c. [Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon \(UNSCOL\)](#)

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was authorized by the Security Council on February 13, 2007, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, to represent the Secretary-General politically and to coordinate the work of the United Nations in the country following the July 2006 war. The Office of the Special Coordinator replaced the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for

Lebanon and predecessors that had been in Lebanon since 2000. UNSCOL has worked in the region for years to prevent possible terrorist organizations in Lebanon and has supported the administration



against the organizations in the region. In this way, it helped to quickly fill the vacuum of authority created by the war in Lebanon.

There are currently peacekeeping forces in many parts of the globe. The aforementioned examples demonstrate how the UN and peacekeeping forces have consistently worked to keep an authoritarian vacuum in their region from occurring. Consequently, they have offered political, military, and financial support to state administrations that were already in place but were beginning to lose influence because of terrorist groups. With the help of peacekeeping forces, terrorist organizations have been eliminated from most countries today.

## Current Concern Over Acts of Terrorism

Concerns about recent acts of terrorism are based on a variety of factors and are often addressed from regional, national, and international security perspectives. Some common concerns include

**Radicalization and Extremism:** Increased participation in radical ideologies and extremist organizations can lead to the commission and spread of terrorist acts. This is a concern related to individuals joining radical groups or supporting acts of terrorism for various motivations. Additionally, through political parties, people may unwittingly support terrorist organizations.

**Cyber Security Threats:** Cyberspace is an important platform used by terrorist groups for propaganda, financing, and coordination. Applications that most people never use can be used by terrorist groups to communicate with one another. They attempt to interfere with national intelligence agencies at the same time. Cyberattacks can influence public opinion and target vital infrastructure. People can support terrorist organizations in this way without realizing what is wrong.

**Lone Wolf Attacks:** "Lone Wolf Terrorism" describes actions that lack a distinct organizational structure, are carried out by a single terrorist rather than by a terrorist group, and have a particular political and social goal. Attacks known as "lone wolves" that are conducted by radicalized individuals acting alone or in small groups may present risks that security personnel are unable to anticipate or stop.

**Changes in the Methods and Targets of Attacks:** Terrorist groups can constantly change their targets and methods of attack. For instance, assaults in busy areas, retail centers, or on public transit generally instill fear and anxiety in the public. International borders should be constantly controlled with nations' cooperation to stop these recurrent attacks.

## Terrorism in the Middle East

### ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, or Islamic State as it has been officially known since 2014, is an outlawed, armed, Salafist jihadist organization operating primarily in Africa, but also in Iraq and Syria, that carries out attacks against security forces and civilians to establish a caliphate state in the region and whose legitimacy in the territories it has captured is not recognized as a state by any country. It is recognized as a terrorist organization by the European Union, the United Nations, and

many other countries and organizations, including the United States, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Canada.

It is claimed that the origins of the organization can be traced back to various radical Islamist organizations that were brought together by the United States in the 1980s against the Soviet-backed regime and Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and given training and weapons support in Pakistan and that this is how al-Qaeda and then ISIS, this time in Syria, came into being. These allegations have been made more than once, first by former US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and then by former US President Donald Trump.

It is considered one of the wealthiest illegal armed organizations in the world due to its proximity to oil resources. Founded in the early years of the Iraq War, the organization pledged allegiance to al-Qaeda in 2004 and was later renamed al-Qaeda in Iraq. In February 2014, after a lengthy eight-month power struggle, al-Qaeda announced that it had severed all ties with ISIS.

During the intense periods of the Iraq War, it was very active in the Iraqi provinces of Anbar, Nineveh, Diyala, Babil, Kirkuk, Salahaddin, and Mosul. Declared Baquba as its capital.

ISIS has been blamed for the deaths of thousands of Iraqi civilians, members of the Iraqi government, and its international allies. Although the organization began to decline toward the end of the Iraq War, it is said to have regained strength and more than doubled its membership in 2012 following the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq. In April 2013, ISIS began to rapidly gain military power in northern Syria, becoming one of the most powerful organizations in the region. It began to impose Sharia law in the areas of Syria where it was active, and it exiled or detained rival soldiers, foreign journalists, and members of aid organizations. In August 2014, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights reported that its fighters numbered 50,000 in Syria and 30,000 in Iraq. In September 2014, the CIA reported that the organization had between 20,000 and 31,500 fighters in Syria and Iraq.

#### The Primary Causes of the Proliferation of Terrorism

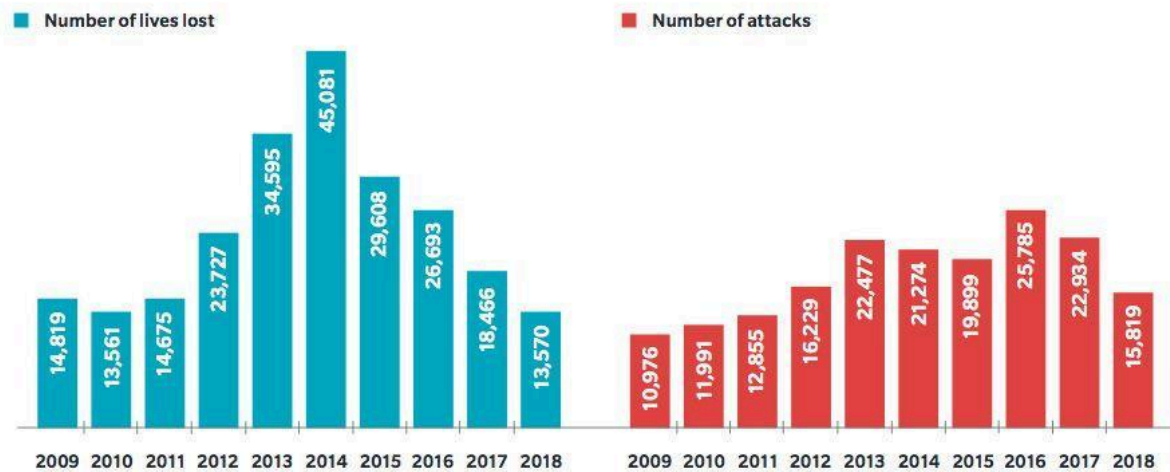
- a. Disparities in Religion and Sect
- b. Divergent Political Ideologies
- c. Alterations in the Economy
- d. Authoritarian Gaps and Civil Wars

## Consequences of Terrorism Acts

As well as all actions and any kind of practice done by a group or organization with all the ideologies and purposes whatsoever, terrorism would have an impact on society in terms of economy, social life, political stability, and even the human psychology living in the community. Since at least 2001, companies and investors around the globe have had to cope with the tragedies and realities of international terrorism, and the threat has only grown. The high-profile terror acts that occurred in

the United States, Bangladesh, Iraq, France, and Istanbul in recent memory only accounted for a small portion of the over 22,000 known terror assaults that took place between 2015 and 2016.

The number of lives lost to acts of terrorism, insurgency, and politically or ideologically motivated violence fell again in 2018.

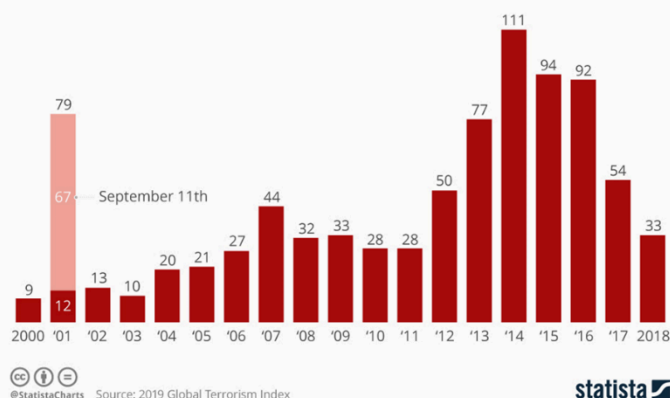


SOURCE: JANE'S TERRORISM AND INSURGENCY CENTRE BY IHS MARKIT

Some reports in 2022 state that several recent violent attacks by lone offenders against minority communities, schools, houses of worship, and mass transit have demonstrated the dynamic and complex nature of the threat environment facing the international community. However, even though there is a terrible human cost, the economic impact can be greater than most people think.

### The Global Economic Impact Of Terrorism

Economic impact of terrorism from 2000 to 2018 (billion U.S. dollars)



Source: 2019 Global Terrorism Index

For example, the September 11 attacks inflicted casualties and material damages on a far greater scale than any terrorist aggression in recent history. The destruction of physical assets was recorded in the national accounts to amount to \$14 billion for private businesses, \$1.5 billion for state and state government enterprises, and \$0.7 billion for the federal government. Rescue, cleanup, and related costs have been estimated to amount to at least \$11 billion. Lower Manhattan lost

approximately 30 percent of its office space and scores of businesses disappeared. Close to 200,000 jobs were destroyed or relocated out of New York City, at least temporarily. These property losses are reflected in the US national accounts as an increase in the consumption of fixed capital and therefore a reduction in net domestic product, but not in GDP, which measures the production of goods and services.

Not only impacts in the short term, other sectors in the long run related to the economic factors that are influenced by any terrorism practices are also experiencing impacts, although not completely the same. For instance, the aircraft and aviation industries suffered major losses as a result of the

terrorist attacks in the United States. Air traffic was completely shut down for four days in the United States, and demand for air transportation services around the globe fell sharply in the following months. Several OECD nations, such as the UK, Spain, France, and the United States, also established and started to provide insurance or reinsurance against terrorism risk, which led some insurance sectors into bankruptcy.

The impacts caused by terrorism on human behavior and psychology are also not neglectable. There are many recorded cases of the influence of terrorist movements occurring on human behavior and psychology throughout the world, again exemplified by the September 11 attacks. There are both immediate and long-term implications for the emergency medicine community. These include familiarity with how patients may present to emergency departments following disasters and incidents, the need to identify populations and groups most at risk of developing long-term behavioral sequelae such as PTSD, and an appreciation of the impact such events may have on the overall health status of emergency department patients

## Question to be Addressed

- How can member states enhance cooperation to strengthen the existing international legal framework for combating terrorism, including the implementation of relevant UN conventions and resolutions?
- What measures can be taken to facilitate and improve cross-border intelligence sharing among nations to effectively identify and counteract potential terrorist threats?
- How should the international community address the issue of foreign terrorist fighters, and what legal mechanisms can be employed to prosecute and rehabilitate individuals returning from conflict zones?
- What steps can be taken to enhance international collaboration in tracking and preventing the flow of funds to terrorist organizations, and how can financial institutions play a role in this effort?
- How can member states strike a balance between countering terrorism and ensuring the protection of human rights, particularly in the context of surveillance and counterterrorism measures?
- In what ways can nations cooperate to address the growing threat of cyber-terrorism, and what legal frameworks can be established to govern state responses to such attacks?
- What assistance can Member States provide to UN peacekeeping operations to enable them to work more effectively against terrorist entities?

- How can nations enhance legal frameworks and cooperation in responding to terrorist incidents, including mutual assistance in investigations, extradition, and the prosecution of suspects?

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