



HUNSC

AGENDA: DELIBERATING UPON THE FALL OF THE NORTH TOWER OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTRE, EMPHASIZING ON THE THREAT OF 9/11 ATTACKS AND REASSESSING THE ROLE OF TERRORIST GROUPS AND BELLIGERENTS IN REGARDS TO THE ATTACK.

(FREEZE DATE: 8 55 AM GMT-5 , 11TH SEPTEMBER 2001)

Table of Contents

1. Letter from the Executive Board
2. HUNSC Committee Status and Freeze Date
3. Scope of the Crisis and Information Available at the Freeze Date
4. Historical Background: The Global Security Environment Pre-2001
5. Overview of the World Trade Center and Surrounding Infrastructure
6. Overview of Prominent Terrorist Organizations and Belligerents
7. Bloc Positions
8. Country Positions
9. Questions a Resolution Must Answer
10. Research Guidelines for Delegates
11. Authority and Powers of the United Nations Security Council

Bibliography and Suggested Research Sources

Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Historical United Nations Security Council. This committee commences at the deadlock of one of the most crucial and dynamic moments in international geopolitical crises. At 8:55 AM GMT-5 on 11 September 2001, the world stands on the brink of a security crisis whose scope, vision, perpetrators, and consequences remain ambiguous. As delegates, you are not historians reflecting on known outcomes.

You have to be extremely technical, logical and clear about your intentions in this high-demanding committee. What makes this experience specialised is that you are all policymakers acting in real time as of the freeze date mentioned in the agenda, with incomplete intelligence, rising panic, immense responsibility and no credibility and assurity whatsoever about the past and the future!

Every statement, communique, directive, and resolution passed by this Council has the potential to reshape international law, state sovereignty, and global security norms. In HUNSC, research will be your best friend. We advise each of you to research a lot and adapt to the foreign policies of the nations you have been assigned to.

We can assure each and every one of you that you will enjoy this committee a lot. Kindly keep in mind the freeze date of this committee and prepare your speeches accordingly, this includes taking into account the different governments at the time, and their political stance and relations with other countries. Don't be afraid of participation and respond to crises in such a way that it benefits you the most along with your committee!

Regards,
Director and Co-Secretary General, Vedant Bahri
Co-Director, Ishaan Ankleshwaria.

HUNSC Committee Status

Freeze Date is 8:55 AM (GMT-5 Timezone), 11 September 2001

At this duration, the terrorist attack against the United States of America already exists and is ongoing. At 8:46 AM, American Airlines Flight 11, a Boeing 767 traveling from Boston to Los Angeles, crashed into the World Trade Center's North Tower. Reports already exist of its intentional nature and the fact that this attack was conducted by a terrorist organization.

The plane hit the tower from the north-northwest at high speed, entering the building between floors 93 & 99, striking the north-facing exterior of the façade. This impact damaged several perimeter columns, blew out internal structure supports, and destroyed all stairwells within the upper levels.

This led to an initial fireball impacting the ignition of aviation fuels, scattering debris and burning materials into side roads. Fire quickly engulfed several floors above and below where the initial impact occurred, creating intense heat and thick smoke. People trapped above where the aircraft hit were spotted at windows, showing that evacuation routes were not possible. However, at this point, it was still standing, though integrity was compromised.

At this time, the Honourable President George W. Bush was doing a reading lesson with students at the Emma Booker Elementary school located at Sarasota, Florida. Consequently, the US authorities ordered a nationwide grounding of all civilian flights due to fears of other hijacked aircraft.

Casualties, as of yet, remain unconfirmed, but with the extent of the occupancy of the structures, in addition to the loss of an entire floor on the planes, it could easily result in thousands of deaths, depending on the number of passengers the planes were carrying. Casualties include employees in the Tower, passengers boarded in the airlines, as well as quick-response forces and emergency personnel who were already in the vicinity.

There is no claim of responsibility yet. However, intelligence specialists consider this attack to be well-coordinated and symbolic, with aims of causing mass deaths and economic strain. This is still subject to potential further coordinated attacks.

Delegates must keep in mind, only the North Tower has been crashed into, as of the freeze date, no other crash or bombing has taken place. This has to be taken into consideration during preparation.

Historical Background: The Global Security Environment Pre-2001

The United States of America, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan supported the Afghan Mujahideen(Jihad) fighters to protect their interests and defend themselves in the midst of the Cold War. Osama Bin Laden, the founder of Al Qaeda, participated in this jihad by funding fighters engaging in guerrilla warfare against perpetrators of Islam and all Islamic brother nations.

Mujahideen is a broad term for the plethora of loosely unified Afghan and foreign guerrilla groups that were united in the fight against Soviet invasion and ruboff of sudden socialist and communist ideals into the region of Afghanistan. These guerrilla groups operated throughout mountainous regions like the Panjshir Valley and spread their terror through asymmetric warfare against the opposition nation.

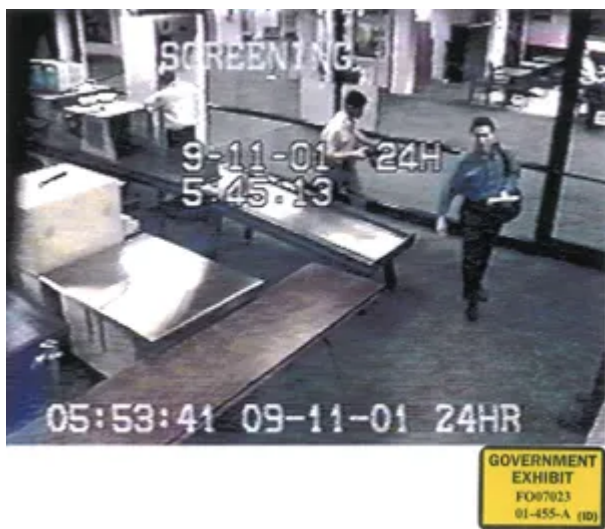
The Peshawar Seven were a coalition of Sunni Mujahideen groups based in Peshawar, Pakistan, including Jamiat-i Islami and Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin, which received the bulk of Western and Saudi aid via Pakistani intelligence. Tehran Eight was a coalition of Shia militia groups operating within Iranian support, prominently in Tehran. Maktab al-Khidamat(MAK), a services bureau, co-founded by Osama bin Laden and Abdullah Azam in 1984, handled the recruiting, funding and coordinating “Afghan Arabs”. The MAK used bin Laden’s family fortune and other donations to fund logistics, accommodation, and paperwork for jihadists. The MAK was a precursor to Al-Qaeda, being founded 4 years before Al Qaeda.

Al Qaeda means “The Base” in Arabic. It was founded by Osama Bin Laden in 1988 and transformed into an organization emphasizing an attack on Western Influence with regards to the obliteration of the hegemony of the United States of America.

In the 1991 Gulf War, American troops were stationed in Saudi for undertaking the Operation Desert Storm, home to Islam’s worship sites like Medina and Mecca. Osama Bin Laden perceived this stationing of the US battalion as a perceived threat and grievous disregard to the holy site of Islam, turning his regime and him strongly Anti-American and anti-Saudi government.

Osama Bin Laden and mujahideen people had increasing anti-US and anti-semitistic views do to several reasons, listed as follows:

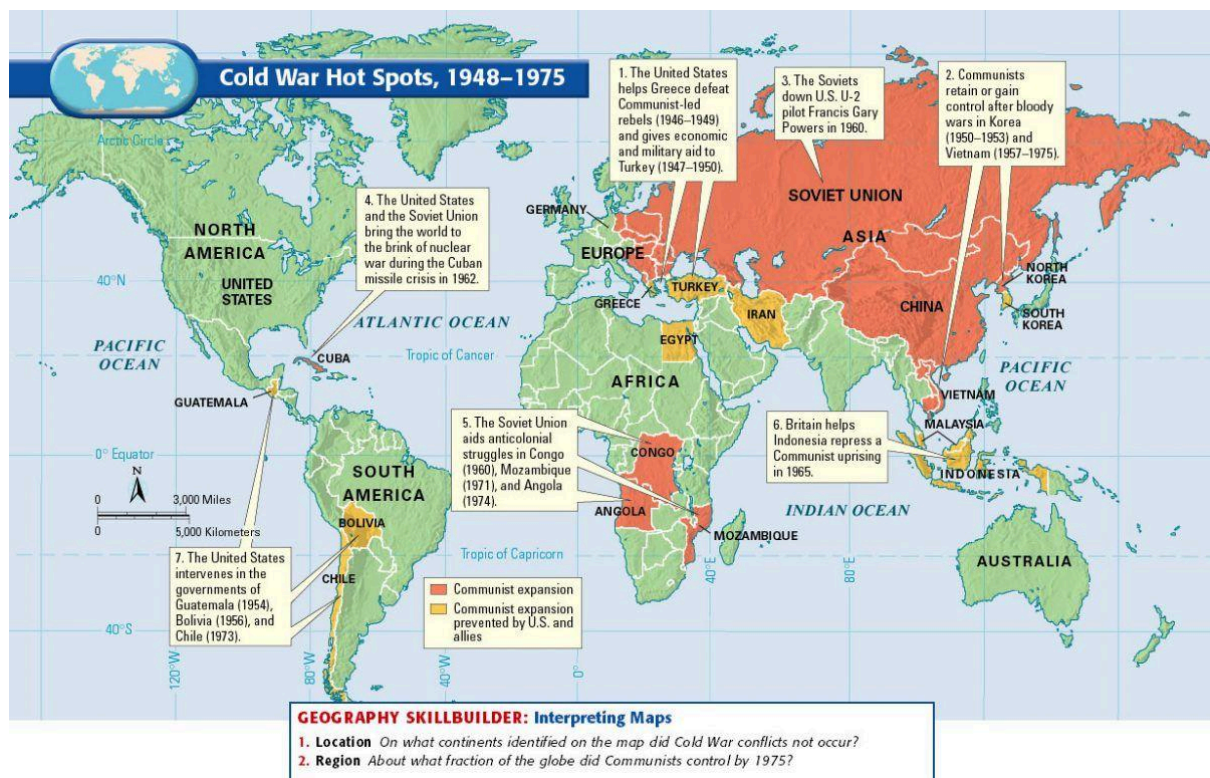
1. USA support for Israel during the Nakba and Israeli-Palestinian conflict
2. USA military presence near holy sites of Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia
3. USA sanctions and arms embargo on Iraq in 1990
4. USA geopolitical threat and troop deployment in Middle East



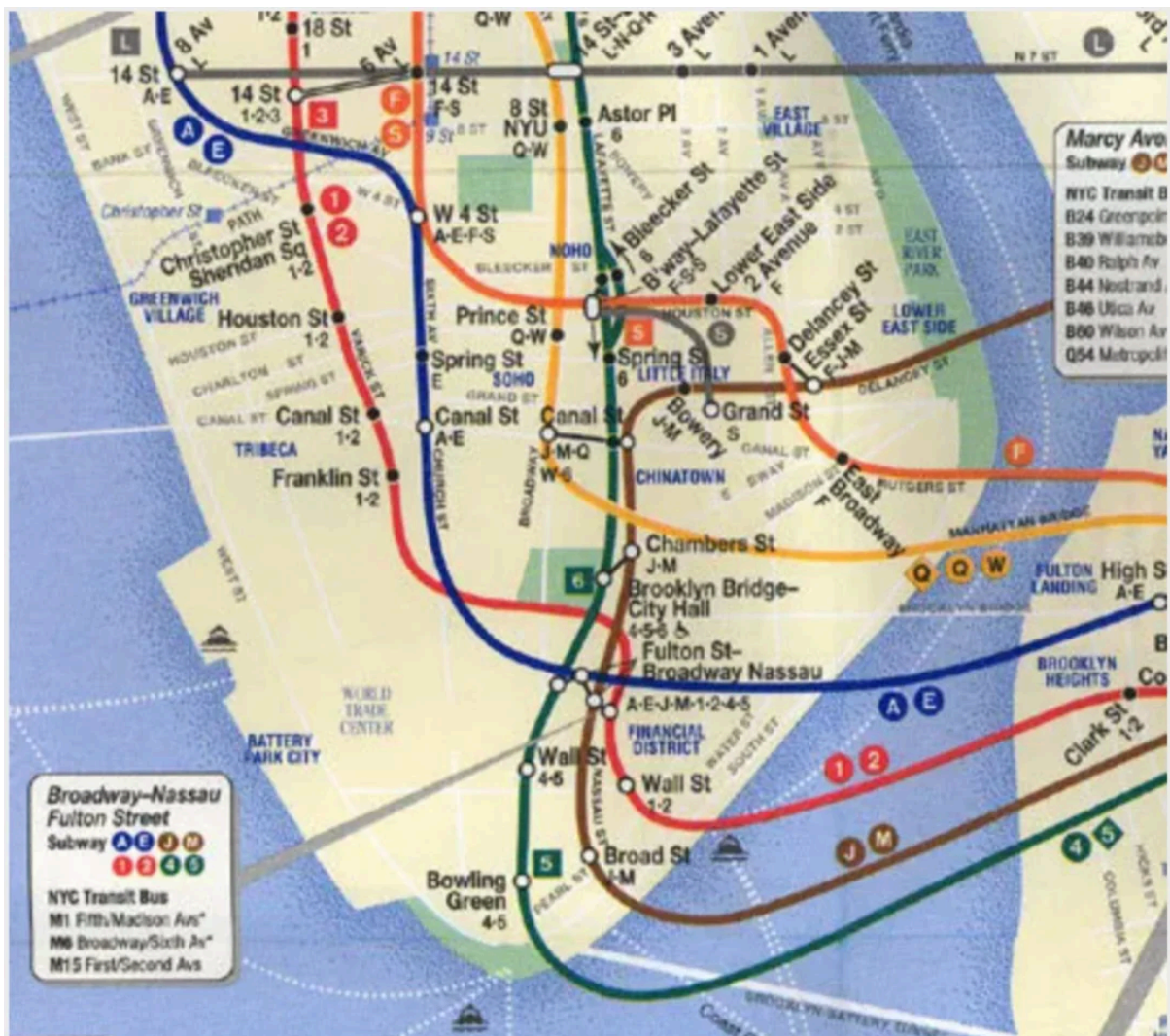
Hijacker entering the plane, identity is not yet identified



World Trade Center Layout as of 2001



Cold War Hot spots



New York Subway Map as of 2001

Overview of Prominent Terrorist Organizations and Belligerents

Al-Qaeda

Al-Qaeda was formed in the late 1980s from among Arab fighters who took part in the Afghan jihad against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Al-Qaeda has a loose network and is driven by the goal of jihad against the hegemony of the West.

Osama bin Laden is a Saudi citizen that came out in the late cold war era as a renowned member of the militant Islamist groups. Bin Laden was born in 1957 in a wealthy family which is closely related to the construction sector in Saudi Arabia, which made him politically active in the year 1979 when the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan took place. Similar to a great number of others then, he was in favor of the Afghan resistance against Soviet forces, providing money, logistics, and recruiting services but not as direct combatant.

In the 1980s, bin Laden was part of larger groups of foreign volunteers otherwise known as the Arab Afghans, who had come to Afghanistan to join or fight the war. They did not start with these networks having one command structure and most of the times they operated independently or in association with local Afghan groups. Later in the Soviet-Afghan war, bin Laden and his associates attempted to formalized these relationships and this led to the establishment of an organization that would become the base by the name of Al-Qaeda (translated as the Base) in 1988 or so.

Al-Qaeda was not intended to be a standard military outfit, but a trans-national network aimed at training, funding, ideological brainwash and coordination of militant Islamist organizations in several different regions. It has a decentralized organization, whereby it does not have direct hierarchy control, based on affiliated cells. Under international law, attribution and accountability is more complicated in this model, because it is flexible and less susceptible to state-led countermeasures, yet it becomes more difficult to attribute and hold accountable.



During the 90s bin Laden became more vocal in his anti US and anti allies campaign. His complaints revolved around a number of issues among them the U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia after the 1991 Gulf War, political influence of the West in the Middle East, and humanitarian impacts of sanctions against Iraq during the same time. These protests were made in the form of mass speeches, interviews, and documents some of which demanded opposition to the American interests in foreign countries.

Al-Qaeda has been associated in the assessment of the intelligence community as well as in the prosecution of its leaders with some of the most famous attacks by the end of 2001 in relation to the bombings of the US embassies in Kenya/Tanzania in 1998 and the USS Cole attack in 2000. These attacks showcased the capacity of the organization to mount high-casualty attacks related to symbolic objectives, especially those tied to the United States.

As from 2001, bin Laden is believed to be in Afghanistan, which at that time largely came under the control of Taliban. Although there existed a relationship between Al-Qaeda and Taliban based on ideology, it is not very clear to what extent these groups were in operative cooperation with each other. It is significant to note here that,

even at the freeze date, there is no attribution of Al-Qaedas or bin Laden to the events in the United States.

Taliban

The Taliban appeared in the early 1990s out of the turmoil that ensued following the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, followed by internal conflict among mujahideen factions. Comprised in large part of former fighters and religious school pupils known as talibs, who were trained in Islamic seminaries in Pakistani villages, initially, they appealed to displaced populations with visions of security, peace, and an antidote to warlords in their war-torn land.

With this, by 1996, the Taliban was able to capture Kabul, eventually controlling 90% of Afghanistan's land by 2001. However, their governance was associated with an rigid application of Sharia law, which governed their politics and legal frameworks. Though it was associated with a decrease in crimes and fighting, their government was promptly criticized by other nations with regards to grave human rights abuses, especially against women and minorities. This included their prohibition of educating girls, limiting women's freedom, and applying tough sentences.

Internationally, the Taliban regime was very isolated. By 2001, it had formal recognition from just three countries: Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. However, most countries still maintained recognition with the deposed Afghan government and essentially shut Afghanistan's Taliban regime out of any sort of formal recognition or involvement with international bodies.

One area of international concern was its function as a haven for Islamist militants. The Taliban allowed a number of international extremist groups to set up training camps inside its borders, including al-Qaeda. Although officials with the Taliban have often characterized these connections with al-Qaeda as a function of hospitality and not any form of operational collaboration, it remains a serious international security issue.

As of the freeze date of 11 September 2001, despite being subject to sanctions and economic and political isolation by the UN, as well as increasing political pressure, the Taliban was still firmly in control of Afghanistan. For the Security Council, the Taliban was a challenge that was at once complex and contradictory: a de facto government that wielded territorial control but whose acts and omissions challenged authoritarian definitions of sovereignty and responsibility and its place within a non-state threat scenario.

ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria)

ISIS is not an organization at the freeze date of 11 September 2001.

The origin of ISIS could be dated to the period of 1990s when extremist networks were active in the Middle East. Such groups expanded in those areas where there was prolonged conflicts, undermined governments and foreign military interventions. A single person that was frequently associated with these early networks was an Abu Musab al-Zarqawi who was a Jordanian extremist that trained small militant organizations in Afghanistan in the late 1990s. These groups at the time were disorganized, local oriented and much less powerful than the ones that would come later.

Prior to the year 2001, majority of the extremist groups never occupied land or behaved like governments. They could only engage in training, recruitment, and some attacks. In comparison with Al-Qaeda, which by the late 1990s had already formed a global agenda, the ideas, which would later become the ISIS-driven ones, were still not yet formed and were geared towards the issues of the regions.

The rise of ISIS occurred only several years later because the situation in the region was still unstable, there was an armed conflict, and there was a void of power. Its subsequent policy regarding possession of territory and proclamation of a state was quite contrary to the terrorist organizations which operated in 2001.

In the case of this committee, the ISIS cannot be referred to as an active group. Its presence in this list is an essential lesson, that without the proper and timely response to the problem of terrorism, the extremist groups may become a bigger threat in the

future. The resolution of the Security Council of 2001 can have an impact on the future development of threats.



BLOC POSITIONS

Western Bloc: United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Israel, Australia, Türkiye

State Sovereignty-aligned Bloc : Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Qatar, Yemen

COUNTRY POSITIONS

United States of America

At 8:55 AM GMT-5, the objective of the U.S. is to ensure the security of New York City, including all critical infrastructures and airspaces, and to determine whether the accident is accidental or intentional. Previous counter-terror efforts have included monitoring extremist networks, protocols to secure embassies, and intelligence coordination with allies in the wake of attacks on U.S. facilities overseas. The new situation indicates coordinated violence against civilians. Motives could be: to compel by terror, punish, or intimidate through ideologies. However, no attribution is reported. Contemplate mobilization of domestic emergency services, initiation of intelligence collection, securing of borders, coordination with allied states, and a proposal for a Security Council statement to urge vigilance globally. The response of the U.S. could be rapid-response forces, airborne units, National Guard, or naval forces that can transport battalion-level forces within or outside the country, upon approval from the Executive and after coordination with the UN members.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The initial UK goal is to contribute to international stability and protection by allied forces while determining the type of attack. Traditionally, the UK has fought terrorism by mean of intelligence networks, law enforcement, and preventive strategies by protecting against domestic and international threats. In current circumstances, it seems to be a motivated attack, but its perpetrators are still unknown. The suspected reasons for the attack could be to disrupt Western activities or attack symbolic civilian targets. Next steps could involve emergency sharing of intelligence information by MI6, negotiation, enhancing homeland security, and assisting a Security Council emergency meeting for international awareness. On a military level, the British military has quick-response infantry groups, naval forces, and airpower deployable on a battalion level. Overseas military sending requires authorization from the executive branch of administration with parliamentary assent.

French Republic

The primary concern for the nation of France at this point in the scenario is to protect its citizens and investigate the reason for the disaster. The background on counter-terrorism for the country of France includes intelligence efforts against extremist groups and prosecution in European collaboration. At this point in the scenario, the parties responsible for this disaster are as yet unknown; however, possible reasons could include destabilization and intimidation linked to Western countries and mass casualties as a threat. The response measures for France may include improved security and support for international communication via the United Nations. The military response capability for the nation includes rapid response troops and airlift support for battalion-size forces authorized by the government if needed. Military response will require evidence and international support.

Federal Republic of Germany

Germany's goals remain the stabilizing of homeland regions, safeguarding its people, and global coordination efforts. The history of Germany's fight against terrorism includes the tracking of radical groups in Europe, intelligence exchange, and precautionary police work. The latest attack can be seen as planned but not asserted; the reasons perhaps lie in the targeting of iconic sites or demonstrating its capabilities in these attacks. Germany can improve intelligence sharing, safeguard key infrastructure, as well as aid Security Council discussions. Military activities include highly professional troops but limited Crisis Response capabilities with centralized control to authorize battalion deployment abroad, conditional upon parliamentary ratification.

Russian Federation

Russia wants to evaluate the situation, secure its embassies and nationals abroad, and avoid panic. It has a background in handling the Chechen uprising and Islamist fighters during the 1990s in its domestic terrorism campaign using military or intelligence activities. The attack can be seen as a deliberate action; the objectives might be to destabilize either the U.S. or other countries in particular. The capabilities in military forces for authorizing the movement of battalions within the country or abroad would lie in the enormity of forces but would be subject to security reviews and governmental approvals.

People's Republic of China

China aims at domestic stability, nationals protection, and observation of the international response. Historically, China has focused on separatist and extremist threats, both at home, and has watched jihadist rhetoric internationally. The assault seems to be premeditated, but with unknown perpetrators and motives, it might have been intended either to intimidate Western states or to put pressure in a broader geopolitical manner. China may reinforce its border security, intelligence gathering, and could take part in UN dialogue. Military-wise, China maintains huge standing forces capable of employment anywhere internally without notice; any action abroad is at the battalion level and requires national approval, together with multilateral context.

Republic of India

India's aim is to protect its citizens, track global events, and foresee possible dangers to international stability. India is a country that has traditionally dealt with foreign terrorism and extremist groups, especially in Kashmir. There are no claims of responsibility for this attack, and possible reasons include resistance to Western power and intervention or a global reaction test. India can enhance its intelligence, work together with other nations, lock down strategic points, and seek early diplomatic engagement. On defense, India possesses extremely mobile forces that can deploy units rapidly, even though swift response overseas requires approvals.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The first priority for Pakistan is domestic stability, security for its own citizenry, and avoiding blame without justification. Pakistan has a history of fighting domestic extremist state-supported terrorism within its own borders while employing hypocritical denials concerning foreign strikes. They have consistently employed asymmetric warfare principles in addition to guerrilla warfare against opposition nations such as India. The purpose for this current event is unclear but could include drawing international reaction or targeting Western nations. Pakistan could provide conditional intel support, make diplomatic statements, and further enhance domestic security. Pakistan has viable conventional military forces that could employ battalion units either internally or externally but only with approval from its central governing authority.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Taliban-era)

Afghanistan's primary objective at 8:55 AM GMT-5 is to maintain regime control and sovereignty under the Taliban government, which has held power since 1996 following the collapse of civil war factions. The country has hosted multiple transnational extremist groups for years, including Al-Qaeda (established 1988), Egyptian Islamic Jihad (merged with Al-Qaeda in 1998), the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, and various Chechen and Arab mujahideen networks. Some trainees from South Asian groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba were also reported in Afghan camps during the late 1990s. While Afghanistan has not claimed responsibility for the current attack, its territory is widely regarded as a safe haven and logistical base for international militants. Potential motives of these groups may include testing Western responses, demonstrating global reach, and exploiting the country's weak governance. Afghanistan may respond by asserting control over training facilities, selectively coordinating intelligence, and reinforcing domestic security. Militarily, the state relies on irregular Taliban forces and tribal militias capable of local defense; external battalion-level deployment is extremely limited. International observers may view Afghanistan's historical tolerance of these groups as strategic leverage or indirect complicity, making it a central focus for diplomatic and Security Council scrutiny.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia's concerns are regional security, protection of their civilians, and cooperation with other international nations. In the past, it has dealt with homegrown extremist events, extremist ideological networks. The motive of today's attack has not yet been identified; it might be to counter Western domination or to destabilize an allied nation. Internally, it could improve home security, engage in diplomacy, or assist in United Nations situational analysis. In terms of their security forces, they have defensive troops that have rapid mobilization ability, utilize authorization for bat-talion-level forces under royal command.

United Arab Emirates

The UAE is seeking to preserve national security and continuity of its critical infrastructure. It has monitored extremist financing and international networks in the 1990s. Motives for the attack are not known but might involve global pressure on Western-aligned Gulf states. The UAE may reinforce borders and airports and coordinate intelligence. At a military level, UAE forces are small but sufficient to mobilize defensively; the external deployment at battalion level is not feasible in the immediate term.

State of Israel

Israel prioritizes civilian protection, as well as intelligence observation regarding transnational threats. It has significant experience in fighting Hamas and Islamic Jihad, but there are no suspicions about involvement in this country. Possible attacker intentions may include defying Western dominance or assessing security in major states. It can provide intelligence, boost national alerts, or contribute to diplomacy in an effort that benefits its main ally, also being its main financial contributor, The United States of America. Military(rapid reaction infantry, air, or special forces that can deploy in battalions either at home or abroad after authorization by the president

Republic of Türkiye

Türkiye aims to maintain internal security and protect NATO commitments. The state has historically confronted PKK and extremist networks. Attack motives are unknown; possibilities include challenging allied cohesion or regional destabilization. Türkiye may enhance border controls, intelligence monitoring, and coordination with Western partners. Militarily, Türkiye possesses large, professional forces capable of battalion-level deployment with political authorization.

Commonwealth of Australia

Australia's intentions are: securing domestic security, shielding their people in foreign lands, and alliance security. The country has been observing the likes of Al-Qaeda since the late 1990s. The intentions of the attack are not clear. The targets could include shaking Western security allies. Military capabilities include minimal quick response forces and airlift capabilities sufficient for a battalion-level operation with government approval.

Arab Republic of Egypt

Egypt seeks domestic stability and regional influence. It has confronted Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya, some elements of which merged with transnational networks. Attack motives are unknown; may involve destabilizing Western-aligned regimes. Egypt may increase intelligence cooperation, secure urban centers, and participate diplomatically. Militarily, Egypt has large internal security forces, with limited capability for external battalion deployment.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Jordan is trying to block any regional escalation. Past experiences include breaking up jihadist networks using intelligence cooperation. The purpose of unidentified terrorists is to destabilize a region or attack an ally. Jordan can improve border protection, intelligence cooperation, and facilitate discussion. In military strategies, Jordan has a trained army with special forces, deploying at a battalion level.

Republic of Iraq

Iraq seeks to ensure sovereignty and prevent early involvement in the attack. Iraq maintains a defensive military and intelligence stance but lacks any known terrorism connections worldwide. Attackary reasons are not known; they may include gaining intervention. Iraq can make diplomatic declarations, enhance domestic security, and refuse to comply with external pressures. On a military front, Iraq possesses conventional weapon systems without a foreign battalion deployment plan. Let the committee witness what Saddam Hussein does now!

Syrian Arab Republic

Syria seeks to secure territory, citizens, and avoid international pressure. Syria has opposed the domestic Islamist movements and monitors the transnational extremist ideologies. Attack motives unknown; may involve destabilization of regional governments. Syria may increase domestic security, participate in intelligence dialogue, and issue statements of concern. Militarily, Syria maintains conventional forces, but no external deployment is authorized.

State of Qatar

Qatar wants to preserve its neutrality, homeland security, and Gulf economic security. Also, there is no known involvement with domestic terrorists. Reasons for unknown attackers could include exploiting Gulf transit corridors. Militarily, it has modest professional forces without the capability to deploy a battalion out of the country.

Republic of Yemen

The goal of the Yemen government is national security and safeguarding key ports and cities. Yemen has previously housed foreign terrorist forces but is not known to be involved in this attack. The intentions are not known; terrorists could be using sea lanes or regional weaknesses. The military capabilities of Yemen are limited to internal security with no ability to deploy a battalion outside its borders.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

Who should be held responsible for the failure to stop the attacks of 11 September 2001? Was it only the attackers, or were there serious intelligence, communication, and leadership failures that must also be acknowledged?

What should be done with the security and counterterrorism policies that existed before 9/11? Were they simply too weak for the kind of threat the world was facing, or did they fail because states did not cooperate properly?

How can future attacks of this scale be prevented without turning global security into a permanent state of war? How can cooperation be strengthened without violating sovereignty or escalating conflicts?

How should governments respond to states or actors that knowingly allowed terrorist activity to operate from their territory? Should the focus be punishment, international pressure, or forcing structural reforms through global mechanisms?

How much power should military and intelligence agencies be given in the name of security, and who ensures that these powers are not misused or taken too far?

How can governments maintain public order and trust after an attack of this magnitude without creating fear, division, or targeting innocent communities?

How can intelligence sharing be made effective when states do not fully trust one another? What safeguards are needed to prevent misuse while still allowing real cooperation?

Where should legal and ethical limits be drawn in a post 9/11 world? At what point do surveillance and emergency powers begin to threaten the very freedoms they claim to protect?

What long term approach should the international system adopt to deal with terrorism at its roots? Is military action enough, or must ideological influence, financing networks, and unstable governance also be addressed?

Research Guidelines(Suggestions for Delegates)

Research very well about:

1. The foreign policies and political stance of your country at the freeze date
2. The resolutions that were currently in action (regarding terrorism)
3. Your allies and enemies in committee (As of 2001)
4. Potential actions your country can take to solve the crisis as of the freeze date
5. Your military strength, nuclear capabilities and arms

Due to the dynamic nature of specialised crisis committees, some factors remain anonymous and unrevealed. Delegates shall not perceive any of the factors upto interpretation and mention these in speeches or paperwork. The following will be revealed in committee in the form of crisis updates:

- Identity of perpetrators
- Whether further attacks are imminent
- Whether this constitutes an act of war
- Death toll and extent of global involvement

Delegates must base decisions strictly on this uncertainty.

While delivering speeches and making key decisions, keep in mind the authority of the United Nations Security Council(UNSC) to shape geopolitical crises. The key powers of the UNSC body is as follows:

- Authorization of military force
- Imposition of sanctions
- Establishment of peacekeeping missions
- Issuance of binding resolution

Note: The UNSC has five veto powers that have authority to veto decisions. They are listed as follows: The USA, UK, France, Russia and China.

Delegates are encouraged to rely on:

→ UN documents pre-2001

→ Academic studies on terrorism using .org [or.gov](#) sites, refrain using opinionated information .com sites

→ Government official statements and press releases prior to 11 September 2001

Refrain from:

→ Post-9/11 legislation

→ War on Terror terminology

→ Later intelligence revelations

Don't focus on post 9/11 events too much as they will have little to no relevance in committee and the delegate will be penalised for stating something post the freeze date until ratified by the Executive Board!

Bibliography/Suggested Research Sources

(**NOTE:** Resources have actions and statements occurred after the 9/11 attacks, research sticking to the freeze date from these sources)

“September 11 Attacks.” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com/event/September-11-attacks.

Riedel, Bruce. “Al Qaeda’s 9/11 Obsession.” *Brookings*, Brookings Institution, www.brookings.edu/articles/al-qaedas-911-obsession/.

United Nations Security Council. *Resolutions Adopted by the Security Council in 2001*. United Nations,
www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-adopted-security-council-2001.

United States, Department of State. *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1999*. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, 1997-2001.state.gov/global/terrorism/1999report/.

United States, Department of State. *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 2000*. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, 1997-2001.state.gov/global/terrorism/2000report/.

Council on Foreign Relations. "Al-Qaeda." *Council on Foreign Relations*,
www.cfr.org/backgrounder/al-qaeda.

Council on Foreign Relations. "The Taliban in Afghanistan." *Council on Foreign Relations*, www.cfr.org/backgrounder/taliban-afghanistan.

"Bin Laden." *Frontline*, PBS, www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/documentary/binladen/.

"Terrorism Threat in the United States." *C-SPAN*,
www.c-span.org/video/?160978-1/terrorism-threat-us.

"America Attacked." *BBC News*, news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1537240.stm.

RAND Corporation. *Research Brief RB7508*. RAND Corporation,
www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB7508.html.

Turning Point: 9/11 and the War on Terror. Netflix,
www.netflix.com/in/title/81315804.

Best of Luck!

Regards,

Chair and Co-Secretary General, Vedant Bahri
Co-chair, Ishaan Ankleshwaria.