

Dear Delegates,

My name is Muhammad Hassan Ayub and I will be serving as your Head Chair for the Disarmament & International Security Committee here at UCBMUN XX. I am a sophomore at Berkeley majoring in Economics. I have been involved with MUNs for the past 6 years and this will be the 9<sup>th</sup> time that I'll be on the other end of the committee, judging your viewpoints and policies on this very pressing issue.

In this committee, Delegates will assemble and deal with critical issues that will lead to a very high level of intellectual debate. The background guide covers up all the details of the topic at hand very comprehensively. So I'll personally advise all of you to read the guide very acutely, and address all the issues mentioned in the guide during your interaction. Delegates of DISEC need to take this issue forward in a very distinct manner.

If you wish to contact me prior to the official commencement of the conference, please feel free to contact me through Facebook or my Email ID ([hassanayub@berkeley.edu](mailto:hassanayub@berkeley.edu)). I'll be more than pleased to address your concerns and clarify any ambiguities. I am looking forward to meeting you all and see what you guys have to offer.

Muhammad Hassan Ayub  
Head Chair – DISEC

## Disarmament & International Security Committee

### Committee Description

The premier body of the General Assembly, the Disarmament and International Security Committee, is a consensus-building and Measure-setting body, formulated to come up with recommendations on pressing security issues, clarify the positions and stances of members and international norms and criteria. Significant topics and issues of uncertainty are discussed and benchmarks agreed upon, which may not be mandatory to follow by law but they show the determination and passion of the international community to uphold certain principles, and in some cases their willingness to take action against those who breach these principles.

The primary aim of this organ of the general assembly is to ensure that the international community is a peaceful global village. In order to make this possible DISEC proposes solutions of different nature to suit the issue at hand in the most effective and comprehensive manner. Security, being the foremost aim of DISEC, it is of utmost importance that all member nations put forward their views in a impartial manner and since the UNSC only has 15 members to put forward their opinions, DISEC serves as a platform for all nations to participate in the International Issues in the best possible manner.

Keeping in mind the primary objectives of DISEC the topics, which have been selected for this years UCBMUN are of grave concern. Both the topics affect millions of lives not only in a specific region but also worldwide. It is of utmost importance that these topics are

addressed in detail and a viable solution is reached. Security, peacekeeping, peace building, peace enforcing, confidence building, tactical and logistical aspects of the topics will have to be addressed to bring the most out of the debate. The debate pertaining to these two topics is not only based on statistics, figures, numbers and historical events. Solutions to these two topics require a lot of analytical and acute thinking and that too requires upholding the principles for which DISEC as a part of the General assembly and the UN stands for.

### Topics Description

#### Topic Area

#### Curbing Terrorism in Pakistan

Terrorism in Pakistan in the status quo is one of the most critical issues concerning not only the country itself but also the International Community as a whole. It is only a matter of time that these terrorist groups which have occupied the Northern parts of the country move to the hub of the country and hamper any political and economic growth and development. The recent attack on an army High School in Peshawar which resulted in the loss of hundreds of innocent lives coupled up with the attacks on the Srilankan National team on their visit to Pakistan for a tournament has put the country in a state of turmoil and immense depression. Pakistan has very strong bilateral and multi lateral relations with countries such as China,

USA, France and the UK, but there seems to be no support from these countries in order to help the country rise out of this unfortunate phase of time.

The government has been putting in their efforts to improve the situation in the country. Pakistan is a democratically run country and the army does not play a role in the governance and the running of the country unless political matters go out of control. Despite this, the government decided to hand over the war against terrorism to the army. This led to the initiation of the operation “Zarb-e-Azb” against the terrorists in Pakistan. It is no hidden fact that Pakistan’s army is amongst a few of the most formidable Special Forces groups in the world. However, every other day there is different news popping up reporting bomb blasts of different natures in various parts of the country. From normal bomb blasts to assassinations attempts to suicide bomb attacks, Pakistan has seen it all over the course of the past few years. There have been different allegations in light of all these events, which have occurred recently. Extremists have gone on to blame the governments for not being able to run the country properly. Representatives of political parties have blamed their counter parts “India” to be behind a couple of attacks. There have been differing point of views in response to all the recent happenings but no one is aware of the real deal behind the country’s situation. Are the religious extremist groups like “Taliban” an independent group or are they being sponsored from an unknown source? Whatever the case may be, what approach should Pakistan and the International community as a whole should take in order to eradicate terrorism from the country’s soil. We should not overlook the fact that Pakistan is a nuclear power country and if the terrorist acquire these nuclear weapons, then it’s not only Pakistan but the entire world at the brink of being finished.

Therefore, it is of prime importance that this issue is taken very seriously and viable measures are suggested to improve the situation in the country. The entire problem needs to be seen from a grass root level and the source of the problems removed right on the spot.

## Terrorism in Pakistan

### Introduction

Between 2003 and 2009, terrorism in Pakistan has increased by nearly two thousand percent and continues to rise as the world enters into 2016. These acts of terrorism have come at the cost of tens of thousands of lives and billions of dollars in damage. There are a variety of reasons for why terrorists carry out attacks, but as stated by the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, “terrorist acts are criminal, no cause can justify terrorism.” Working closely with the Pakistani government, both the UN General Assembly and UN Security Council seek to eradicate terrorism in Pakistan by studying the causes behind it and implementing security and prevention measures.

### Statement of Issue

Terrorism grown and/or carried out within Pakistan has and continues to be a detrimental threat to not only the security of the country but for the world entirely. The United Nations, in its quest for world peace and cooperation, has designated specialty councils and passed resolutions to help counter terrorism in Pakistan. The problem of terrorism within the nation has not only been recognized by the UN, but by Pakistan’s former and current presidents, Pervez Musharraf and Asif Ali Zardari, respectively. The two leaders admit that Pakistani terrorism was fostered and encouraged by past governments, starting with Pakistan’s sixth president, Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. Zia-ul-Haq wished to turn Pakistan into an Islamic state

and was leading the country when it became involved in the Soviet-Afghan War. Pakistan's involvement in the war allowed for greater access to weapons and the banding together of the country's mujaahideen (radical Islamists, often as part of a militant group) in the nation's isolated tribal areas. The largest terrorist organizations in Pakistan today stem from the mujaahideen groups of the 1980s, including Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, and Lashkar-e-Tailba. These groups and numerous others continue to terrorize Pakistan and other regions in South Asia. The violent and turbulent terrorist culture has collided into Pakistani society, causing the deaths of thousands. Acts and plots of terrorism have risen exponentially since the September 11, 2001 attacks.

## History

Since the birth of Pakistan in 1947, when it became a sovereign state out of India, violence has plagued the country. This began with fighting between Muslims and Hindus, causing mass migration to and from India and Pakistan and over a hundred thousand deaths. The First Kashmir War (also known as the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-1948) was the first war fought between the two nations, there would be four in total. The land dispute that fueled the Kashmir wars continues to this day, but has been controlled with help from the United Nations.

Military and authoritative dictatorships have also added to the violence that afflicts Pakistan. A few years after the 1951 assassination of Pakistan's second head of state, Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan became an Islamic republic and shortly after this constitutional change, General Ayyub Khan was named president. The 1960s brought about the Second Kashmir War and the passage of power from General Ayyub Khan to General Yahya Khan.

The 70s saw less tension with India, but more internal conflict: a civil war broke out between East and West Pakistan, resulting in the former being established as a separate state, Bangladesh. The civil war all but destroyed the young nation, but also led to the social democrats (under the Pakistan People's Party and its founder, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto) taking power. Bhutto was prime minister for four years, until 1977, when General Zia ul-Haq staged a military coup d'état. The coup was successful for General Zia, who again turned Pakistan into an Islamic and military state. Pakistan remained this way for eleven years, until Zia's death in 1988. This is the same year that the Pakistan People's Party regained power, now led by Bhutto's daughter, Benazir.

The 80s are especially prominent to Pakistan's history, since it is the decade in the Soviet-Afghan War occurred. During the war, the United States gave military assistance to Pakistan, resulting in a stockpile of weapons that were never collected after the war, many ending up in the hands of the mujaahideen of Pakistan's tribal regions. After two years of being prime minister, Benazir Bhutto was charged with corruption and was ousted from power. Nawaz Sharif took her place and enacted Sharia law over Pakistan. Sharif's time in power also saw tensions between the government and the Mohajir Quami Movement, a group that used violent means to protest for the rights of Pakistan's Urdu-speaking population.

Bhutto was reinstated within two years, in 1993, but was again dismissed from power in 1996 and Sharif again filled the position of prime minister. Following in India's footsteps, Pakistan began nuclear weapons testing in 1998. The next year was marked by a brutal conflict between Pakistan and India, once more over the Kashmir region. 1999 ended with another

coup, this time carried out by General Pervez Musharraf. After Musharraf and his military successfully took power, Sharif was charged with terrorism and exiled to Saudi Arabia.

It was shortly after this that the 9/11 attacks happened. Musharraf immediately allied with the U.S. Another suicide attack occurred in December of 2001, this time at the Indian embassy in Pakistan. The following month, Musharraf banned the Pakistani terrorist organizations Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e-Toiba, and warned against religious extremism. In combination with U.S. drones, Pakistan began to combat against al-Qaeda militants located around the Pakistani-Afghan border. A peace accord between the Pakistani government and the al-Qaeda militants and supporters was signed in 2006. It is not long, though, before another terrorist attack; this time through bombs planted on a train traveling from India to Pakistan. In 2007, Pakistan's Red Mosque was captured by militants and subsequently stormed by Pakistani forces. The siege ended in over a hundred deaths. Death rates from terrorist attacks continued to rise when in October; a suicide bomb goes off at a parade dedicated to the return of Bhutto to her homeland. The former prime minister had only returned to Pakistan for three months before she was assassinated.

Nearly a year after Bhutto's death, a suicide bombing at an Islamabad hotel killed dozens, sparking an offensive against militants in the Bajaur region of Pakistan. A year later, in an attempt for peace with the militants, the Pakistani government agreed to apply Sharia law over the Swat valley. This tactic only succeeded for a couple months before the militants (who had connections to the Taliban) tried again to claim full power over the valley. After the death of the top leader of Pakistan's Taliban unit, Baitullah Mehsud, by a U.S. drone in August of 2009, a suicide bombing killed over a hundred people in Peshawar. Additionally,



Pakistani-U.S. relations became strained when 9/11 ringleader, Osama bin Laden, was found hiding within Abbottabad. Relations between Pakistan's Sunni and Shia Muslims, already tense, continued to worsen with attacks occurring against each group. Pakistan's Christian population also has become a target for terrorist attacks, as highlighted by the September 2013 suicide bombings that killed eighty church attendees in Peshawar. Suicide attacks such as these continue to plague Pakistan.

### Relevant International Action

Pakistan has a mission to the United Nations, which it joined nearly as soon as it became a sovereign state, which attempts to do the following:



**PAKISTAN MISSION TO UNITED NATIONS**

Home | The Mission | Photo Gallery | About Pakistan | Important Issues | Related Links | Search

## Pakistan at the United Nations

Pakistan joined the United Nations on September 30, 1947, just over a month after its independence.

2. Pakistan is committed to a world in which upholding human dignity is the highest value and maintaining global peace a sacred duty. Pakistan envisages a world which is free of want, hunger and deprivation. A world where justice and fair play govern the affairs of human beings and inequality, oppression and war are abhorred.
3. Over the last 66 years, Pakistan has put this vision into practice by making significant contributions to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, in particular the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security, as a member of the Security Council and through its contribution to UN Peacekeeping. It has been an ardent advocate of multilateralism and the primacy of the United Nations in international affairs.
4. Pakistan's commitment and participation in the United Nations is across-the-board. It has actively participated in discussions at the United Nations on a host of issues including human rights, development, environment and climate change, and international law.
5. Pakistan is currently an elected member to the following UN bodies: Security Council (2012-2013); Human Rights Council (2013-15); Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (2012-17); Commission for Social Development (2013-2017); Commission on the Status of Women (2013-2017); Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2013-2015); UNICEF Executive Board (2013-2015); UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board (2013-2015); and United Nations Committee on Contributions (2013-16).

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13. Pakistan delegation is engaged in the Council on the full spectrum of the agenda ranging from Africa to the Middle East to Central Europe to Latin America as well as a number of thematic issues. Peace and stability in Afghanistan, counter-terrorism and peacekeeping are the areas of special interest for Pakistan.
14. During our Presidency of the Security Council in January 2013, we convened two special thematic debates: (i) comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism; and (ii) UN Peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach. The latter led to adoption of a landmark resolution on peacekeeping operations.
15. Pakistan continues to support the need for dialogue, diplomacy and international cooperation to address existing and emerging international challenges, in an effective and credible manner on the basis of consensus and concerted collective actions.

#### Timeline: 2001-2015

##### Following the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks of 2001

Following the devastating attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup> on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the United States demanded that the Taliban hand over Osama bin Laden and other al-Qaeda members. During the same time Afghans began fleeing Kabul and crossing into

Pakistan. Pakistan's President General Musharraf pledged support for the U.S to arrest bin Laden, which caused Taliban supporters to mount demonstrations. This resulted in numerous attacks on Western targets in Pakistan. Of these numerous attacks, the ones with the most casualties are outlined below.

### **Post 9/11 Attacks**

1. Date: October 28, 2001

Target: Catholic Church in Bahawalpur, Pakistan

Casualties: 18 killed and 9 injured

Summary: Police personnel, 17 Christians including 5 children were killed.

2. Date: March 17, 2002

Target: Protestant Church in Islamabad, Pakistan

Casualties: 5 killed and 40 injured

Summary: Five persons killed

3. Date: May 8, 2002

Target: Sheraton Hotel in Karachi, Pakistan

Casualties: 15 killed and 34 injured

Summary: Nine French, five Pakistanis and suspected suicide bomber killed.

4. Date: June 14, 2002 and March 2, 2006

Target: US Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan

Casualties: In the June attack 10 people were killed and 51 were injured. In the March attack, 3 were killed and 54 were injured.

*June attack:* 10 persons were killed including 5 women

*March attack:* US diplomat David Fyfe, a Pakistani man and a Rangers official were killed and 54 people were injured in a suicide car bombing near the US

Consulate.

5. Date: October 18<sup>th</sup>, 2007

Target: The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in Karsaz, Pakistan

Casualties: 180 were killed and 500 were injured

Summary: An attempted bomb attack on former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Most of the dead members were part of the PPP.

### Political instability and Benazir Bhutto's assassination

After President Musharraf pledged Pakistan's support to arresting bin Laden (thereby agreeing with the U.S) a surge of political instability took over Pakistan. There were violent demonstrations, riots and suicide bombings. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan and leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Benazir Bhutto was assassinated in a suicide attack on December 2007 in Rawalpindi while leaving an election rally. A gunman shot Bhutto in the neck and set off a bomb killing 20 other people and injuring several more. While there were no immediate claims of who was responsible for the attack, government analysts believe Islamic militants to be behind the assassination. Following Bhutto's assassination, protests erupted in news of the attack. Police in Peshawar had to resort to tear gas to break up a rally yelling anti-Musharraf slogans. Nawaz Sharif a former Prime Minister of Pakistan and rival to Bhutto said that there had been a "serious lapse in security" by the Pakistani government.

### Death of Osama bin Laden

The death of 9/11 leader Osama bin Laden in 2011 was an event that strained Pakistani-U.S relations since bin Laden was found hiding in Abbottabad, Pakistan. While this event isn't strictly a terrorist activity within Pakistan, it relates to terrorist activities in Pakistan's past

and provides insight on Pakistani foreign relations. After the tragic Post 9/11 attacks that plagued Pakistan it was unexpected to find Osama bin Laden hiding in Pakistan. This Operation was code-named Operation Neptune Spear and was carried out by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) with President Barack Obama's support. Once the White House and the CIA received intelligence about bin Laden's whereabouts, a raid at Abbottabad was organized where bin Laden was killed. His body was then taken to Afghanistan for identification and after was buried at sea in accordance to Islamic tradition.

### 2014 Peshawar School Massacre

On December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014 seven-gunman part of Tehrik-i-Taliban (TTP) attacked the Army Public School in Peshawar. The gunmen were disguised in uniforms of the Pakistani military force. Before entering the school, the gunman set fire to their vehicle and then proceeded to the auditorium where students were gathered. According to the Public Relations Department of the Pakistani military, the terrorists did not aim to take hostages but to shoot and kill as many children as possible. 145 people were killed in the attack with 132 being children and 114 were injured. Around 1,000 pupils were on campus during the time of the shooting. However the emergency trauma teams and the Army Medical Corps closed off any potential escape routes of the terrorists. Around 960 people were rescued from the attack. The TTP claimed to be responsible for this act and labeled it as revenge for Operation Zarb-e-Azb (a military offensive in North Waziristan). The Peshawar Massacre sparked reactions with the public condemning the terrorists both in Pakistan and internationally.

The Peshawar School Massacre is the deadliest terror attack to ever occur in Pakistan, many international media organizations refer to this tragic event as Pakistan's 9/11.