

Disarmament and Intl.
Security Committee

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TOPIC A:

“Measures to Strengthen
International Counter
Terrorism Efforts”

NC
MUN
2018





“Terrorism has no nationality or religion.”

-Vladimir Putin

Luis C. Bosques Carmona
Undersecretary of General Assembly

NC
MUN
2018

Topic A:

Measures to Strengthen International Counter Terrorism Efforts

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee), DISEC, deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations.

Since 9/11 attacks, Western countries have supported the United States on its so-called “War on Terror”. While the U.S. was focusing on dismantling al-Qaida’s organization and logistics the operation had different methods. First, US-led multinational coalition forces invaded Afghanistan which was ruled at that time by the Taliban, and allegedly protected former al-Qaida leader, Osama bin Laden. The Afghan invasion resulted on decades of national instability, in which insurgents and terror groups are battling against the government and ISAF’s forces.

On the other hand, Saddam Hussein’s Iraq was accused of having direct links to the attacks and have huge stockpiles of WMD’s; in 2003 the United States alongside European States invaded and occupied Iraq. The occupation of Iraq led to a new era of modern terrorism, and Daesh (or ISIS) was founded. ISIS self-proclaimed a caliphate all over the Levant capturing major territorial portions of Iraq and Syria.

The question of how terror organizations are so well-equipped and prepared may tracked to international support, being the case of Middle East countries like: Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Turkey and Qatar.

Saudi Arabia is the “biggest state sponsor of terrorism” and Wahhabism remains the source of most radical Islamic extremism.

Wahhabism is an ideology of compromise between the ambitions of the zealot and the needs of the ruler. It can be thought as a religio-political subcategory of the Salafi approach to Islam, but it's not, Wahhabism, in contrast with Salafism, it's former is dependent on the House of Saud for its power. The Islamic State recognizes Wahhabism as a pillar of its ideology.

Al Qaeda was inspired by the anti-state Islamist literature; the Al Qaeda we know today is a product of the extreme elements of the Wahhabi movement. However, it is Pakistan rather than the Arab world, which is the true ground zero of Saudi Arabia's export of extremism. An invasive strain of Saudi-sponsored Salafism, has spread throughout Pakistan. According to a US government cable, “financial support is estimated at nearly 100 million USD annually was making its way to Deobandi and Saudi Salafism (Ahl-e-Hadith) clerics in the region from ‘missionary’ and ‘Islamic charitable’ organizations in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates ostensibly with the direct support of these governments.”

Organizations like Daesh which has presence on 4 continents, are an example of how they can empower themselves with or without foreign support. The territory they occupied was used to fund their war in the MENA, their funding methods included: the traffic of cultural property, taxation, oil trade with Turkish and Syrians officials, women traffic, etc.

It's clear the use of force will only cause further destabilization; counter terrorist empowerment strategies must be developed in order to curb the expansion and empowerment of those groups.

Points to address:

- What other types of terrorism support exist besides political and economic?
- How can terrorist organizations be effectively disarmed?
- How can the threat of terrorism be alleviated in other regions?
- Application of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
- How should cooperation be forwarded towards common measures, despite political interests?
- How can the International Community restrain the financial profits?
- Application of the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
- How Member States which allegedly support and finance those groups may be held responsible?
- The role of arms trafficking in terror empowerment.
- Enhancing international regulations for countering terrorism.

SOURCES

- Topic B: Tackling the issue of disarming terrorist organizations. Bucharest. Retrieved from <http://bismun.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/DISEC-TOPIC-2-MODIFIAT.pdf>
- Weinstein, A. (2017). The Real Largest State Sponsor of Terrorism. HuffPost. Retrieved 4 October 2017, from https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/the-real-largest-state-sponsor-of-terrorism_us_58cafc26e4b00705db4da8aa
- Dokalis, V., & Keadan, S. (2016). Study Guide Disarmament and International Security Committee. Geneva. Retrieved from http://gimun.org/wp-content/uploads/Guides_GIMUN_2016_DISEC_EN.pdf
- The inevitable conflict - empowerment of terrorism through appeasement - TransConflict. (2015). TransConflict. Retrieved 7 October 2017, from <http://www.transconflict.com/2015/12/the-inevitable-conflict-empowerment-of-terrorism-through-appeasement-142/>
- Bunzel, C. (2015). From Paper State to Caliphate: The Ideology of the Islamic State. Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/The-ideology-of-the-Islamic-State-1.pdf>
- ICCT | International Centre for Counter-terrorism – The Hague. Ictt.nl. Retrieved 8 October 2017, from <https://icct.nl/>