



NOVICE 43

HUNTINGTON BEACH HIGH SCHOOL



Security Council 3
State-Sponsored Terrorism

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Luke Stockman
Ellee Nakamura

Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Huntington Beach High School Model United Nations Program, we would like to welcome you to our Novice 43 conference!

Our annual Novice conference upholds the principles and intended purpose of the United Nations. Delegates can expect to partake in a professional, well-run debate that simulates the very issues that those at the United Nations discuss every day. Both novel and traditional ideas will be shared, challenged, and improved.

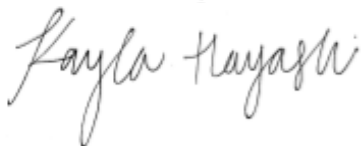
It is our hope that all delegates will receive the opportunity to enhance their research, public speaking, and communication skills as they explore the intricacies of global concerns through various perspectives, some of which may be very different from their own. We hope their experiences here give them new insight and values that they can apply outside of the realm of Model UN for the betterment of the world community.

Although we will be entertaining a new style of a virtual conference, we hope all delegates will experience a fruitful and enhancing debate. Please do not hesitate to approach our Secretariat or Staff Members with any questions or concerns that you may have throughout the day. We wish the best to all our participants and hope that they may share a fulfilling experience with us! Enjoy the conference.

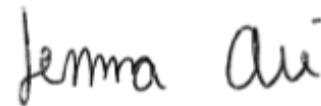
Sincerely,



Summer Balentine
Secretary-General



Kayla Hayashi
Secretary-General



Jenna Ali
Secretary-General



Hailey Holcomb
Secretary-General

Meet the Dias

Elise Lindquist

Hi Delegates! My name is Elise Lindquist and I am one of your Security Council chairs! I am a sophomore in MUN and I have learned and gained so much through this amazing program! In addition to MUN, I am on the HBHS Surf Team and am a part of the National Honors Society. Outside of school, I enjoy babysitting, traveling, boxing, CrossFit, running, and hanging out with friends and family. I am thrilled that we are able to offer a virtual conference to continue progressing with MUN and initiate a good debate! Just remember that we have all been in your shoes, understand the nerves, and are here to help you on your path to becoming better delegates. Make sure to put in the time and effort and it will reflect in the committee! Good luck, I look forward to virtually seeing you at the conference!

Luke Stockman

Hi, I'm Luke Stockman and I'll be one of your three chairs for the 2021 Huntington Novice Security council. This is my first year chairing, but my third year in MUN, if you want to count last year as a full year. I'm extremely interested in politics and law which is what led me to being in MUN. When I'm not doing MUN, I am almost always playing tennis or binge watching everything on YouTube. I'm very excited to have the opportunity to chair despite the extenuating circumstance that we face this year. I urge you to think of efficient, practical, and effective solutions that can be applied to the topic of state sponsored terrorism, especially given the various un-thought of aspects of this issue. I hope that each of you are able to find the same interest that my fellow chairs and I have found in this topic.

Ellee Nakamura

Hi! I'm Ellee Nakamura, and I'll be one of your chairs for Novice! This is my third year in MUN but my first year chairing. At HBHS, I am a Dramatic Production major (playwriting) and a member of National Honor Society. In my free time, I write/produce children books to distribute to underprivileged children without access to education, read over-dramatic romantic comedy novels, and listen to One Direction/Harry Styles. I remember how insanely nervous I was for Novice, so I totally understand how nerve wracking a virtual conference must be; as long as you research diligently and know your content, you have nothing to worry about. I highly recommend engaging with other delegates during speeches or moderated caucuses, to spark productive debate. I hope you enjoy researching this topic as much as we have! Good luck!

All Papers are due on April 18th, 2021 by 11:59 pm to
sc3novicemun@gmail.com

STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM

BACKGROUND

State-sponsored terrorism is the governmental support or initiation of terrorism against one's citizens or other governments.¹ Motivations of state-sponsored terrorism are often based on other types of terrorism including religious, criminal, political, and dissent; they often target non-combatants or civilians and are motivated by a political or social agenda.² Oftentimes, the intention of state-sponsored terrorism is not only to destroy targets but also to punish and intimidate civilians.³ State-sponsored terrorism has the potential to be the most wide-reaching form of terrorism, due to the availability of governments' resources, which allows actions to be committed on a much larger scale for a longer duration. While it is true that many state-sponsored terrorists operate per directives from government officials, it is not uncommon for unofficial agents that the government utilizes to be the perpetrators of such actions. Many governments purposely utilize these people to support violent state-sponsored paramilitaries thus permitting the deploying of violent state authority while diminishing state accountability for such actions.⁴ While the most common tactic for a terrorist group to reach its goals is through organized violence, the methods by which a terrorist organization receives support or sponsorship vary. State-sponsored terrorism most commonly occurs in the form of corrupt governments controlled by terrorist organizations or through governments employing terrorism as a method of gaining leverage for certain purposes.

The issue of state-sponsored terrorism arose in the mid 20th century as the end of World War II led to an increase in warfare costs and threats of nuclear war. The idea that nuclear arms made military forces less intimidating and effective, led terrorism to be the best option and it became the foremost defense. This specific methodology became abundantly clear during the following Cold War. During this so-called war of opposing ideologies, America and the Soviet Union created many proxy countries that followed communism or capitalism. One of these proxies for Russia would become Cuba, which then came into possession of a nuclear missile cache sent by Russia. Russia successfully proceeded to leverage the nuclear warheads which were in proximity of North America against the United States Government to prevent them from intervening in Cuba. This would be known as one of the first examples of modern-day state-sponsored terrorism. While many cases of terrorism and state-sponsored terrorism do not present on such a scale, the goal is almost certainly the same: to leverage negotiating power through fear and brutality.⁵

State-sponsored terrorism is often difficult to identify since the state's support is often kept secretive. For example, the US supported African rebel groups like UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), thought to have engaged in acts of terrorism. Additionally, Iran and Syria are said to have aided in providing logistical and financial aid to Islamic revolutionary groups against Israel and the US. An example of state-sponsored terrorism

against civilians and organs of the government occurred when police states of Joseph Stalin and Saddam Hussein pursued widespread terror against other governmental branches, specifically the military. The commonality among these examples: secrecy. Governments often deny their support of these actions, chiefly to avoid international disapproval and political and military backlashes.⁶

Globally, the issue of state-sponsored terrorism lies heavily in nations threatening their citizens. It is estimated that around 100 countries terrorize their citizens through means of jailing and torturing individuals whose political views oppose those of the government as well as utilizing death squads to pursue and murder them. Current countries engaging in such terrorism against their citizens include Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras, and Sudan. Iraq also had a reputation for such vile acts under the leadership of Saddam Hussein. On a much larger scale, genocides have been an effective measure for the mass terrorizing of a nation's citizens that pertain to a particular minority that is being targeted. An example includes the Holocaust which targeted Jewish people and killed 6 million Jewish men, women, and children. Other nations where state-sponsored terrorism through genocide took place include Cambodia, Rwanda, and Bosnia.

Another form of prevalent state-sponsored terrorism involves a nation hiding terrorist organization members within their nation. Such examples include Iran opposing Israel by secreting members of HAMAS and Hezbollah, Arab Palestinian terrorist organizations, to execute attacks against Israel. North and South Sudan are also prominent figures in regards to concealing terrorists within their borders and have been noted for protecting Osama bin Laden and therefore allowing terrorist group Al-Qaeda to incubate until 1996. They were then forced to return to Afghanistan where they had already grown significantly in number and capability. The severity of allowing such an organization to thrive within a government is evidenced in the boldness expressed by the group as they soon carried out a bombing of a Yemeni hotel that was housing American peacekeepers.⁷ The danger associated with allowing a terrorist cell to emerge within a country and knowingly allow it to grow is clear, but often countries will go as far as to support these groups much more directly, thus creating more potent dangers to other countries. This risk is strikingly apparent in more developed states such as North Korea which leveraged its possession of nuclear, biological, and chemical arms as a means of preventing any form of intervention by foreign states.⁸ This kind of deterrent makes any form of action in an attempt to better the situation in countries such as these impossible without the threat of all-out warfare.

Other support of terrorism is often found in the form of financing which is vital for terrorist organizations to operate as they often seek licit and illicit funds. This is essential as without financial support they would not have the means to purchase supplies, weapons, and equipment. However, the prevalence of terrorist financing continues to rise and it threatens economic development and financial market stability as well as the security and protection of Member States. Additionally, the funding of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) continues to increase despite UN efforts in 2014 through the Security Council and their recommendations to

criminalize the investment of FTF travel and obstruct terrorist-financing projects connected to FTFs. Nonetheless, a more effective tactic for decreasing financial support is through the freezing of terrorist assets to intervene in the flow of funds. There have been challenges with the implementation of effective freezing mechanisms that are adherent to international standards and obligations, including appropriate human rights responsibilities, however, the UN's Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) continues to work to establish proper freezing mechanisms.⁹

UNITED NATIONS ACTION

The United Nations plays a vital role in the eradication of state-sponsored terrorism. The Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee aims to prevent terrorist acts within borders and across regions and was established after the events of 9/11 in the United States. Some vital resolutions include resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). Resolution 1373 outlines the importance of eliminating terrorist attacks, reinstating peace and security, and ensuring States take measures to suppress and eliminate terrorism within their borders.¹⁰ Additionally, Resolution 1624 unanimously passed in the 2005 World Summit most importantly defined that nations should prohibit by law the incitement or commitment of any terrorist acts.¹¹ On August 7th, 1998 bombings in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania instigated the UN's passing of Resolution 1189 just 6 days later. These bombings devastated areas by killing and injuring thousands of people as well as causing severe damage. S/RES/1624 urged assistance from other nations for Kenya and Tanzania as well as prompting all States to adopt proper mechanisms for security cooperation per international law. It also emphasized the importance of prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.¹²

The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) was established by UN Security Council Resolution 1535 in 2004, as a support mechanism for the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee.¹³ UNSCR 1373 was adopted in wake of 9/11 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, further requiring states to take specific action against terrorism. Unlike the previous legislation that directs specific states, this resolution requires all states to criminalize the financing, support, or protection of terrorists and their associates. Condemning governments working with terrorist organizations, it urges cooperation in suppressing and preventing terrorist acts. The CTED has experts on topics such as legislative drafting, financing terrorism, border, and customs controls, police and law enforcement, refugee and migration law, arms trafficking, and maritime and transport security. For states needing technical aid, UNSCR 1377 was employed to allow the CTC to assist states with international, regional, and subregional organizations. The CTED also undergoes country visits to identify the gaps needed to be filled in terms of counterterrorism capabilities. It then partners with donors, such as the Counter-Terrorism Action Group or the Financial Action Task Force to proceed with assistance.¹⁴

CASE STUDY: Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran, a prominent state sponsor of terrorism today, began its support of sponsored terrorism in 1979. Iran's leaders shifted as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini replaced Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, who previously allied with the United States. However, Khomeini disagreed with the impact the United States had on Iran in terms of their political and economic influence, and to eliminate the alliance between the United States and Iran, Khomeini permitted riots against the United States. This resulted in seizing the U.S. embassy where they held seventy workers hostage. This seizure lasted from the end of 1979 to the beginning of 1981, totaling 400 days, and is commonly known as the Iran hostage crisis. Proceeding this, Khomeini desired to create fundamentalist Islamic governments in other Muslim nations, leading to further terrorist tactics being utilized as Iran initiated their support and funding of various organizations in other nations. Iran was then delegated as a state-sponsor of terrorism in 1984.¹⁵

CASE STUDY: Sudan

Sudan, another middle eastern country, has an extensive history of permitting, sponsoring, and incubating terrorism within its borders. While Sudan has many past relationships with terrorism, its most notable interaction was with Al-Qaeda and Osama Bin Laden. In 1991 Osama Bin Laden left Afghanistan along with Al-Qaeda, which had been formed three years prior to arriving in Sudan. Sudan presented itself as an ally to Bin Laden and Al-Qaeda as it had been fighting to be an Islam-dominated state since 1985. Bin Laden with the help of Sudanese negligence and selective ignorance then went on to set up a global network of Islam extremists or Jihadis. Using the robust and widespread business that was built by his father as a front, Bin Laden transformed Sudan into a center for support of all radical Muslims that would supply guns, money, and strategy to every Islam extremist group. Only in 1996, were the true motivations for Bin Laden's transit to Sudan exposed after the U.S.'s demands for Sudan to expel all terrorists from the country were denied. While Bin Laden's losses measured near £30 million, the organization inhabited the country and Al-Qaeda grew to dangerous proportions.¹⁶

CASE STUDY: Cuba

Cuba was designated by the U.S. State Department as a state sponsor of terrorism after they discovered Cuba feeding, housing, and providing medical aid for terrorists. In 2017, a US-designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, The National Liberation Army (ELN), met up with representatives from the Colombian government in Havana. The Cuban government refused to extradite ten ELN members residing in Havana, despite the ELN admitting to the bombing of a Bogota police academy that resulted in 22 deaths and 87 injured. Additionally, Cuba was harboring U.S. fugitives of political violence. One of these fugitives includes Joanne Chesmiard, who executed New Jersey State Trooper Werner Foerster and is on the FBI's Most Wanted Terrorists List. On May 13, 2020, for violating Section 40A(a) of the Arms Export Control Act,

Cuba returned to the State-Sponsored Terrorist list, after being removed in 2015. At the moment, Cuba is experiencing sanctions, preventing certain trade, blocking the U.S, foreign assistance, and prohibiting defense exports and sales.¹⁷ The re-addition also means that Cuba's citizens no longer are eligible for immigration benefits, specifically the revalidation of visas allowing transportation to the contiguous territory.¹⁸

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. How does your nation perceive and handle themselves or other countries committing these acts against citizens? How does your government ensure terrorism is prosecuted?
2. How can government corruption by terrorist organizations be avoided?
3. What level of exterior intervention should be allowed by countries when faced with the looming threat of terrorism sponsored within a state?
4. Does your nation utilize sanctions to prevent state-sponsored terrorism? If so, how effective have they been?
5. What are your country's designation criteria for another nation to be considered a state sponsor of terrorism?
6. Do countries have a responsibility to act preemptively against state-sponsored terrorism given the events of 9-11?

ENDNOTES

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