

Research Report

Forum: Historical Security Council

Issue: Handling terrorism after 9/11 - Instance 2: 22nd of December 2001

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Position: Vice - President

1. Introduction

In the United States of America on the 11th of September 2001 the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda caused the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington D.C. and the death of 3000 people, including more than 400 police officers and fire fighters. Four airplanes were hijacked by 19 militants of the terror organization al-Qaeda. Two of these planes were flown into the towers of the World Trade Center, another one hit the Pentagon in Washington D.C. and the forth one crashed in a field in Pennsylvania.

This attack on the United States of America is often depicted as and referred to as 9/11. The heavy losses caused that the USA began with combat terrorism and eliminate it successfully. Moreover the USA had to deal after the 9/11 attacks with biological warfare which caused destruction. The so called amerithrax began in the 18th September 2001. They caused many losses, killing five people and infecting 17 others.

2. Description of the problem

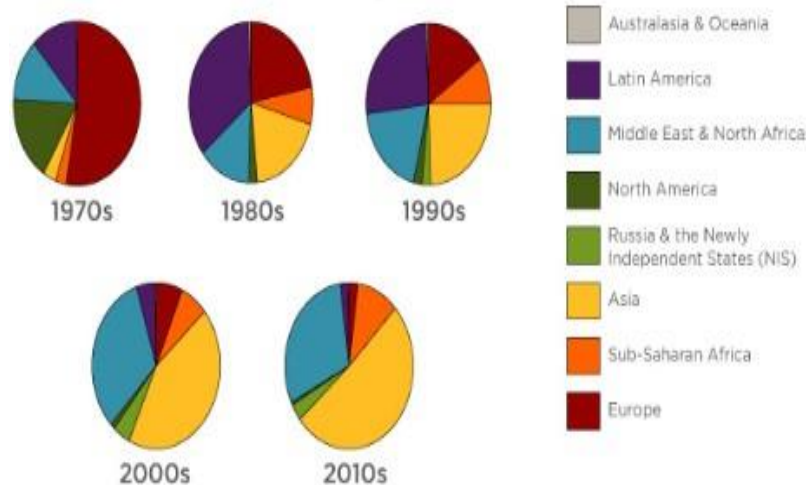
Richard Reid attempts to destroy a passenger airliner by igniting explosives hidden in his shoes aboard American Airlines Flight 63. On the 22nd of December Richard Reid, a passenger of the American Airline Flight 63 had plastic explosives concealed in his shoes. But the attempt could be prevented and the flight could be safely landed. Reid was immediately arrested and eventually sentenced to life imprisonment.

3. Statistics

Sources: <http://i2.cdn.turner.com/cnn/dam/assets/131025111309-terror-attacks-decade-custom-1.jpg>

4. Significant relationships/Organization

Terrorist attacks by decade, 1970-2012



Source: Global Terrorism Database

Counter-terrorism (also called anti-terrorism) incorporates the practice, military tactics, techniques, and strategy that government, military, police and business organizations use to combat or prevent terrorism. If terrorism is part of a broader insurgency, counter-terrorism may employ counter-insurgency measures.

ISAF – The International Security Assistance Force or ISAF is a security mission led by the NATO. It was established by the United Nations Security Council in December 2001. Its aim is to help Afghanistan to train their National Security Forces (ANSF) and rebuild important government buildings.

5. Historical background(resolutions, organizations)

Since the early 1990s, the Security Council has been consistently dealing with terrorism issues. Its actions took the form of sanctions against States considered to have links to certain acts of terrorism: Libya (1992); Sudan (1996) and the Taliban (1999- expanded to include Al-Qaida in 2000 by resolution 1333). A precursor to the intensification of its counter-terrorism work since 2001 9/11 was the adoption in 1999 of resolution 1269, in which the Council urged countries to work together to prevent and suppress all terrorist acts.

Prior to the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks against the United States, the Security Council had established a strong counter-terrorism tool: the 1267 Committee -- made up of all Council members -- established in 1999 by resolution 1267 and tasked with monitoring the sanctions against the Taliban (and subsequently Al-Qaida as of 2000). At the Security Council's request, the Secretary General appointed an Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to assist the Committee. The Team comprises experts in counter-terrorism and related legal issues, arms embargoes, travel bans and terrorist financing.

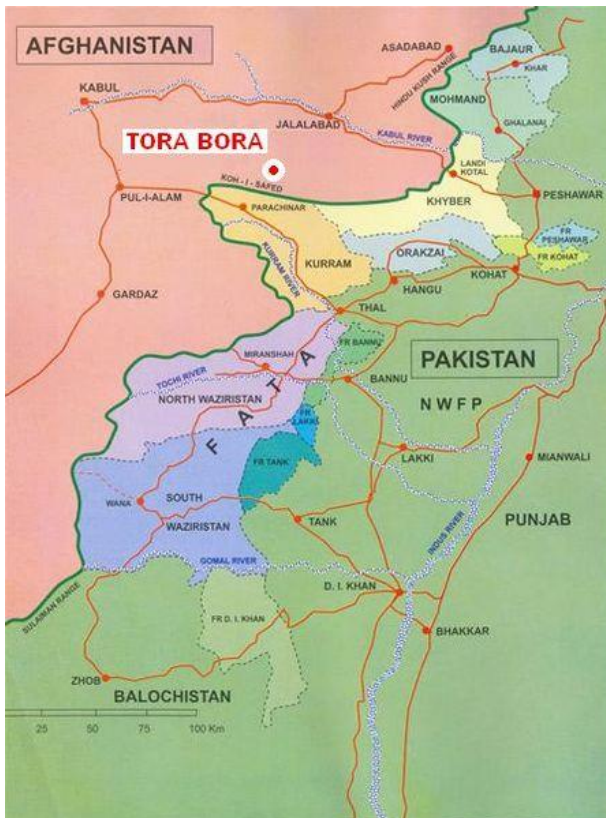
In the aftermath of 9/11, the Security Council established a Counter-Terrorism Committee also comprising all members of the Security Council, under resolution 1373. The resolution obliges Member States to take a number of measures to prevent terrorist activities and to criminalize various forms of terrorist actions, as well as to take measures that assist and promote cooperation among countries including adherence to international counter-terrorism instruments. Member States are also required to report regularly to the Counter Terrorism Committee on the measures they have taken to implement resolution 1373.

After the 9/11 attacks the period “war in Afghanistan” began with the invasion of the

country by the United States. The aim is to remove the Taliban. The U.S. President wanted the Taliban to hand over Osama bin Laden. Afterwards the Operation Enduring Freedom to stop terrorism started on the 7th of October 2001. Then in December 2001 ISAF was established.

Battle of Tora Bora

source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tora_Bora.JPG



During the “war in Afghanistan” the battle of Tora Bora took place from the 6th of December to the 17th of December. Their aim was to find the founder of al-Qaeda, Osama bin Laden who the allies believed was hiding in the mountains at Tora Bora but they did not manage to capture him. The United States of America and their allies believed that this region was used as the headquarters of al-Qaeda. On December 5, 2001 the Afghan Northern Alliance fighters gained control of the area in front of the mountain cave from al-Qaeda. The fights lasted for 72 hours. A week later, more fighters from the special forces joined the fights. al-Qaeda could be defeated and thus the forces negotiated an armistice with a local Afghan military commander to give them time to surrender their weapons. It was believed that the armistice was a possibility for al-Qaeda fighters like Osama bin Laden to escape. Until the 17th of December 2001, the last cave had been occupied and the fighters were defeated.

6. Timeline

2001

September 11 – The September 11, 2001 attacks in New York City, Washington D.C., and Shanksville, Pennsylvania, United States, killed 2,993 people

September 14 – Operation Noble Eagle begins, the United States and Canadian military launch operations related to homeland security in response to the September 11 attacks

September 18 and October 9 – 2001 anthrax attacks kill 5 and infect 17 others by anthrax spores in New York City, New York, Boca Raton, Florida, and Washington D.C. in the United States.
September 20 – The phrase "War on Terror" was first officially used
October 7 – The War in Afghanistan begins => Operation Enduring Freedom
October 9 – Operation Eagle Assist begins, 13 NATO nations execute operational sorties over the skies of the United States in NATO AWACS aircraft
December – ISAF was established
December 6 – December 17 – Battle of Tora Bora

7. Definition of key terms

Terrorism - the use of violent acts to frighten the people in an area as a way of trying to achieve a political goal.

8. Guiding questions:

What is the position of your country concerning the combat of terrorism?
Which actions does your country implement in order to eliminate terrorism and terroristic attacks?
Has your country supported any UN resolutions outlining measures to guarantee security in order to prevent attacks?
What could further solutions to stop the terroristic attacks be?

9. Aspects to Research:

UN Resolutions
Special relationships with other countries (e.g., NATO)
Possible solutions suggested by your country

10. Useful links:

un.org
history.com
<http://www.britannica.com>
<http://www.unric.org/en/>
wikipedia.org

Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2001_shoe_bomb_plot
<http://www.history.com/topics/9-11-attacks>
<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-terrorism>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2001_shoe_bomb_plot
<http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/securitycouncil.shtml>
https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_War_on_Terror#2001
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Security_Assistance_Force
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Afghanistan_\(2001%E2%80%93present\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Afghanistan_(2001%E2%80%93present))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tora_Bora