



T&T MUN 2024



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Position Paper Expectations

- a. 1 Page
- b. Times New Roman 12pt font
- c. 1-inch margins
- d. Header
 - i. Committee:
 - ii. Delegation:
 - iii. Name, School
- e. Paragraphs:
 - i. Background of the issue (based on background guide)
 - ii. Nation stance (How would/does your nation view this issue?)
 - iii. Proposed solutions (how do your nation and other nations think this issue should be resolved)



Letter to Delegates

Hello Delegates,

My name is Owen Field and I am delighted to be one of your chairs this year at T&T MUN. I look forward to listening to each and every one of your nation's dynamic resolutions and learning more about your approach to unanticipated conflict. This is my third year in my school's MUN system and I am deeply invested in it. I have participated in T&T MUN three times and twice as a chair. I'm grateful to share this experience with you and feel free to reach out to me if needed via Owen.Field@ljcds.org.



Letter to Delegates

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the UNSC committee! My name is Isaac Grassi, and I am honored to be one of your chairs for T&T MUN this year. This is my third year as a Torrey MUN member, having joined the team in my freshman year. Outside of MUN, I am co-president of the Jewish Affinity Club and play football and lacrosse at school. I am excited to be your chair for the Security Council this year in the aftermath of 9/11. We will have lots of fun. Please feel free to reach out to me with any questions at isaac.grassi@ljcds.org. I look forward to T&T MUN and seeing you all!



Letter to Delegates

Hello Delegates!

My name is Tanish Khanna and I am ecstatic to be one of your chairs for the UNSC committee and T&T MUN this year. This is my second year doing MUN and I have enjoyed it greatly thus far. Apart from MUN, I run track, play soccer, am an active member of the chess club, and will run a rocketry club at LJCDS this year. I hope I can share my love of MUN with you, and have a great time during this conference.

Please feel free to reach out to Tanish.Khanna@ljcds.org if you have any questions or concerns.



Key Terms:

al Qaeda - Arabic al-Qā'idah ("the Base"), broad-based militant Islamist organization founded by Osama Bin Laden in the late 1980s.

Terrorism - The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

Hijack - unlawfully seize (an aircraft, ship, or vehicle) in transit and force it to go to a different destination or use it for one's purposes.

Counterterrorism - political or military activities designed to prevent or thwart terrorism.

Soft-Targets - a person or thing that is relatively unprotected or vulnerable, especially to military or terrorist attacks.

The Pentagon - the building in Washington, D.C., that is the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense

(Global) War on Terror - an international military operation initiated by the United States directly after the 9/11 attacks hoping to prevent further terrorist attacks. The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq occurred in the name of this campaign.



Islamic Extremism - the list of ideologies that seek to employ rigid interpretations of Islamic Principles, such as harsh punishments for crimes, and strict gender segregation. They are intolerant to other religious views, and often will go to great lengths to achieve their goals due to the glorification of martyrdom in the culture.



I: Background Information

On September 11th, 2001, the terrorist organization al-Qaeda organized one of the most heinous attacks on three significant American buildings (the Pentagon and the two Twin Towers), leaving lasting effects on the United States and the rest of the world. The tragic events of 9/11 were not the first attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City. In 1993, a group of terrorists drove a bomb-filled van into the World Trade Center's public underground parking garage and set off the fuse before leaving in a getaway vehicle. While the terrorists' attack did not bring down the towers, they left a large crater under the parking garage and sent a shockwave upwards killing 6 and injuring several thousand, foreshadowing the later, more devastating attacks. When eventually caught, the ring leader, Ramzi Yousef, explained that the motivation behind the attack was to get revenge for U.S support for Israel against Palestine. Yousef demanded that the US cease all international relations with the middle east, and that there would be more attacks if his demands weren't fulfilled. Yousef's motivations are akin to that of an Islamic Extremist. Islamic Extremism refers to the set of ideologies that seek to employ an extreme, and often conservative, interpretation of Islamic texts,



and often go to extreme lengths to achieve their goals. The 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center was a precursor to the 9/11 attacks. It signaled the presence of a new and dangerous threat, rooted in extremist ideologies. However, the 2001 attacks were on a much larger scale, involving coordinated hijackings of commercial airplanes that targeted not only the Twin Towers, Pentagon, and White House, but innocent civilian lives.

Due to the perception of the U.S. as a global superpower with extensive influence in international affairs, it was deemed an easy target for mass terrorism. The U.S. had military bases in strategic regions, supported allies, and played a prominent role in conflicts, particularly in the Middle East. This made it a symbolic and strategic target for those who opposed American policies.

The majority of the 9/11 hijackers were from the Middle East, primarily Saudi Arabia. Al-Qaeda, the group responsible for the attacks, held an extremist interpretation of Islam that rejected Western influence and sought to establish an Islamic caliphate. The presence of U.S. military forces in Saudi Arabia, home to Islam's holiest sites, became a focal point of their grievances. Beyond causing immediate destruction and loss of life, their objectives included drawing attention to their cause,



rallying support for their extremist ideology, and pressuring the United States to change its foreign policies, particularly in the Middle East. The attackers aimed to undermine confidence in the U.S. government and provoke fear on a global scale.

On the morning of 9/11, Nineteen terrorists hijacked and gained control of four commercial airplanes, crashing two into the World Trade Center and another into the Pentagon. Fortunately, passengers on the fourth plane, Flight 93, regained control of the flight and crashed into an empty field, preventing further chaos. In total, there were 2996 casualties, thousands more injured, and millions affected. The distress caused by these events, most specifically the Twin Towers, was massive. Millions of people bore witness to the attacks live on television, and millions more were informed of the tragic events in the days after. Many countries came to the support of the United States, acting swiftly to prevent further terrorist attacks.

The events of 9/11 exposed glaring vulnerabilities in security that allowed terrorists to bypass almost nonexistent security measures in place and commit horrible acts. In response, places such as airports, government buildings, and sports venues strengthened their security considerably. The United States established the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The responsibilities of the DHS include securing customs,



borders, and immigration, responding to disasters, undertaking anti-terrorism efforts, and cybersecurity. Additionally, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was established on November 19th, 2001, and later became a subdivision of the DHS. Before the attacks, security was virtually invisible in airports and such places, with nothing more than a metal detector. Airports did not require boarding passes or identification, a person with malicious intent could wander around and wreak havoc. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act required all checked baggage to be X-rayed to scan for explosives and other dangerous weapons, and cockpit doors to be reinforced. Shoes were not required to be removed until December of 2001 when a terrorist unaffiliated with al-Qaeda hid explosives in his shoe, however was unable to detonate as he struggled to light the fuse and was restrained by passengers. In November of 2002, under President Bush, the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act was signed into law. This act had TSA train flight deck personnel on how to use firearms in emergencies to ensure no flight was ever overpowered. In 2006, after British terrorists tried to sneak liquid explosives onto several planes, TSA implemented the 3-1-1 rule, a restriction on liquids, gels, and aerosols. Several years later, in 2008, TSA began deploying canines to detect possible explosive materials. What was originally used to detect drugs was now



starting to be used to detect possible danger. TSA security was further strengthened in 2009 after a terrorist had chemicals inside his underwear that, when mixed, would explode. However, his plan failed due to complications related to moisture and there was no damage aside from his pants catching fire. Additionally, security now uses facial recognition technology and biometric screening software since 2017 in an attempt to identify known terrorists or persons with potentially malicious intentions quickly.

In addition to the United States's measures, the UN as a whole quickly became involved in supporting international efforts to combat terrorism. Firstly, on September 28, 2001, the UN adopted Resolution 1373, which established the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), under the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Essentially stating that members of the UN would enact legislation to prevent the financing of terrorism and freeze assets of individuals related to terrorism. Additionally, the UN recognized the importance of human rights in counter-terrorism, prompting the use of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Following the attacks, nations faced a pivotal moment in deciding how to respond. The United States, as the primary target, initiated the War on Terror. This included military intervention in Afghanistan to dismantle al-Qaeda and remove the



Taliban from power. Additionally, nations around the world grappled with the rise of extremism and the need to enhance global security measures.

II: Committee Information

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is a branch of the UN tasked with the responsibility of ensuring and maintaining international peace and security. Composed of 15 member countries, including 5 permanent members with veto power, the UNSC is responsible for making critical decisions to prevent conflict, promote international cooperation, and respond to crises that threaten global stability. Its primary goal is to safeguard nations from threats such as armed aggression, terrorism, and other acts that disrupt peace. One of the most pressing matters the UNSC has dealt with recently was addressing the aftermath of the devastating events of 9/11. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, profound impacts were left on individuals, their families, whole communities, and nations. These attacks undermined the urgent need for international cooperation to ensure the prevention of future terrorist attacks, enhance global security, and promote peace... The year is 2001, and these attacks are in



the minds of almost everyone worldwide, now it is up to you to determine the next possible steps to prevent another attack and ensure global security.

III: Positions

United States

United Kingdom

Russia

China

France

Germany

India

Nigeria

Pakistan

Saudi Arabia

Turkey



Israel

Iran

Indonesia

Canada

IV: Questions to Consider

- 1) How can new forms of intelligence play a role in terrorism and cybersecurity?
- 2) What do these attacks mean for the future of transportation after society's reaction to the event?
- 3) What can be done to ensure air travel remains/becomes a safe, trustworthy means of transportation for all citizens across the globe?
- 4) How can member states collaborate to ensure something like this does not occur again, and find ways to stop it at its source?
- 5) What is a plausible response to the aggressor group(s) to achieve justice?
- 6) How will the 9/11 attacks and subsequent UNSC responses impact the geopolitical landscape?



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- 7) What can be done to help and provide humanitarian aid to the victims of the attacks and those affected by military intervention?



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