

Caracas, 26 de Febrero de 2010

Colegio: San Ignacio

San Ignacio Model of United Nations (SIMUN)

Estimados Faculties y Delegados:

En nombre del Colegio San Ignacio y el comité organizador SIMUN 09, les doy una cordial bienvenida a la cuarta edición del San Ignacio Model of United Nations.

Es para mi persona y para el Colegio San Ignacio, un gran honor y privilegio poder recibirlos durante este evento, que espero llene y exceda sus expectativas, que les permita la formación de consciencia y que promueva en ellos la importancia de el factor cambio que necesita el país en el que hemos crecido y vivimos. Los modelos de naciones unidas no pueden quedarse en un simple fin de semana en el que uno que otro delegado cumple el papel de líder dentro de un comité para llegar a una solución en específico con respecto a una problemática mundial; si somos nosotros los que logramos solucionar en un fin de semana infinitas problemáticas que afectan a tantos países, no veo el límite en nuestras capacidades de analizar y buscar soluciones a las problemáticas que sufre nuestro país en la actualidad.

En las palabras de Mark Twain "Cada vez que se encuentre usted del lado de la mayoría, es tiempo de hacer una pausa y reflexionar.", se encuentra mi mensaje, vivimos en un país con tres grandes mayorías las cuales ninguna termina por convencer a la otra de unirse a ella; se puede apreciar que no todos se han puesto a pensar en las verdaderas razones por las cuales siguen a esa mayoría y en todas las consecuencias que su apoyo puede causar. Si bien para unos la oposición es la solución para otros no lo representa, esto nos lleva a pensar que este movimiento no está bien planteado ni incluye suficientes beneficios para toda la población de Venezuela; reflexionemos con respecto a nuestro entorno y lo que sucede en el mismo, es el único medio que nos garantiza un crecimiento personal, sin él simplemente escuchamos y olvidamos.

Por último, les recuerdo a ustedes los faculties la importancia de su misión en el desarrollo de los líderes del mañana, que sea su ayuda y liderazgo la que forme los líderes de este evento es sin duda un aporte significativo, ya que sin ustedes, no podríamos tener una experiencia como la que esperamos.

“En todo amar y servir” ,

Alejandro Brillembourg

Secretario General de SIMUN 2010

Dear Delegates:

The chair of the Counter Terrorist Committee (CTC) welcomes you to the San Ignacio Model of United Nations 2010. This year we've prepared three days full of dynamism for you to learn and, inside all the rules and diplomatic behaviors, have fun. This weekend, will challenge you all, to live the reality that sometimes passes by unnoticed by all of us for many different reasons. So let's make a difference and step up to find what is most precious to all of us, understanding each other and to live in harmony with everyone.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee was established by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which was adopted unanimously on 28 September 2001 in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States. We will take you back to the year 2002, just after the terrorist attack. We will try to put a reasonable solution to the topics in issue in behalf of the situation of every country and taking into account the interests and points of view of everyone equally.

To conclude, we expect you all to be well prepared and to have a really good quality to delegate seriously and to be very creative, think outside the line and be innovator. We encourage you to be willing to put all your effort into this, you will not regret it.

It will be our pleasure to share these three days with you all.

Sincerely yours,

Diego Santana	Isabel Hidalgo
Vicepresident	President

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The Counter Terrorism Committee was established in 2001 by the Security Council resolution 1373 in 2001 which was adopted unanimously on the 28th of September 2001 in response of the September 11 (9/11) terrorist attacks in the United States.

This committee, consisting of 15 Council members, is assigned to monitor the implementation of resolution 1373 in pursue of the correct execution of measures by the member countries to improve their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities. In the last few years, these activities have increased because of the intolerance and extremism in many regions of the world, and attempts against the Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The measures these countries must adopt refer particularly in the eradication of any kind of financial support related to terrorists activities and criminalizing active and passive assistance for terrorists. The purpose would be to bring violators to justice, as well as the cooperation within countries to share information related to any terrorist group and the collaboration with proper investigations, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution.

TOPIC A: TERRORIST GROUPS IN AFGHANISTAN (2002)

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Security Council has always been concerned about the situations that emerge

among countries because of the intolerance of certain extremist groups from radical Islam, punishing those who differ from them in their creeds, believes or habits in what is called ***jihad***; a holy war in the name of Islam

Thus, mujahedeen which is the plural word for men who are engaged with the ***jihad***, are extremist groups whose intentions are to impose by any necessary means their culture where violence is the primary tool, scattering fear throughout the entire world.

However this intolerance has risen alarmingly these last few years to shock the communities by terrorists groups connected to ***Al Qaeda***, a jihadist organization spread through the middle east, and with terrorist camp bases located in Pakistan, Algeria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and refugees camps in Afghanistan, . The Al Qaeda organization is protected by the ***Talibans***, a religious and political fundamentalist group, which is deeply involved in terrorist's attacks and has committed atrocities against the human rights of people that interfere with their own purposes or beliefs.

These organizations have performed many of the most shocking terrorist's attacks in human history. These attacks have been perpetrated in many countries, the most notable being the September 11 attacks in 2001.

Therefore, the US Government launched the **War on Terrorism**, in a coalition conformed with countries like United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Australia, Netherlands and the **Afghan Northern Alliance**, thus setting the beginning for the **War in**

Afghanistan the October 7th of that same year.

Terrorists Groups and Al Qaeda have threatened global society related to Western civilization through terrorist attacks, committing genocide and violating the human rights not just from their major targets but from the Afghan civilians who intervene with their plans. These groups have found economical and technological support in certain companies and individuals.

Terrorists have specific ways to manage their attacks which involve recruitment of followers to certain places located in Middle East called terrorist training camps, where they are taught to operate and develop techniques concerning kidnapping, bombing, nuclear terrorism and murder. These training camps are the epicenter of a massive movement insurrection of Islamic extremists.

HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM

One of the biggest problematic issues in the world is the constant battle against terrorism. Some of these terrorist groups are mostly associated to **Islam**. Therefore, it is important to begin with the roots of this religion for the better comprehension of these organizations.

Islam is a monotheistic Abrahamic religion which is based in the dogma of the **Qu´ran**, the central religious text of Islam revealed by the prophet **Muhammad**. This book is considered by Muslims to be the divine guidance and to be the final destination to their god **Allah**.

Islam has come to be divided into many religious denominations that are similar in belief but have different theological and legal aspects;

the principal denominations consist in two big groups, the **Shi´a** and the **Sunni**.

The **Shi´a** is the second largest denomination of Islam and it is based not only in the teachings of the Qu´ran and Muhammad as the last prophet of Islam, but in contrast with other schools, **Shi´a** holds that Muhammad's family and certain descendants known as **Imans** have spiritual and political power over the community, recognizing **Ali**, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law as the rightful successor of Muhammad, and due to this belief, they have been target of the Sunni Muslims which considered **Shi´a** to be a threat to their political and religious authority, therefore the Sunnis have persecuted, imprisoned and even killed **Shi´as**.

Sunni Muslims are the largest group in Islam and its founder was Muhammad; their school is subdivided at the same time in four **Madhhaheb** which is the plural of **Madhhab** that translates "way". Madhhab is the traditional way to interpret the Islamic law known as the **Sharia**. Some Sunni Muslims think it is necessary to take one **Madhhab** and follow it, others think it is acceptable to mix them, but it is not obligatory to choose one of them. These Madhhaheb are: the **Hanafi** School, the **Maliki** School, the **Shafi´i** School and the **Hanbali** School. All four of them have different founders but they can be distinguished by the way the Qu´ran is interpreted; some of the schools are very rigorous and tend to take the Sharia and the Qu´ran very literally; therefore becoming what we call extremist groups, being the **Hanbali** the most extremist of all.

This general overview shows how Islam has fluctuated into many schools that at the same

time divide themselves into many other sects which are influenced by ethnical background, location and purposes.

Also, the radicalism between these Muslims schools has brought as a consequence the division into several religious terrorists groups that struggle to impose their rules, fighting against what they believe to be the source of that makes them distant from Islam. Some of them judge members from the Muslim community itself for not practicing Islam correctly; therefore they are punished by other extremist Muslims. Also they blame the Western civilization of committing acts of injustice against the Arab world and of having a profane influence over them.

TERRORIST GROUPS

Al Qaeda:

Al Qaeda is the main terrorist group organization in Afghanistan. It was founded by **Osama Bin Laden** in 1988 as a network that makes a call for jihad to all mujahedeen population to expel the Western Influence out of the Muslim countries and toppling governments ("toppling governments" significa gobiernos que caen por falta de apoyo o soporte) to be replaced by fundamentalist Islamic regimes.

Al Qaeda first started in 1979 with the **Operation Cyclone** during the **Soviet invasion of Afghanistan** where Bin Laden recruited and trained mujahedeen in more than fifty countries.

Ayman al-Zawahiri is one of the top leaders of Al Qaeda in the position of ideological advisor as well as head of another terrorist group called the **Egyptian Islamic Jihad**. The public

face of Al Qaeda is **Abu Yahya al-Libi**. Other important leaders of Al Qaeda are **Abu Musab al-Zarqawi** in Iraq, **Mustafa Abu al-Yazi**, **Saif al-Adel**, **Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah** financial officer of Al Qaeda, (Aqui viene una coma???) **Saad bin Laden** the son of Osama Bin Laden as possible successor.

Al Qaeda is suspected to be involved in the bombing to the USS Cole in the coasts of Aden in Yemen, also bombing the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania killing over three hundred people and injuring 5000 people. Also they claim to have shot helicopters in Somalia killing US servicemen in 1993 and to have committed three bombings that targeted US troops in Aden, Yemen in December 1992.

Al Qaeda works along with Sunni Islam extremist groups as the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, and the Harakat ul-Mujahidin which are all supported by the Taliban.

The Taliban:

The Taliban is a group emerged from the union of different talib (students) "**Students of Islamic Knowledge Movement**", they are one of the mujahedeen groups that fought the Soviet Army during the invasion of Afghanistan in **1979**. Then in 1992, after the Soviet retreat, an alliance of mujahideen set up a new government with **Burhanuddin Rabbani** as interim president, though this arrangement did not make a difference and Afghanistan felt into pieces separating into territories ruled by competing warlords.

Finally in 1994 the Taliban took control of Kandahar and captured Afghanistan's capital,

Kabul. Since then, the Taliban, although not considered by US as a terrorist group through the **Bush Doctrine** policy in 2001, has been characterized for being an extremist group subjugating Afghanistan's population into the Islamic law of Sharia, for committing genocides and attacking non-Muslims, NGOs, embassies and diplomats, and for having close ties with Al Qaeda terrorist organization thus provoking external worldwide retaliation, especially after the attacks of 9/11 in US. Their current leader is Mullah Omar and is hidden amongst people trying to support his four wives.

Situation in Afghanistan and Al Qaeda in 2001

January 2001

UN declares an arms embargo to the Taliban

The Federal Aviation Administration warns airlines and airports that terrorists could try to hijack or destroy American aircraft.

Italian authorities record Abdelkader Mahmoud Es Sayed talking about fraudulent documents to "the brothers going to America" (January 24th)

Abdelkader Mahmoud es Sayed: principal member of Al Qaeda in Italy.

The National Security Counter Terrorism chief Richard Clarke sends a memo to Deputy National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley warning that Al Qaeda sleeper cells within the US are a "major threat". Clarke also advocates targeting Al Qaeda training camps in response to the Cole bombing. (January 25th)

Sleeper Cells: are groups of terrorists who are already in place and ready to act, as opposed to hit squads which are infiltrated into the target country shortly before an attack. Sleeper cells are trained and ready to carry out attacks at a designated time and place.

Cole Bombing: suicide attack on October 12th, 2000 against US Navy destroyer USS Cole in Aden, Yemen.

According to investigators in Yemen people who are in custody are tied closely to Al Qaeda as the Washington post reports. (January 27th)

February 2001

Instructors at an Arizona flight school suspicious about a student who speak English poorly and has limited flying skills. They report him to the Federal Aviation Administration and is identified as Hani Hanjour

Hani Hanjour: a Saudi who pilots a plane into the pentagon on 9/11.

March 2001

The Taliban blew up two 2000-year-old Buddhist statues in Bamiyan in response for being against any type of idol worship because the Islamic law prohibits it. (March 12th)

April 2001

Washington receives a specific threat on US targets in Middle East

The Federal Aviation Administration warns airlines to be in alertness about current

active groups known to plan and train for hijackings. (April 18th)

State Department warns that American citizens overseas may be targeted by Al Qaeda. (May 11th)

Mohamed al-'Owhali, Khalfan Khamis Mohamed, Mohammed Saddiq Odeh, and Wadiah el-Hage are convicted on charges including conspiracy to kill Americans, which came from the 1998 embassy bombings. (May 29th)

1998 US Embassy Bombings: truck bombs explosions in US embassies of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya perpetrated by Osama Bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri and attracting American attention for the first time.

Khalfan Khamis Mohamed: a Tanzanian Al Qaeda suspect convicted to life without parole in 2001.

Mohamed al-'Owhali: a Saudi who attended Al Qaeda's Khalden training camp and was convicted to life without parole in 2001.

Wadiah el Hage: alias the manager, born in Lebanon convicted to life without parole in 2001.

Mohammed Saddiq Odeh: accused of training Somali forces to warlord Mohammed Farrah Aidid in 1993 and sentenced to life imprisonment in 2001.

May 2001

Religious minorities in Afghanistan are ordered to wear tags identifying them as non-Muslims; Hindu women required to veil themselves like other Afghan women

June 2001

State Department re-issues visa to Khalid Almidhar, a 9/11 hijacker.

The Federation Aviation Administration issues more warnings to airlines that are related to Al Qaeda.

US embassies in Senegal and Bahrain are shut down.

Yemeni authorities frustrate an attack on the US embassy in Sana, Yemen.

National Security Advisor, Condoleezza Rice, is warned during an intelligence briefing of an Al Qaeda potential attack. (June 28th)

July 2001

In Afghanistan the Taliban bans the use of the Internet, card playing, computer discs, movie, satellite TV, musical instruments, and chessboards, after declaring them against Islamic law.

Khalid Almidhar re-enters US through JFK airport and meets with Mohamed Atta.

Mohamed Atta: an Egyptian Islamist terrorist associated to Al Qaeda and the leader of 19 hijackers in 9/11 attacks.

Mohamed Atta meets with his former roommate Ramzi bin al-Shibh in Spain along with a number of other Arab men. (July 10th)

Ramzi bin al-Shibh: a key Al Qaeda member who helped to plan the 9/11 attacks.

FBI initiates a nationwide investigation of flight schools in the search of Bin Laden supporters. (July 10th)

August 2001

Eight Christian foreign-aid workers are arrested for proselytizing where two of them were American.

According to a report by the British government, close associates of Bin Laden were warned to return to Afghanistan from other parts of the world by September 10th.

The Federation Aviation Administration warns airlines that terrorists may use weapons modified from everyday objects. (August 16th)

CIA contacts FBI warning that Khalid Almidhar and Nawaf Alhazmi are inside the US and are suspected terrorists. (August 27th)

Nawaf Alhazmi: one of five terrorist hijackers to crash into the Pentagon in 9/11 attack.

September 2001

Ramzi bin al-Shibh leaves Germany for Afghanistan. (September 5th)

Meanwhile in Afghanistan the Northern Alliance Commander Ahmed Shah Massoud is wounded in a suicide bombing allegedly from an Al Qaeda operative and dies days later. (September 9th)

Ahmed Shah Massoud: key military leader in driving the Soviet Army out of Afghanistan and opposing leader to the rise of the Taliban in 1996 and military commander of the

United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan.

United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan: a.k.a the Northern Alliance was a military political organization created by the Islamic State of Afghanistan in 1996 to fight the Taliban.

Hijackers who alleged to be members of Al Qaeda, take control of four airliners and crash two into the World Trade Center, and one into the Pentagon. A fourth hijacked plane crashes into the Pennsylvania countryside. The attacks kill more than 3000 people. (September 9th)

Afghans begin fleeing Kabul fearing US reprisals. In a week more than 4000 people a day try to cross the border into Pakistan.

US demands that the Taliban hand over bin Laden and Al Qaeda members, and then the Taliban offers to turn over bin Laden presenting evidence of his guilt. They also suggest that they will allow him to be tried by Muslim clerics.

Saudia Arabia and United Arab Emirates cut off diplomatic ties and Pakistan pulls diplomats from Afghanistan but maintains their ties.

UN and Red Cross aid efforts are halted.

Pakistan's president, General Musharraf, asks for support from the US to arrest Bin Laden and calls to his nation for support. (September 16th)

The Taliban calls for jihad against US if they enter Afghanistan. September 24th

October 2001

The beginning of the War starts in Afghanistan bombing strategic Taliban sites.

Osama Bin Laden calls for jihad against America.

More pro-Taliban, anti –US demonstrations erupt in Pakistan. (October 7th)

The Taliban executes former mujahedeen leader Abdul Haq and anti-Taliban commander Haji Dawran, tried for treason and espionage. (October 26th)

Abdul Haq: former commander against the Soviets in the Soviet-Afghan War, was executed for trying to create a popular uprising in Afghanistan.

November 2001

Northern Alliance forces with help from US air support , take key cities like Mazar-i-Sharif and Taloqan from the Taliban. (November 9th)

Three international journalists are killed near Taloqan in a Taliban ambush. (November 11th)

Northern Alliance forces capture Herat and advance toward Kabul. (November 12th)

Northern Alliance enters Kabul. The Taliban felt back from Kandahar. (November 13th)

The eight former aid workers are released as the Taliban flees from Kandahar. (November 15th)

Taliban commanders in the city of Kunduz plan to meet Northern Alliance leaders to negotiate surrender, but the Taliban in Kandahar announce they will continue to fight and claim to still control the provinces of Kandahar, Helmand, Oruzgan, Zabol, and part of Ghazni province. The Taliban deny knowing the location of Osama Bin Laden. (November 21st)

The Taliban surrender Kunduz. (November 24th)

Hundreds of marines land near Kandahar to combat Taliban and Al Qaeda forces. (November 25th)

Afghan leaders meet with UN representatives in Bonn, Germany to work out guidelines for a post-Taliban government. (November 27th)

Mullah Omar reportedly tells the remaining Taliban forces to “fight till death”. (November 29th)

Mullah Omar: is the leader of the Taliban of Afghanistan and was Afghanistan’s de facto head of state and is wanted by US authorities for sheltering Osama Bin Laden and his Al Qaeda network.

December 2001

Hamid Karzai, an afghan tribal leader is chosen to head an interim government by the delegates in Bonn. (December 5th)

The Taliban surrender Kandahar and withdraw the city, meanwhile former Taliban soldiers show up in nearby villages and keep on with the Taliban’s policies. (December 9th)

Bin Laden's forces retreat to mountains near Tora Bora in eastern Afghanistan. (December 11th)

The last cave complex had been taken. Neither sign of bin-Laden nor the al-Qaeda's leadership was found. (December 17th)

DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM

Today Afghanistan is immersed in a war between the Taliban protecting the Al Qaeda and the Northern Alliance. The Taliban government is about to capitulate and many of the Al Qaeda Heads have abandoned the Afghan territory to spread throughout the Maghreb Region.

Some of the terrorists have been put under US custody in Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, others have perished because of the war and many have disappeared.

The main goal of this committee is to serve as a tool to bring closer ties between organizations in order to share information, standards and best practices through a database and developing mechanisms to facilitate cooperation among countries.

The Counter Terrorism Committee is not an assistant provider itself, it serves to monitor Member States to implement the measures in the 1373 Security Council. CTC has this process through **reports submitted by countries on steps they have taken or plan to take to implement resolution 1373 (2001)**; furthermore, CTC counts with the CTED to act as intermediary for contacts between donors and recipients, and it uses the United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime to be an assistance provider.

Therefore, it corresponds to the Counter Terrorism Committee to **provide the Security Council with all the information through Members investigations of the current locations of terrorists groups related to Al Qaeda, identification of terrorist group leaders and members, strategic plans of organizations directly involved with terrorists groups and different technologic devices and investigation of possible identities that may offer some kind of financial support to this terrorists groups.**

PAST UN ACTIONS

Some of the solutions that have been made or proposed in order to solve the conflict of terrorism in Afghanistan that the delegates should discuss are:

Due resolution 1373, the CTC committee has received various reports from many countries such as Afghanistan about al-Qaeda in report S/2002/668

The Security Council with resolutions 1383,1378,1363 and 1386 has made serious actions about the terrorism in Afghanistan, like the implementation of a force for defending the country from Taliban and al-Qaeda.,

It has begun a fund in order to help Afghanistan in rebuilding itself from the damages done with the bombings by the terrorist groups.

Created a monitoring group in New York in order to implement the measures imposed by past resolutions and a Sanction enforcement Support group coordinated by the monitoring

group with expertise in areas such as counter terrorism and border security.

The Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, has made some declarations about the UN and terrorism, some of those are:

- 11 September, 2001: Kofi Annan condemns terrorist attacks on United States.
- 14 September, 2001: UN donates at least \$25,000 of staff funds to New Yorkers in need. And urges to add to this initial contribution.

QUESTIONS: A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

- How can the shared information between the countries be increased?
- What measures must civilians employ in case of suspicion of terrorist in the area?
- How to avoid money laundering?

Links:

http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/documents/tech_assistance%20guidance.pdf

<http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/terrorist-groups.cfm>

<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/taliban-time-2001.html>

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pa/ra/al-qaida-sleeper-cells.htm>

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/7546355.stm

<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/taliban-time-2001.html>

<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/taliban-time-2002-2006.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_al-Qaeda_attacks

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Afghanistan

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/gulf/wahhabi.htm>

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/9126/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bush_Doctrine

<http://www.warlordsofghanistan.com/mullah-omar.php>

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/sgsm7956.doc.htm>

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/SGSM7948.doc.htm>

TOPIC B: TERRORIST GROUPS IN KASHMIR
(2002)

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Kashmir Conflict refers to the territorial dispute between India, Pakistan, China and the people of Kashmir; over Kashmir, a region located at the northeast of the Indian Subcontinent.

India claims all the old state Dogra of Jammu and Kashmir; right now it administrates approximately half of the region, including most of Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Siachen Glacier. The protest made by India is argued by Pakistan, who controls the third part of Kashmir, most of Azad Kashmir in the northern zones of Gilgit and Baltistan. The Kashmir region under control of the Chinese is known as Aksaj Chin; besides, China also controls the Trans-Karakoram space, also known as the Shaksam valley that was given away by Pakistan in 1963.

The official position of India is that Kashmir is in fact an "integral part" of India, while the official position of Pakistan is that Kashmir is a territory in dispute whose definite status can only be determined by the people of Kashmir.

India and Pakistan have fought in three wars for the territory of Kashmir in 1947, 1965 and 1999. India and China have fought once in 1962 for the control of Aksaj Chin, just like for the Indian northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh. India and Pakistan have also participated in some conflicts about Siachen glacier. From the decade of 1990, the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir

has been affected by the confrontation between the separatists of Kashmir, including the militants that India pleads are supported by Pakistan and the Pakistan Army, which has caused thousands of deaths.

Many insurgent militia groups have been classified as terrorist in the central Asia, highlighting that due to the conflict whether Kashmir should be a part of India or Pakistan, many groups have used terror and violent methods to try to unite Kashmir with Pakistan.

These insurgent militia groups also have a very strong religious influence; almost all of them have an Islamic religion like HUM, JEM and LT. Some of the active terrorist in Kashmir, were trained in the same madrasas or Muslim seminaries as Taliban and al-Qaeda; also others received military training at camps as Taliban ruled Afghanistan. So they have contact with al Qaeda. The leader of JEM traveled several times to meet with Osama bin Laden and the leader of HUM, to sign the declarations of holy war from al-Qaeda

HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM

Background:

- January, 1947: Elections take place for the legislative assembly of the state, with the leaders of the two most important political parties (the National Conference and the Muslim Conference) in prison. The National Conference boycotts the elections and the Muslim Conference in pro-pakistani wins the majority of spots.

- Spring, 1947: The protests against the politics imposed by the Maharajá turn into a rebellion against the dogra dominium in the Poonch district. The disturbance spreads to Mirpur and Muzaffarabad.
- July 19th, 1947: The Muslim Conference, the political party with the greatest support at that time, approves with unanimity a resolution in favor of the adhesion of the Pakistani state. A bit after, the “War Council” of the National Conference also meets and eight of all thirteen members vote in favor of the adhesion to Pakistan.
- August-October, 1947: Communal disturbs occur in the Jammu region. There are about 200.000 Muslims murdered and a great part of the rest of the population flees to Pakistan.
- August 15th, 1947: Independence and partition of the Britannic India. Jammu and Kashmir don't decide to what district they should join.
- October 3rd, 1947: Pro-Pakistani leaders from the districts Poonch, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad declare the independence of the dogra dominium and announce the formation of a provisional government “Azad Kashmir” in Rawalpandi, Pakistan.
- October 17th, 1947: The state forces of Patiala enter to Jammu and Kashmir to help the Maharajá in his campaign against the separatists.
- October 22nd, 1947: Pashtunes, from the Northeast Frontier province of Pakistan, supports the Pakistani army to invade Kashmir. The Maharajá of Kashmir asks for help for India.
- 1947/1948: The Indo-Pakistani War of 1947 starts, in which Indian troops enter Srinagar.
- 1965: Pakistan launches Operation Gibraltar that leads to the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.
- December 6th, 1971: Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, causing the separation from Bangladesh.
- 1972: The Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan agree to respect the cease-fire as a Control Line.
- April 13th, 1984: The Indian army takes the Siachen Glacier region in Kashmir.
- May, 1987: As a result of an agreement made by Rajiv Gandhi and Farooq Abdullah, the elections for the state assembly of Jammu and Kashmir are established shamelessly in favor of the National Conference, which implies an extended instability in the state.

- 1989: The armed militancy starts in Kashmir.
- January 20th, 1990: At least 50 demonstrators of Kashmir are murdered in cold blood by Indian military forces in Gawakadal Bridge in Srinagar, in an incident later known as the Massacre of Gawakadal.
- January 3rd, 1993: Indian military forces burn the main market in Sopore city and open fire against the people in that place, killing at least 55 persons in what is now known as the Massacre of Sopore.
- January 7th, 1998: Terrorists kill 23 civilians in Wandhama, a town near Ganderbal in Jammu and Kashmir. The victims, all of them from India, included 4 children, 9 women and 10 men. The attackers also burned a little Indian temple and blew up a house.
- May, 1999: The intrusion of terrorists supported by Pakistan in the Indian Kashmir gives foot to the Kargil War.
- March 20th, 2000: Murder of 35 sikhs for the militant group of Islamic terrorists Lashkar-e-Toiba, in what is called the Massacre of Chittisinghpura.
- July 14th-16th, 2001: The General Pervez Musharraf and Atal Behari Vajpayee meet to negotiate peace.
- October, 2001: The state assembly of Jammu and Kashmir in Srinagar is attacked.

Current Situation:

The Pakistani president and Army Chief General Pervez Musharraf, have promised to check infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir. All of the troops of India and Pakistan began to withdraw troops from the international border, and done so, negotiations began again.

Current terrorist groups:

Harakat ul-Ansar or HUA was formed in October 1993 when two political parties joined together. Their leader, Maulana Masood Azhar organized several attacks against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir in order to try to unite Kashmir with Pakistan; this group is funded by several donators from Saudi Arabia or from gulf or Islamic states. They are located in Muzaffarabad, Pakistan, yet their strokes occur in Kashmir.

Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM), the movement of the holy warriors, started during 1990, located in Muzaffarabad, Rawalpindi. Some recent activities include the hijacking of an Indian airplane in 1990. Their leader Fazlur Rehman Khalil, relinquished as an emir from HUM to his second in comand, Farooq Kashmiri in February 2000. Their goal is to unite Pakistan with India.

Jaish-e-Mohammed or JEM, also known as the army of Mohammed, a group started in February 2000, to unite Kashmir with Pakistan. It is based in Muzaffarabad and Peshawar. This

group claimed responsibility for a suicide attack on a legislative assembly building in Srinagar, but later denied it. Masood Azhar, The JEM leader was released in 1999 for an exchange of 155 hostages.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba(LT) or Army of the Righteous, first active in 1989, is based in Muridke, Led by Hafiz Muhammad. It has tried to unite Kashmir with Pakistan, The LT has claimed responsibility of numerous attacks during 2001 like the attack of a police station in Srinagar. This group collects donations from a Pakistani community in the Persian Gulf.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM

Indian Point Of View:

The Indian reinvindication of Kashmir is based in the agreement established between the Maharaja Hari Singh, the Prime Minister Sri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Lord Moutbatten, according to what it is said, the old kingdom of Jammu and Kashmir would turn into an integral part of the Indian Union through the Adhesion Tool. It also focuses in the claim of India by the ancient society, an ideology that implies that the region is not a factor in government of the main politics, and then so, considers that it is irrelevant in a frontier controversy.

Pakistan Point Of View:

Pakistan complains that the dispute of the region is based on the rejection of the Indian complains over Kashmir, especially in the Adhesion Tool. Pakistan insists that the Maharaja wasn't a popular leader and he was seen as a tyrant by most of the people of Kashmir. Pakistan also accuses India of hypocrisy, because it refused to recognize the adhesion of Junagadh to Pakistan and the independence of Hyderabad. The reason was that the two states had Indian majorities. Besides, since he fled from Kashmir

due to the invasion of Pakistan, Pakistan affirms that the Maharaja didn't have the authority to determine the future of Kashmir. Pakistan establishes that even if the Maharaja had some authority in the determination of the situation in Kashmir, he signed the Adhesion Tool under duress, and by that, invalidating the legality of his actions.

PAST UN ACTIONS

Some of the solutions that have been made or proposed in order to solve the conflict of terrorism in Kashmir that the delegates should discuss are:

The Secretary-General of the UN, Kofi Annan, has made some declarations about the UN and terrorism, some of those are:

- 31 December, 1999: Secretary-General feels relief that the hijacking of an Indian airline has finally ended, without more lost lives. Yet he condemns all acts of terrorism <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/1999/19991231.sgsm7273.doc.html>
- 11 September, 2001: Kofi Annan condemns terrorist attacks on United States. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/SGSM7948.doc.htm>
- 14 September, 2001: UN donates at least \$25,000 of staff funds to New Yorkers in need. And urges to add to this initial contribution. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/sgsm7956.doc.htm>
- 2 October, 2001: The Secretary-general condemns a terrorist suicide bombing that happened on October

first in the Srinagar in the Indian-controlled part of Kashmir. He also recalls the Security Council resolution 1373, the need to eradicate terrorism and the need of a political solution to the long standing dispute over Kashmir.
<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/sgsm7978.doc.htm>

The Security Council on its 4413th meeting adopts resolution 1377 in which it condemns all terrorist acts as they are the most threatening action against peace, invites that the resolution 1373 should be used through the CTC and finally calls all states to combat the scourge of all terrorism.

The Dixon plan: proposed by Owen Dixon, a high court Australian judge, representative for India and Pakistan under the UN, # assigns Ladakh to India, the northern areas and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir to Pakistan, and slit Jammu between the two with a plebiscite in the Kashmir valley.

This plan isn't much viable because the populations in Kashmir differs from the plan since Kashmir wont simply divide itself in two.

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

- How can the shared information between the countries be increased?
- How to avoid money laundering?
- Ways to reduce or avoid the damage done by future attacks?
- How to possess a better control of taxes?

LINKS:

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/9135/>

<http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/terrorist-groups.cfm>

<http://fas.org/irp/world/para/hua.htm>

<http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/terrorist-groups.cfm>

<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/para/hum.htm>

<http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/terrorist-groups.cfm>

<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/para/hum.htm>

<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/para/jem.htm>

<http://www.fas.org/irp/world/para/lashkar.htm>

<http://www.un.org/terrorism/sg-statements.asp>

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/633/01/PDF/N0163301.pdf?OpenElement>

http://kashmirwatch.com/showkwstudy.php?subaction=showfull&id=1180655377&archive=&start_from=&ucat=8&var0news=value0news