

Greetings Delegates,

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you to the Special Crisis Committee of Cambridge International School Model United Nations 2015. We promise you a very enriching debate that you would have never experienced before. This background guide has been drafted with the intention of providing you assistance as you prepare for the upcoming conference. Delegates should be well aware of the types of terrorism (which shall be discussed later on in this piece) and the current terrorist attacks.

As members of the Executive Board, we look forward to a committee that is enthralling and dynamic and gives rise to captivating and engrossing debate. We expect you to think out of the box and propose solutions to the problems that we face. With all this being said, we hope that all the members of the Special Crisis Committee will debate in a healthy fashion and strictly adhere to the rules of procedure which shall be explained in the committee itself.

We are always open to queries and can be contacted before the conference, Jaideep Singh (9915919977), Ananya Sharma (9815733992) or email at [jaideepsingh013@gmail.com](mailto:jaideepsingh013@gmail.com), [postboxananya@gmail.com](mailto:postboxananya@gmail.com)

All the best for the conference!

Jaideep Singh

Chairperson

Ananya Sharma

Vice Chairperson

## **Terrorism**

The definition of terrorism has proved controversial. Various legal systems and government agencies use different definitions of terrorism in their national legislation. Moreover, the international community has been slow to formulate a universally agreed, legally binding definition of this crime. These difficulties arise from the fact that the term "terrorism" is politically and emotionally charged. In this regard, Angus Martyn, briefing the Australian Parliament, stated, "The international community has never succeeded in developing an accepted comprehensive definition of terrorism." During the 1970s and 1980s, the United Nations attempts to define the term floundered mainly due to differences of opinion between various members about the use of violence in the context of conflicts over national liberation and self-determination. These divergences have made it impossible for the United Nations to conclude a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism that incorporates a single, all-encompassing, legally binding, criminal law definition of terrorism. The international community has adopted a series of sectoral conventions that define and criminalize various types of terrorist activities.

Since 1994, the United Nations General Assembly has repeatedly condemned terrorist acts using the following political description of terrorism: Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them

### **Types of Terrorism**

- **State Terrorism**

State terrorism is the systematic use of terror by a government in order to control its population. Not to be confused with state sponsored terrorism, where states sponsor terrorist groups, state terrorism is entirely carried out by the group holding power in a country and not a non-governmental organization. It is the original form of terrorism. The 1793 French Revolution and the thousands of executions that resulted are often cited as the first instance of state terrorism, though rulers have plausibly been using it for centuries to control their subjects.

- **Right Wing Terrorism**

This type of terrorism aims to combat liberal governments and preserve traditional social orders. Right Wing terrorism is commonly characterized by militias and gangs; many times these groups are racially motivated and aim to marginalize minorities within a state

- **Left Wing Terrorism**

These groups seek to overthrow capitalist democracies and establish socialist or communist governments in their place. They want to attack the established system in order to do away with class distinction. While these groups still exist they are not as prominent as they were during the Cold War

- **Pathological Terrorism**

This describes the use of terrorism by individuals who utilize such strategies for the sheer joy of terrorizing others. Pathological terrorists often operate alone rather in groups like the others on this list and often are not true 'terrorists' as they lack any well-defined political motive.

- **Issue Oriented Terrorism**

This type of terrorism is carried out for the purpose of advancing a specific issue. Commonly these issues are social in nature or deal with the environment. Here this definition is used to include environmental terrorism.

- **Narco-Terrorism**

This term originally refers to organizations that gain funds through the sale of drugs. It can also deal with the use of violence by those groups or gangs designed to make the sale of their drugs easier.

## **Crisis Update 1**

07:30hrs IST  
7 August, 2015

It has been reported that a plane with 239 passengers on board was traveling from the UAE to US and has been hijacked. The US government is unable to track the plane. However, sources indicate that the plane has been taken to somewhere near Pakistan.

At 13:00hrs IST, a group of 30 heavily armed terrorists attacked Elante Mall, Chandigarh. Two security guards, 3 policemen and 6 civilians have been killed. Sources have provided information that these terrorists have flags of "Russia" and "Pakistan" on their uniforms.