

PAPMUN2025



HISTORICAL EMERGENCY UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTERTERRORISM

DEAR DELEGATES,

My name is Diego Olivier Diaz, and I will be your President for this Modern United Nations.

It is with great honor and enthusiasm that I welcome you to the Historical Emergency United Nations Office for Counterterrorism conference, under the auspices of Modern United Nations 2025. This forum serves as a pivotal opportunity to discuss global security strategies, the role of international cooperation, and the challenges nations face in establishing cohesive and effective responses to threats.

As we convene in this esteemed gathering, we seek to analyze and understand the evolution of counterterrorism strategies, emphasizing the need for multilateralism, intelligence-sharing, and coordinated diplomatic and military actions. Through our discussions, we aim to evaluate past strategies, identify lessons learned, and explore their implications for contemporary and future global security frameworks.

This conference is not merely a reflection on past efforts but a call to action for the future. As emerging threats continue to challenge global peace and security, it is our collective responsibility to devise innovative strategies that uphold human rights, national sovereignty, and international stability. Your insights, expertise, and engagement in these discussions will be instrumental in shaping forward-thinking policies that foster sustainable and cooperative counterterrorism efforts worldwide.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each of you for your participation and dedication to this crucial discourse. Let us collaborate with an open mind, exchange knowledge with purpose, and work together toward a safer and more united world.

Welcome to the Historical Emergency United Nations Office for Counterterrorism conference. I eagerly anticipate the enriching discussions and groundbreaking solutions that will emerge from our collective efforts.

Sincerely,



DIEGO OLIVIER DIAZ

President of the committee

Terrorism is broadly defined as the deliberate use of violence or threats of violence by individuals, groups, or entities to instill fear, disrupt societal order, and achieve objectives that are often political, ideological, religious, or social in nature. This phenomenon is typically characterized by targeting civilians or non-combatants to maximize psychological impact and compel governments, organizations, or societies to act in accordance with the perpetrators' demands.

The act consists of

SEPTEMBER 5, 1972

The Munich Olympics Massacre of 1972 remains one of the most tragic and defining moments in the history of international terrorism. On September 5, 1972, amid the Summer Olympic Games hosted in Munich, West Germany, eight armed members of the Palestinian militant group Black September infiltrated the Olympic Village. At approximately 4:30 a.m., they forced their way into the residential quarters of the Israeli delegation at 31 Connollys're. This meticulously planned operation targeted the Israeli athletes, resulting in the immediate deaths of two members of the delegation: Moshe Weinberg, the wrestling coach, and Yossef Romano, a weightlifter, who resisted the attackers. Nine other members of the team were taken hostage.

The militants demanded the release of 234 Palestinian and Arab prisoners held in Israeli jails, as well as two prominent leaders of the German Red Army Faction, Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof. These demands were relayed to both the Israeli government and German authorities. Despite the intense international pressure and the high-profile nature of the event, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir firmly refused to negotiate or concede to the demands, adhering to Israel's long-standing policy of non-capitulation to terrorism. This refusal, while consistent with Israel's stance, further complicated the negotiations that unfolded throughout the day.

German officials attempted to manage the crisis, but their lack of preparation for such a sophisticated and high stakes act of terrorism became evident. The discussions with the hostage-takers led to an agreement to transport the militants and their hostages to Fürstenfeldbruck Airbase, under the pretense of providing a plane to take them to Cairo. However, the German government

had covertly planned an ambush at the airbase, where five police marksmen were positioned to neutralize the attackers. The plan was poorly coordinated and disastrously executed.

Upon arrival at the airbase in the evening of September 5, the situation rapidly deteriorated. The marksmen, inadequately trained for counterterrorism operations, were neither strategically positioned nor equipped with sufficient weaponry. When the militants realized they were being ambushed, they opened fire. Chaos ensued as German police and the terrorists exchanged gunfire. During the confrontation, one of the terrorists detonated a grenade inside a helicopter holding hostages, killing all those inside. The remaining hostages, confined in a second helicopter, were executed by gunfire from the militants. By the early hours of September 6, the standoff had concluded, leaving eleven Israeli athletes, five of the Black September militants, and one German police officer dead. Three of the militants were captured alive.

The Munich massacre profoundly impacted global security and counterterrorism policies. West Germany faced widespread criticism for its mismanagement of the crisis, particularly its inadequate planning and failure to foresee the complexities of such an operation. The tragedy underscored the vulnerabilities of international events, leading to significant changes in how global gatherings, such as the Olympic Games, were secured in the years that followed.

For Israel, the massacre marked not only a national tragedy but also a turning point in its approach to counterterrorism. The Israeli government launched Operation Wrath of God, a covert campaign aimed at tracking and eliminating individuals involved in the planning and execution of the attack. This operation reflected Israel's commitment to pursuing justice and ensuring accountability for acts of terrorism.

The Munich Olympics Massacre also brought the issue of state-sponsored and international terrorism to the forefront of global diplomatic discussions. It highlighted the need for coordinated international action to address terrorism and prevent similar tragedies. The massacre remains a somber reminder of the devastating human cost of political violence and the necessity of global cooperation in combating terrorism.

1988

Pan Am Flight 103 bombing (December 21):

A terrorist bombing destroyed Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 people on board and 11 on the ground. This attack was linked to Libyan agents and remains one of the deadliest aviation-related terrorist incidents in history.

Formation of Al-Qaeda:

Osama bin Laden and Abdullah Azzam officially established Al-Qaeda, a jihadist organization aiming to carry out global terror operations in the name of radical Islam. This marked the beginning of one of the most influential and dangerous terrorist networks.

End of the Iran-Iraq War:

The end of this war saw many non-state actors who had participated in regional conflicts, including militant groups like Hezbollah, shifting their focus to terrorism and political violence elsewhere.

1989

Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan (February 15):

The Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan led to a power vacuum, allowing the rise of various militant groups. The fighters (mujahideen) who had been supported by the U.S. and allies during the conflict laid the groundwork for future terrorist groups like the Taliban and Al-Qaeda.

Assassination of René Moawad (November 22):

The Lebanese president was assassinated in a car bombing in Beirut, reflecting the deep political and sectarian violence that continued to plague Lebanon during its civil war.

Attack on the Marine barracks in Colombia (December 6):

The Medellín Cartel, led by Pablo Escobar, bombed a government building housing security force, killing over 50 people. This marked an escalation in cartel-driven terror tactics.

1990

Rise of the Tamil Tigers (LTTE):

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka escalated their terrorist campaign, utilizing suicide bombings, assassinations, and guerrilla warfare tactics, including the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in subsequent years.

Tensions in the Gulf Region:

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait (August 2) sparked the Gulf War. The conflict saw increased global attention to terrorism, particularly state-sponsored activities linked to Iraq.

1991

Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi (May 21):

The LTTE assassinated India's former Prime Minister with a suicide bomber during a public rally in Tamil Nadu, killing him and 14 others. This marked one of the first high-profile assassinations using suicide bombing tactics.

End of the Lebanese Civil War:

The war officially ended, but Hezbollah and other factions retained significant military and political power, continuing to operate as influential actors in the region.

1992

Bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires (March 17):

A car bomb destroyed the Israeli Embassy in Argentina, killing 29 people and injuring over 200. The attack was attributed to Hezbollah, with alleged Iranian backing, highlighting the spread of Middle Eastern terrorism to Latin America.

Balkan conflicts and ethnic violence:

The disintegration of Yugoslavia and the subsequent wars led to widespread violence, including acts of ethnic cleansing and terrorism by various factions.

1995

Sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway (March 20):

The Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo carried out a sarin gas attack on five trains in the Tokyo subway, killing 13 people, injuring thousands, and causing widespread psychological impact. It was one of the first chemical weapon attacks in an urban setting.

Oklahoma City bombing (April 19):

Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols orchestrated a truck bombing on a federal building in Oklahoma City, USA, killing 168 people, including children, and injuring hundreds. This was the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history until the September 11 attacks in 2001.

1996

Hostage crisis in Lima, Peru (December 17):

The Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) took hundreds of people hostage during a reception at the Japanese ambassador's residence. The event lasted more than four months, ending with a military operation that freed the hostages.

Terrorism in Kashmir, India:

The conflict in Kashmir escalated during this period, with frequent terrorist attacks carried out by separatist groups supported by Pakistan, such as Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed.

1997

Luxor massacre (Egypt, November 17):

Terrorists linked to Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya killed 62 people, mostly foreign tourists, at the Temple of Hatshepsut in Luxor, Egypt. This attack severely impacted the country's tourism industry.

1998

U.S. embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania (August 7):

Al-Qaeda, led by Osama bin Laden, coordinated bombings targeting U.S. embassies in Nairobi (Kenya) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). These attacks killed over 200 people and injured thousands, establishing Al-Qaeda as a global threat.

FARC's large-scale attacks in Colombia:

During this period, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) intensified their attacks and kidnappings, solidifying their status as one of Latin America's most active insurgent groups.

1999

Apartment bombings in Russia (September):

A series of explosions in residential buildings in several Russian cities killed over 300 people. The Russian government blamed Chechen separatists, sparking the Second Chechen War. However, some theorists suggest these might have been false-flag operations.

Serbian militia collapse and NATO bombings:

During the Kosovo War, Albanian separatist groups (such as the Kosovo Liberation Army) carried out guerrilla attacks, while NATO bombed Yugoslavia in response to Serbian repression.