

# **HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

“September 11  
2001”



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**President:** Antonio Trujillo

**Moderator:** Pablo Mares

**Secretary:** Alejandra Perez



## Welcome Letter

### Dear Delegates:

It is with great enthusiasm and excitement that we warmly welcome you to the 5th edition of the Colegio Mexico Nuevo Model United Nations. In your chair, it is an honor to have you join us for a discussion at the Historical Security Council, a committee with a unique focus on the historical events and challenges that have shaped the world in the past.

The Historical Security Council offers a fascinating perspective on the conflicts, alliances and decisions that have defined our past and continue to impact our present. During this event, you will have the opportunity to relive pivotal moments in history, explore different diplomatic approaches and analyze the consequences of decisions made by past leaders.

The Historical Security Council's approach is twofold: first, to examine the historical events themselves, understanding the background, causes and consequences of past conflicts. Second, to assess how the actions (or inaction) of international actors at the time influenced global security and how those events have left a legacy that affects international relations to this day.

This committee offers participants the opportunity to immerse themselves in the past, assuming roles of political, diplomatic and military leaders of the time, and confronting the challenges and dilemmas these figures faced at the time. Through debate and negotiation, HSC delegates work together to recreate and, in some cases, reimagine how security issues were addressed in the past.

We are confident that the Historical Security Council will be a rewarding experience for all of you. Make the most of this opportunity to learn, collaborate and connect with other delegates who are passionate about history and diplomacy.

We look forward to personally welcoming you to the 5th edition of the Colegio Mexico Nuevo Model United Nations and witnessing the historically significant discussions that will emerge at the Historical Security Council!



# Committee introduction

## *Committee background*

### **Security council**

The United Nations Security Council is the principal body responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It was established in 1945 with the creation of the United Nations and has the authority to make binding decisions on a wide range of matters related to global security.

The Security Council is composed of 15 members, of which five are permanent members with veto power: the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom and France. The other ten members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

The main responsibilities of the Security Council include:

1. Maintenance of international peace and security: The Council monitors and assesses threats to world peace and takes action to prevent conflicts or resolve them peacefully.
2. Conflict resolution: The Council works to resolve conflicts around the world through mediation, diplomacy and the use of coercive instruments, such as economic sanctions or the deployment of peacekeeping forces.
3. Imposition of sanctions: When it deems it necessary, the Council can impose economic, diplomatic or military sanctions on countries or actors that pose a threat to international peace and security.
4. Authorization of the use of force: In serious situations where peace is endangered and all other measures have failed, the Council may authorize the use of military force as a last resort to maintain peace and security.

The Security Council's decisions are binding on all UN member states, and its work is central to addressing global security challenges and promoting international cooperation. However, the Council often faces challenges due to divisions among its permanent members and geopolitical complexities that influence its decision-making.



## ***Historical security council***

The Historical Security Council is a special committee in simulations of the United Nations (UN) or model UN conferences. Unlike the UN Security Council which focuses on contemporary issues, the Historical Security Council focuses on significant historical events and explores how decisions made in the past might have affected the course of history and international security.

In this committee, participants represent countries or key actors that were involved in the specific historical event under discussion. Through research and debate, delegates propose alternative strategies and resolutions that could have changed the outcome of that historical event. It is an opportunity to better understand history from multiple perspectives and to develop diplomatic and analytical skills.

## ***Security council faculties***

**Maintaining international peace and security:** The Council has the authority to make decisions on how to respond to threats to peace, ranging from dispatching UN peacekeeping forces to authorizing the use of military force.

**Investigate situations that may endanger international peace and security:** The Council can investigate any situation that threatens peace. It can send fact-finding missions or request information from member states.

**Establish peacekeeping operations:** The Security Council may authorize the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces to maintain peace and security in post-conflict situations.

**Combating terrorism:** The Security Council has adopted a series of resolutions on combating terrorism

## **Discussion Points**

**.- The causes and consequences of the September 11 attacks:** Reasons behind the attacks, motivations of the perpetrators, and the repercussions on international politics.

**.- The international response to September 11:** Global responses, including military operations in Afghanistan. Effectiveness of responses on human rights, national sovereignty and international relations.

**.- The impact on national security policies:** How the attacks changed security policies in the world also in terms of aviation.



**.- The fight against international terrorism:** Strategies to combat international terrorism, cooperation and intelligence sharing.

**.- The impact on global security perceptions:** How the attack changed global security perceptions and emerging threats, including concerns about transnational terrorism, religious extremism, and cybersecurity.

## **Member States**

1. United States of America
2. Saudi Arabia
3. Indonesia
4. Irán
5. Pakistan
6. Egypt
7. Turkey
8. Bangladesh
9. China
10. Russia
11. France
12. México
13. Spain
14. Qatar
15. India
16. Nigeria
17. Argelia
18. Irak
19. Israel
20. Serbia
21. Canadá



## **Topic**

### **"The September 11, 2001 Attacks: Global Security Measures and the Legacy of the Twin Towers"**

#### **Introduction**

Terrorism is a complex phenomenon that has existed throughout history and has evolved over time. Acts of terrorism involve the carrying out of violent acts with the aim of provoking a state of terror in the population or in certain individuals. These acts are often motivated by political, ideological, or strategic considerations, and are carried out by groups of individuals against other groups or against the state.

According to the United Nations General Assembly, terrorism is defined as "criminal acts designed or planned to provoke a state of terror in the general population, a group of persons or certain persons, which are unjustifiable in all circumstances, whatever they may be" .

Some of the deadliest terrorist operations in recent times, such as the September 11 attacks, the London Underground bombings in 2005, the attacks in Mumbai in 2008 and the bombings in Bali in 2002, were planned and executed by small, secret groups, made up of close friends, family members and other strong social networks.

The twin tower, officially known as the World Trade Center (WTC), were two iconic skyscrapers that were located in Lower Manhattan, New York City. Constructed between 1966 and 1973, these towers were symbol of economic value and architectural innovation. Designed by the architect Minoru Yamasaki, the towers quickly became landmarks for the habitants of New York City and for all the US.

On the morning of September 11, 2001, 19 members of the extremist group al-Qaeda hijacked four airplanes, precipitating the infamous attacks. Osama bin Laden, the leader of al-Qaeda, harbored naive beliefs about the United States, believing it to be weak. This belief, fostered in the years leading up to the attacks, culminated in the deliberate crashing of two planes into the twin towers, resulting in the collapse of both towers within hours and claiming approximately 3,000 lives, along with causing extensive damage to the surrounding area. Abu Walid al-Masri, an associate of bin Laden, provided insight into bin Laden's growing



conviction about America's perceived weakness during his time in Afghanistan in the 1980s and '90s.

This act of terrorism was a turning point in world history, as it had a significant impact on international politics and the way the fight against terrorism is conducted. After the attacks, the U.S. launched a war on terror and conducted military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The President of that time George W. Bush announced the war against Afghanistan, with the aim of removing from power the Taliban, who gave refuge to Al Qaeda, the perpetrators of the attacks. Within weeks, the U.S. led multinational force was formed to oust the Taliban from power. In addition, the U.S. implemented stricter security measures at airports and in the country as a whole. New security agencies and departments, such as the Department of Homeland Security, were established to coordinate security efforts and prevent future terrorist attacks. Thorough investigations were also carried out to identify and capture those responsible for the attacks. The 9/11 Commission was established to investigate the events and security lapses that allowed the attacks to occur.

## **Historical Background**

The antecedents of terrorism go back to different eras of history. For example, in the first century, the Zealots emerged, a Jewish movement opposed to Roman rule, and among them was the fearsome sect of the Sicarii, who carried out terrorist acts against the Roman legionaries.

The terrorism has manifested itself throughout history in different forms and contexts. There is no specific date on which terrorism can be said to have been created, as it has existed at different times and places.

But modern terrorism first appeared during the French Revolution, when the Jacobin government led by Robespierre implemented a regime of terror, carrying out summary executions to intimidate and subdue the population. Since then, numerous States have been accused of committing terrorist activities, even being considered terrorist States. However, the concept of terrorism has evolved over time and has been associated with different ideologies and movements, such as anarchism and nationalism.

On the morning of September 11, 2001, 19 members of the extremist group al-Qaeda hijacked four airplanes, precipitating the infamous attacks. Osama bin Laden, the leader of al-Qaeda, harbored naive beliefs about the United States, believing it to be weak. This belief, fostered in the years leading up to the attacks, culminated in the deliberate crashing of two planes into the twin towers, resulting in the collapse of both towers within hours and claiming approximately 3,000 lives, along with causing extensive damage to the surrounding area. Abu Walid al-Masri, an associate of bin Laden, provided insight into bin Laden's growing





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On September 11, 2001, groups of attackers boarded four domestic aircraft at three East Coast airports, and soon after takeoff they disabled the crews, some of whom may have been stabbed with box cutters the hijackers were secreting. The hijackers then took control of the aircraft, all large and bound for the West Coast with full loads of fuel. At 8:46 AM the first plane, American Airlines flight 11, which had originated from Boston, was piloted into the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. Most observers construed this initially to be an accident involving a small commuter plane. The second plane, United Airlines flight 175, also from Boston, struck the south tower 17 minutes later. At this point there was no doubt that the United States was under attack. Each structure was badly damaged by the impact and erupted into flames. Office workers who were trapped above the points of impact in some cases leapt to their deaths rather than face the infernos now raging inside the towers. The third plane, American Airlines flight 77, taking off from Dulles Airport near Washington, D.C., struck the southwest side of the Pentagon (just outside the city) at 9:37 AM, touching off a fire in that section of the structure. Minutes later the Federal Aviation Authority ordered a nationwide ground stop, and within the next hour (at 10:03 AM) the fourth aircraft, United Airlines flight 93 from Newark, New Jersey, crashed near Shanksville in the Pennsylvania countryside after its passengers—informed of events via cellular phone—attempted to overpower their assailants.

At 9:59 AM the World Trade Center's heavily damaged south tower collapsed, and the north tower fell 29 minutes later. Clouds of smoke and debris quickly filled the streets of Lower Manhattan. Office workers and residents ran in panic as they tried to outpace the billowing debris clouds. A number of other buildings adjacent to the twin towers suffered serious damage, and several subsequently fell. Fires at the World Trade Center site smoldered for more than three months.

Rescue operations began almost immediately as the country and the world sought to come to grips with the enormity of the losses. Nearly 3,000 people had perished: some 2,750 people in New York, 184 at the Pentagon, and 40 in Pennsylvania; all 19 terrorists also died. Included in the total in New York City were more than 400 police officers and firefighters, who lost their lives after rushing to the scene and into the towers.

### **United Nations Actions**

The United Nations has taken a number of actions in relation to terrorism since 11 September 2001. The United Nations Security Council has adopted a number of resolutions on counter-terrorism, such as resolution 1373, which sets out criteria for assessing the observance of States' obligations and cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

The United Nations General Assembly has developed thirteen sectoral conventions on counter-terrorism since 1963, the most recent of which is the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.



In 2005, the Security Council adopted resolution 1624, which requires States to criminalize and suppress incitement to commit terrorist acts.

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) is responsible for providing support to member States in the fight against terrorism. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCST) promotes international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and supports the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy is reviewed by the General Assembly every two years and is constantly evolving to be in line with the priorities of Member States in the fight against terrorism.

### **Current relevance**

Today, the world continues to be influenced by these events, which have led to significant changes not only for the U.S. but also in many other countries and increasing in areas like security measures and the fight against terrorism globally.

New policies and strategies were implemented to prevent future attacks and protect citizens. This includes the creation of security agencies and the adoption of stricter anti-terrorism laws.

Also the people became more aware of the possibility of terrorist attacks, and stricter security measures were implemented at airports, government buildings, and other public places. These attacks led the U.S. to make an international coalition to combat terrorism, which resulted in the invasion of Afghanistan and then Iraq, these had significant consequences on global geopolitics.

### **Guiding Questions**

- What were the immediate causes and consequences of the 9/11 attacks?
- How did the attacks impact international relations and global security?
- What measures have been taken by the international community to prevent future terrorist attacks?
- What role did the intelligence agencies play in the time before the attacks? How could their efforts be improved to better prevent these incidents?
- What efforts have been made to bring the perpetrators of the attacks to justice? How effective have these efforts been?
- How did the attacks affect civilians' lives, their liberties and human rights in the aftermath?



- What steps can be taken to promote interfaith understanding and combat religious extremism in order to prevent future acts of terrorism?
- How can countries work together to enhance intelligence sharing and cooperation to prevent terrorist attacks?

## **Delegations**

### **1. United States of America**

The United States had an indirect role in the September 11, 2001 attacks as they were carried out by 19 terrorists affiliated with Al-Qaeda, an Islamic extremist organization. The terrorists hijacked commercial airliners and used them as weapons to attack targets on U.S. soil, including the Twin Towers in New York and the Pentagon in Virginia. In response, the United States declared a "war on terrorism" and launched military operations in Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban regime, which protected Al-Qaeda.

### **2. Saudi Arabia**

In December 2002, a joint Senate-House intelligence committee published its findings on the horrendous 9/11 terrorist attacks, which included evidence of possible links between the government of Saudi Arabia and some of the 15 Saudis involved in the bombings of the Pentagon and Twin Towers that cost nearly 3,000 American lives.

For the past fifteen years, the issue of a possible Saudi connection to Al Qaeda, the terrorist group behind 9/11, has been a festering sore in the side of the relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia that never seems to heal. U.S. courts have contributed to keeping it inflamed by alternately ruling in favor of and against the relentless campaign by 9/11 families for these courts to hold the Saudi government and its charitable organizations accountable by lifting their sovereign immunity. There is now a bill in Congress to do just that, and on May 17th...

### **3. Indonesia**

Indonesia had an indirect role in the September 11, 2001, however, Indonesia has faced its own threat of Islamic terrorism in the past and has experienced attacks perpetrated by extremist groups within its territory. While these groups may have ideological links to Al-Qaeda or other terrorist organizations, there is no direct evidence linking them to the September 11 attacks in the United States.



#### **4. Irán**

It might be a hollow victory but it's a victory nonetheless for relatives of victims of the Sept. 11 terror attacks. A federal judge in New York on Tuesday ordered Iran to pay billions of dollars to parents, spouses, siblings and children of more than 1,000 9/11 victims, court documents obtained by ABC News show.

The default judgment issued by Judge George B. Daniels finds the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran are liable for the deaths of 1,008 people whose families sued.

#### **5. Pakistan**

There is no direct evidence that Pakistan was involved in the September 11, 2001 attacks. However, the country has been accused of historical links to terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. After the attacks, Pakistan became a U.S. ally in the fight against terrorism, assisting in the capture of terrorist leaders and the dismantling of extremist cells. However, concerns persist about the role of some elements within the Pakistani government in covertly supporting terrorists.

#### **6. Egypt**

For many Americans, Saudi Arabia is the country most closely linked to the September 11, 2001, attacks on New York City and Washington, DC, and for good reason. Osama bin Laden, then al-Qaeda's leader, was a Saudi national and hailed from one of the country's most prominent families. Of the nineteen young men who carried out the hijackings, fifteen were from Saudi Arabia. Yet, attention on the roles of Saudis obscures the prominence of Egyptians in the 9/11 plot and in transnational extremism more broadly.

#### **7. Turkey**

None of the terrorists were Turkish nationals, nor is there evidence to suggest direct Turkish involvement in the planning or execution of the attacks. After 9/11, Turkey expressed solidarity with the United States and joined the international community in condemning terrorism. The country has worked with the United States and other allied countries in the fight against terrorism, including security cooperation and the implementation of anti-terrorism measures.

#### **8. Bangladesh**

After September 11, Bangladesh strongly condemned the terrorist attacks and expressed solidarity with the United States and other affected nations. The country has been an ally in the fight against terrorism and has collaborated with the international community in implementing anti-terrorism measures.



## **9. China**

In addition to expressing condemnation of the terrorist attacks and solidarity with the United States, China has also played an important role in international cooperation against terrorism in the post-September 11, 2001 period. This includes: Participation in international bodies. Security cooperation. Supporting regional stability and Combating violent extremism.

## **10. Russia**

The Russian response to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001, was one of solidarity and condemnation of terrorism. Russian President Vladimir Putin was among the first world leaders to offer his condolences to the American people and express support for the United States in the wake of the attacks. Russia declared September 12, 2001, as a national day of mourning and observed a moment of silence to honor the victims.

## **11. France**

France reacted with shock and solidarity to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001. French President Jacques Chirac immediately expressed sympathy and support for the United States, declaring France's solidarity with the American people. France observed a national moment of silence on September 14, 2001, to honor the victims of the attacks.

## **12. Mexico**

Mexico responded to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001, with shock, sympathy, and solidarity towards the United States. Mexican President Vicente Fox expressed condolences and support for the American people in the aftermath of the attacks. The Mexican government declared a national day of mourning on September 12, 2001, to honor the victims of the tragedy.

## **13. Spain**

Spain reacted with shock and solidarity to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001. Spanish leaders, including then-Prime Minister José María Aznar, expressed condolences and support for the United States in the wake of the attacks. Spain observed a national day of mourning on September 14, 2001, to honor the victims.

In addition to offering condolences, Spain pledged support for the United States in the fight against terrorism. It participated in international efforts to combat terrorism, including contributing troops to the NATO-led mission in Afghanistan, which was launched in response to the 9/11 attacks.

## **14. India**

India reacted with shock and solidarity to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001. Indian leaders, including then-Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, condemned the attacks and expressed condolences to the United States. India observed a national day of mourning to honor the victims of the tragedy.



Given India's own experiences with terrorism, including attacks perpetrated by groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed, the Indian government strongly condemned the use of violence and terrorism as a means to achieve political goals. India reiterated its commitment to the global fight against terrorism and offered support to the United States in its efforts to combat terrorism.

### **15.Qatar**

Qatar reacted to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001, with shock and condemnation of terrorism. The Qatari government, led by then-Emir Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, swiftly expressed condolences to the United States and condemned the attacks as acts of terrorism against innocent civilians.

### **16.Nigeria**

Nigeria, like many other countries, reacted with shock and condemnation to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001. The Nigerian government, led by then-President Olusegun Obasanjo, swiftly expressed condolences to the United States and strongly denounced the attacks as acts of terrorism against innocent civilians.

In solidarity with the United States and the victims of the attacks, Nigeria observed a national day of mourning. Additionally, Nigeria reiterated its commitment to the global fight against terrorism and pledged support for international efforts to combat extremist ideologies and terrorist organizations.

### **17.Algeria**

Algeria, like many countries around the world, reacted with shock and condemnation to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001. The Algerian government, led by then-President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, swiftly expressed condolences to the United States and strongly denounced the attacks as acts of terrorism against innocent civilians.

### **18.Irak**

Iraq's reaction to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001, was complex. The Iraqi government, led by Saddam Hussein at the time, initially condemned the attacks but later attempted to exploit the situation to its advantage.

While Iraq officially condemned the attacks, it also sought to capitalize on the subsequent War on Terror launched by the United States. Saddam Hussein's regime attempted to portray itself as a bulwark against Islamic extremism, despite its own history of human rights abuses and support for terrorist organizations.

### **19.Israel**

Israel reacted to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001, with shock, sympathy, and solidarity towards the United States. The Israeli government, led by Prime Minister Ariel



Sharon at the time, immediately expressed condolences and support for the American people in the aftermath of the attacks. Israel observed a national day of mourning to honor the victims.

Given Israel's own experiences with terrorism, the Israeli government understood the gravity of the situation and the need for a unified response against terrorism. Israel pledged support for the United States in its efforts to combat terrorism and offered assistance in various forms, including intelligence sharing and expertise in counterterrorism measures.

## **20.Serbia**

Serbia's response to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001, was one of shock and condemnation of terrorism. The Serbian government, led by President Milan Milutinović at the time, swiftly expressed condolences to the United States and denounced the attacks as acts of terrorism against innocent civilians.

In solidarity with the United States and the victims of the attacks, Serbia observed a national day of mourning. Additionally, Serbia reiterated its commitment to the global fight against terrorism and pledged support for international efforts to combat extremist ideologies and terrorist organizations.

## **21.Canada**

Canada reacted with shock, sympathy, and solidarity to the Twin Towers attack on September 11, 2001. Canadian Prime Minister at the time, Jean Chrétien, immediately expressed condolences to the United States and condemned the attacks as acts of terrorism against innocent civilians.

Canada's response included measures such as enhancing security cooperation with the United States, providing assistance to those affected by the attacks, and participating in international efforts to combat terrorism. Overall, Canada's response underscored the strong bonds between Canada and the United States and the shared commitment to promoting peace and security globally.



WE REMIND YOU THAT WE ARE RELIVING PIVOTAL MOMENTS IN HISTORY THAT HAVE SHAPED THE WORLD WE LIVE IN TODAY. EVERY WORD, EVERY ACTION YOU TAKE AS DELEGATES IN THIS ROOM WILL HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS AND THE WAY THIS CHAPTER WILL BE REMEMBERED IN THE FUTURE.

IT IS VITAL THAT YOU IMMERSE YOURSELVES IN THE MINDSET AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ERA WE ARE REPRESENTING. LET US MAINTAIN RESPECT FOR THE COMPLEXITIES AND NUANCES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS AS YOU WORK TOGETHER TO FIND SOLUTIONS THAT REFLECT THE SPIRIT AND CONDITIONS OF THAT PARTICULAR TIME.

MAY YOUR DELIBERATION BE MARKED BY A COMMITMENT TO HISTORICAL TRUTH, EMPATHY FOR THE ACTORS INVOLVED, AND A GENUINE DESIRE TO FIND SOLUTIONS THAT HONOR THE LEGACY OF THOSE WHO FACED THESE CHALLENGES IN THE PAST.

WE WISH YOU ALL AN EDUCATIONAL AND ENRICHING EXPERIENCE DURING THIS 5TH EDITION OF COLEGIO MÉXICO NUEVO'S MODEL UNITED NATIONS.

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