Committee: Security Council

Issue: Establishing a global response framework against terrorism and violent extremism

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Position: Deputy President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

I am Apostolos Refanidis, and I feel honoured to serve as the Deputy-President of the 9th ATSMUN Security Council. I congratulate each of you on your appointment to the Security Council. Model United Nations (MUN) provides a unique opportunity to address pressing global issues and develop communication and collaboration skills.

Your objective is to enhance global security and combat terrorism and violent extremism. These challenges transcend borders and demand coordinated efforts. The study guide accompanying this committee's topic offers valuable historical context and resources to support your research on these critical issues.

Throughout this conference, I encourage you to actively engage in discussions and negotiations, fostering a spirit of cooperation and understanding. MUN not only deepens your understanding of real-world problems but also cultivates important skills such as critical thinking, diplomacy, and public speaking.

I am here to assist you in any way I can. Please do not hesitate to reach out to me at ap.refanidis@outlook.com if you face any challenge during your preparations. Let us work together to make a meaningful impact and contribute to a safer world. I am thrilled to be a part of this journey with all of you and look forward to November.

Sincerely,

Apostolos Refanidis

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism and violent extremism pose a continuing challenge to international peace and security in today's interconnected world. This document will provide a general overview of the pressing issue in hand: the need for a global response framework. The prevalence of terrorism and violent extremism highlights the transnational nature of this threat. Countries around the world need to work together to address its multifaceted nature. Such efforts need to transcend borders, ideologies, and cultural differences.

Throughout history, acts of terrorism and extremist ideologies have manifested themselves in different forms in different regions, often for political, religious, or ideological reasons. From the late 19th and early 20th century anarchist movements to the rise of Islamist extremist groups after the Cold War, terrorism has evolved in response to geopolitical and ideological shifts. The attacks of September 11, 2001, was a turning point which highlighted the global reach and devastating impact of modern terrorism.

Subsequent developments, such as the emergence of transnational extremist networks and the use of online platforms for radicalization, have further complicated the situation. Understanding this historical context is crucial to developing effective strategies and building a comprehensive global response framework to combat terrorism and violent extremism today.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Terrorism

"The calculated use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population and thereby to bring about a particular political objective." [1]

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[1] "Terrorism." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1 Sept. 2023, https://www.britannica.com/topic/terrorism.

Collective Security

Collective security may be defined as a plan for maintaining peace through an organization of sovereign states, whose members pledge themselves to defend each other against attacks. [2]

War on Terror

The Global War on Terror is an international, American-led military campaign launched following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. [3]

Terrorist Organization

A terrorist organization is an organization which advocates the doing of a terrorist act if it directly or indirectly, counsels, promotes, encourages, or urges the doing of a terrorist act, gives instruction on the doing of a terrorist act or directly praises the doing of a terrorist act, where there is a substantial risk that this praise might lead someone to engage in a terrorist act. [4]

Violent Extremism

"The FBI defines violent extremism as the 'encouraging, condoning, justifying, or supporting the commission of a violent act to achieve political, ideological, religious, social, or economic goals.'"[5]

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[2] "Collective Security." *www.americanforeignrelations.com*, www.americanforeignrelations.com/A-D/Collective-Security.html.

[3] National Archives. "Global War on Terror | George W. Bush Library." *www.georgewbushlibrary.gov*, 3 Jan. 2003, www.georgewbushlibrary.gov/research/topic-guides/global-war-terror.

[4] "Terrorist Organisations." *Attorney-General's Department*, www.ag.gov.au/national-security/australias-counter-terrorism-laws/terrorist-organisations.

[5] KKIENERM. "Counter-Terrorism Module 2 Key Issues: Radicalization & Violent Extremism." *UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*, https://www.unodc.org/e4j/zh/terrorism/module-2/key-issues/radicalization-violent-extremism.html.

Propaganda by the deed

Propaganda by the deed is specific political action meant to be exemplary to others and serve as a catalyst for revolution. It is primarily associated with acts of violence perpetrated by proponents of insurrectionary anarchism in the late 19th and early 20th century, including bombings and assassinations aimed at the ruling class, but also had non-violent applications. [6]

State Sponsored Terrorism

"State sponsored terrorism is the pursuit of social, economic, political, religious and psychological change by a government, often through a nongovernmental organization."[7]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Early traces of terrorist tactics

In detail, terrorism can be defined as criminal acts, including those against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious injury, or the taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, to intimidate a population or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act. Terrorism as a word has been used to describe these actions since the 19th century, although it is important to note that actions like this have been used to achieve political gains way before the first mention of the word terrorism. Instances of organizations using this kind of tactic to achieve their ends can be traced all the way back to the 1 century AD there have been. For example, the Sicarii Zealots was a Jewish

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[6] "Propaganda of the Deed." *The Anarchist Library*, theanarchistlibrary.org/category/topic/propaganda-of-the-deed.

[7] McFayden, Elgie. *Global Implications of State Sponsored Terrorism*. 1528198, 25 Sept. 2009. *Social Science Research Network*, https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1528198.

organization that opposed Roman occupation of Judea and used assassinations to drive out the Romans and their sympathizes.

Formalization of the term and early terrorist groups

The first time the word "terrorism" was used was by the French philosopher François-Noël Babeuf, when he wanted to describe the French Revolutionary Government of the Jacobin Club, an era that now historians call "The Reign of Terror".[8] Although, the context in which Babeuf used the word terrorism is not the same as today. Babeuf was describing the use of terror tactics by the government to suppress dissidents. On the other hand, contemporary discussion on terrorism revolves around the exact opposite, namely an organized group of people that use terror tactics to force a government to pursue a certain action or inaction.

Early terrorist groups, in the way they are viewed today, started forming around the mid nineteenth century. Those groups used organized violence as a means to destabilize society enough so that they could achieve their political goals, usually by exploiting the chaos they created to spark a revolution. This tactic was then referred to as "propaganda by the deed".

Nineteenth century terrorism was used by anarchist movements around Europe, as a result of the fact that most terrorist organizations of that era adhered to anarchist ideology. One of the most notable was the Russian Narodnaya Volya, a revolutionary socialist group that mainly used political assassinations in an effort to overthrow the Tsarist system. Narodnaya Volya was one of the movements which applied the tenets of "propaganda by the deed". Its goal was to overthrow the tsar and his aristocracy. It was formed primarily by young socialists and intellectuals that all believed in the effectiveness of terrorism. The movement formed during a period of extreme poverty. Even though the tsar had tried to implement some reform, the

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[8] Kellner, Douglas. "9/11, Spectacles of Terror, and Media Manipulation." *Critical Discourse Studies*, vol. 1, no. 1, Apr. 2004, pp. 41–64, www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1740590410001674515, https://doi.org/10.1080/1740590410001674515.

attempt failed, and the young socialist intelligentsia organized themselves in this organization in order to bring upon socialism in Russia. The organization was organized like a secret society with very strict central leadership. They made use of new technology like dynamite and started assassinating what they called the "oppressors of the people". Even though they were heavily persecuted by the Secret Police of the Empire, in the end, they managed to assassinate Czar Alexander II himself with the use of dynamite. At the end, the organization faded away due to their inability to gain public support, primarily because of the tactics they used. However, most of its later members later joined the Russian communist revolution.

The World Wars and Post-War Evolution of Terrorism

A plethora of revolutionary organizations across Europe and the Americas adopted assassination tactics, up until one of the most consequential events of contemporary history, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist, who belonged in the nationalist organization "Young Bosnia", which was formed after the Austro-Hungarian Empire annexed Bosnia and sought to end it. This assassination set in motion a series of events which led to the outbreak of the Great War.

The two world wars of the twentieth century witnessed the utilization of industrialized and indiscriminate methods of warfare. These destructive approaches left a lasting impact on the mindset of post-war revolutionary terrorists, who subsequently adopted unconventional weapons and tactics, including urban guerrilla warfare. The World Wars changed how war is fought, with new technology and tactics being introduced and subsequently employed. This change in warfare changed terrorism too. The important observation to be made is that terrorism evolves alongside war, meaning that those two are connected. In the present-day world, the presence of indiscriminate weaponry among terrorists remains a recurring concern, but it is not only that. As warfare throughout the Cold War evolved, so did terrorism. Another example would be the adoption of the Viet Cong tactics by the Taliban, which proved successful both times. The Viet Cong were a guerrilla military force fighting

against South Vietnam and the helping American forces during the Vietnam War. The Viet Cong used unseemly tactics, taking advantage of their physical surroundings and their knowledge of the area they were fighting in to combat the enemy forces. This type of warfare has now been deemed as guerrilla and can be observed within the ranks of the Taliban (see Terrorism in the 21st century).

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia

One great example of post-war terrorist organizations is the Revolutionary Armed forces of Columbia (FARC). The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) emerged in 1964 as the military branch of the Colombian Communist Party (PCC). The group gained prominence as the largest rebel organization in Colombia, drawing support from rural areas and amassing around 10,000 armed fighters alongside numerous sympathizers.[9]

FARC's ideology revolves around the pursuit of wealth redistribution, aiming to shift resources from the affluent to the impoverished. They have strongly opposed the influence exerted by multinational corporations and foreign governments, particularly the United States, on Colombia's affairs. Employing a range of terrorist tactics, FARC has conducted bombings, assassinations, hijackings, and armed assaults targeting political and economic entities within the country. Additionally, they have engaged in the kidnapping of foreigners for ransom, often resulting in executions. The group has generated significant revenue by engaging in drug trafficking and levying taxes on the narcotics trade.

FARC has received support from other paramilitary organizations and sympathetic governments, with the Cuban government led by Fidel Castro being one such example. In 1985, as part of a ceasefire agreement, FARC, and other left-wing groups, including the PCC, formed the political party known as the Patriotic Union

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[9] "FARC." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com/topic/FARC.

(UP). The UP participated in elections starting from 1986, garnering substantial votes. However, the subsequent years witnessed a wave of violence orchestrated by right-wing paramilitary groups, leading to the assassination of thousands of UP members, including three of its presidential candidates. Numerous UP leaders were forced into exile, ultimately causing the party's near-disappearance by 2002 due to the political turmoil and bloodshed it endured.

Terrorism in the 21st century

In the 21st century, terrorism remains an unresolved issue. It would be logical to assume that international cooperation would become easier and global issues would be addressed and ultimately solved after the end of the Cold War. That is not the case though. It is true that, after the Cold War ended, international cooperation became more common, but terrorism did not wane. Today a plethora of terrorist organizations still operate. Usual motives such as ideological extremism and religious fanaticism are still in the core of those movements; the methods in which they operate have changed. A great example is the Taliban.

The Taliban, a militant Islamist group founded in the early 1990s, gained international attention in the late 20th century for its extreme ideologies and violent actions. Like many older terrorist groups from the 20th century, the core motives and ideology of the Taliban are rooted in religious extremism and a strict interpretation of Islamic law. Their goal has been to establish a fundamentalist Islamic state in Afghanistan and, at times, beyond its borders. The Taliban's ideological motivations are driven by a desire to resist foreign influence and control over Muslim lands, viewing themselves as defenders of their faith and culture against Western decadence and interference. However, the tactics employed by the Taliban have evolved significantly from those used by older terrorist groups. During the 20th century, traditional terrorist groups often relied on isolated attacks, hijackings, and kidnappings to gain media attention and instil fear in their adversaries. The Taliban, on the other hand, has demonstrated a sophisticated understanding of modern

communication tools and technology, leveraging social media, the internet, and global networks to spread their message, recruit followers, and plan operations.

Furthermore, while older terrorist groups often aimed to overthrow governments and create territorial control, the Taliban has shown a capacity for holding and governing territories. Their tactics have shifted from solely conducting guerrilla warfare and terrorist attacks to engaging in asymmetric warfare, seizing, and holding territories, and enforcing their harsh interpretation of Islamic law in areas under their control. The Taliban's ability to adapt to modern technology, their evolving tactics, and their territorial ambitions set them apart from some of the older terrorist groups of the 20th century. Despite the changes in approach, the underlying ideological motives persist, making the fight against terrorism in the 21st century an ongoing and complex challenge for the international community.

It is important to note that the United States (US) inadvertently contributed to the funding of the Taliban in the past. During the Soviet-Afghan War in the 1980s, the US provided financial and military support to various Afghan resistance groups, including factions that would later form the Taliban. At the time, these groups were seen as allies in the fight against Soviet forces. However, after the Soviet withdrawal, the power dynamics in Afghanistan shifted, and some of these groups, including the Taliban, used the resources and training provided by the US to advance their own agenda, which later resulted in their rise to power in the country. This unintended consequence highlights the complexities and long-term repercussions of providing support to insurgent groups in conflict zones.

Figure 1: Afghan Taliban militants and villagers attend a gathering as they celebrate the peace deal and their victory in the Afghan conflict on US in Afghanistan on March 2, 2020.[10]

Conclusion

In conclusion, the historical development of terrorism unveils its enduring presence and the adaptability of those who employ it. From ancient resistance movements to modern-day extremist organizations, terrorism has evolved alongside changing political landscapes and technological advancements. The utilization of terror tactics to instill fear, provoke societal upheaval, and achieve ideological or political objectives remains a persistent challenge faced by governments and societies

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[10] "Debacle in Afghanistan: Likely Taliban Victory Signals the Collapse of American Empire." Salon, 28 July 2021, www.salon.com/2021/07/28/debacle-in-afghanistan-taliban-victory/. Accessed 5 Aug. 2023.

worldwide. Understanding the historical context and evolving nature of terrorism is crucial for formulating effective strategies to counter this complex phenomenon, promoting peace, stability, and the protection of innocent lives.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Pakistan has faced significant challenges concerning terrorism and extremism. It has been a victim of domestic and cross-border terrorism. While the country has cooperated with the international community in combating terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda and the Afghan Taliban, there have also been concerns about Pakistan's alleged support or sponsorship of certain militant groups. Accusations of providing safe havens and backing for extremist elements have strained diplomatic relations and raised questions about the country's commitment to eradicating terrorism comprehensively.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation has been a key actor in the fight against terrorism. Particularly noteworthy is the way they handled with the Chechen terrorist threat within Russian borders, using a variety of security measures and military operations to vanquish extremist organizations and bring calm back to the area. The United States and its Western Allies have also benefited greatly from Russia's aid in the war against terrorism in Afghanistan. In order to help the nation's counterterrorism activities, this partnership included the exchange of vital intelligence and the provision of logistical support. Despite geopolitical tensions, Russia has shown a readiness to collaborate on some parts of the global war against terrorism through its efforts to tackling terrorist threats.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has been actively engaged in counterterrorism initiatives and has made tremendous progress in dealing with the danger of terrorism both domestically and internationally. With certain individuals engaging in extremist activities and joining terrorist organizations abroad, the nation has previously experienced

difficulties. To effectively combat terrorism, Saudi Arabia has nonetheless put in place strict security measures, intelligence collaboration, and counter-radicalization activities. The decrease in domestic terrorist events can be attributed to the government's dedication to supporting moderate Islam and combating extremist ideas. Additionally, Saudi Arabia has aggressively taken part in regional and global counterterrorism initiatives, collaborating closely with other countries to dismantle terrorist networks and finance.

United States of America (US)

The worldwide war against terrorism has been led by the US. The US evoked the War on Terror after the events of 9/11, concentrating on destroying terrorist networks and averting other strikes. The nation has participated in military operations against terrorist organizations including Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other places. In addition to military operations, the United States has countered terrorism and obstructed financial and recruiting routes through intelligence, law enforcement, and diplomatic initiatives. The strategy has not, however, been without criticism, raising questions about civil rights, impressions abroad, and long-term effectiveness. For the United States and the rest of the world, combating terrorism continues to be a difficult and constant issue.

Islamic State (ISIS)

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, also known as ISIS, has been one of the deadliest and most infamous terrorist groups in recent years. It was established in 2014, and since then has drawn attention due to its brutal ideology, geographical growth, and horrible deeds, including mass murder, beheadings, and the use of social media for recruiting and propaganda. ISIS formerly had strong geographical authority over broad portions of Iraq and Syria, but coordinated actions by multinational coalitions and local troops have greatly reduced its influence there. With remnants still active in the area and occasionally launching assaults, the organization poses a concern. Fighting ISIS' ideology and dealing with the sources of extremism remain significant obstacles in the continuing war against terrorism.
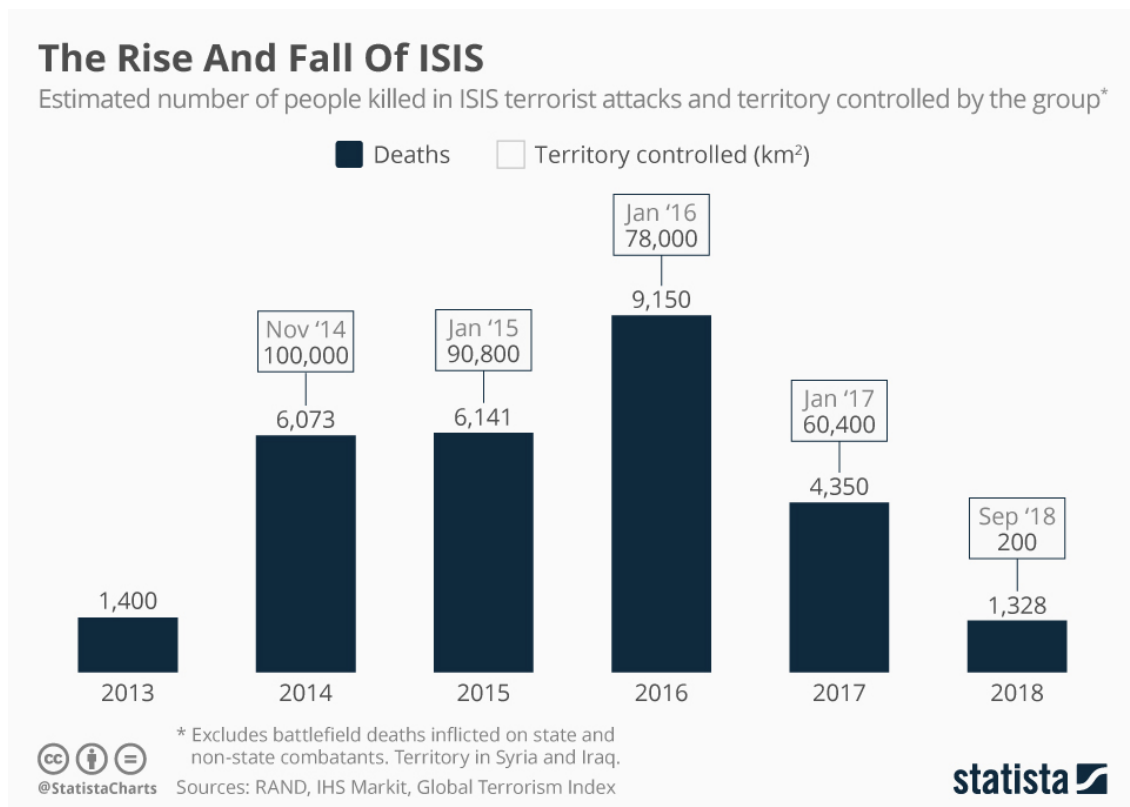
Figure 2: The estimated number of people killed in ISIS terrorist attacks and territory controlled by the group.[11]

Al-Qaeda

Osama bin Laden established the terrorist group Al-Qaeda in the late 1980s. The organization, which is recognized for its extreme ideology, has carried out several well-known attacks, including the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001. Al-Qaeda's first goals were to build Islamic nations and expel Western influence from Muslim countries. But as time went on, it morphed into a decentralized network, with linked organizations functioning in different places. Even though the United States and its allies have made major attempts to eliminate Al-Qaeda's leadership and

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[11] McCarthy, Niall. "Infographic: The Rise and Fall of ISIS." Statista Infographics, 10 Dec. 2019, www.statista.com/chart/20255/the-rise-and-fall-of-isis/.

stop its operations, the organization continues to be resilient and presents persistent difficulties for counterterrorism and global security initiatives.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The military alliance known as NATO was established in 1949 with the main goals of providing collective defense and fostering stability among its member nations. It was created during the Cold War to confront the threat the Soviet Union presented. The focus of NATO has changed throughout time to include a variety of security issues, such as terrorism, regional conflicts, and cyber threats. NATO has contributed to global security and stability by playing a significant role in several military operations and peacekeeping missions.

United Nations Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT)

The UN's counterterrorism activities are coordinated by the UNOCT, which was founded in 2017. It aims to improve coherence and cooperation in tackling terrorism's various problems. The main objectives of the UNOCT are to assist member states in putting the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy into practice, to stop the funding of terrorism and the abuse of technology, and to offer technical support and capacity-building. It seeks to address the underlying factors that contribute to terrorism and create international alliances by fostering communication and collaboration. The UNOCT's vital role in terrorism prevention contributes to increased international cooperation and efficacy in fending off this complex and constantly changing danger, enhancing global security and stability.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	EVENT
1794	The word terrorism is first used to describe the Jacobin government by the French philosopher François-Noël Babeuf.

17 March 1858	The first terrorist group is founded in Ireland, called the Irish Republican Brotherhood.
28 June 1914	Franz Ferdinand is assassinated in Bosnia by a Serbian Nationalist, member of the Young Bosnia organization.
24 December 1979	The USSR invades Afghanistan. As a reaction to the invasion, the USA government would fund Islamic terrorist organizations, like the Taliban to fight the Soviets. This was the birth of most Islamic terrorist groups
4 September 1999	The Moscow apartment bombing took place. They were perpetrated by Chechen Terrorists and were the primary reason for the Chechen Wars
11 September 2001	The attack on the World Trade Centre takes place, perpetrated by Al-Qaeda. This would be a turning point for the United States' foreign policy and their stance on terrorism on a global scale.
14 September 2001	George W. Bush initiated the "War on Terror". This "war" is still going on and resulted in military operations in 5 countries
15th August 2021	The Taliban take control of Afghanistan after the departure of American troops.

**Figure 3: President George W. Bush addresses the United Nations General
Assembly in New York City, September 23, 2002, regarding the dangers of Saddam
Hussein's regime and its refusal to disarm.[12]**

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

There have been multiple attempts to solve the issue of terrorism and
eradicate terrorist organizations worldwide. These attempts differ; some are global,
and might also involve the UN itself, whereas others are regional. They also differ
towards their approach; some are more direct and make use of force and military
power, and some others are less forceful and revolve around intelligence gathering
and warfare. Usually, the more globalised the effort is, the more intelligence based it

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[12] National Archives. "Global War on Terror | George W. Bush Library." www.georgewbushlibrary.gov,
3 Jan. 2003, www.georgewbushlibrary.gov/research/topic-guides/global-war-terror.

is, and on the contrary, militarised solutions are usually agreements between a handful of nations, and not the entire international community.

United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

One significant milestone in the fight against terrorism was the establishment of the CTC in 2001. Under the UN's aegis, the CTC aimed to enhance global counterterrorism efforts by promoting the adoption of comprehensive measures by member states. The CTC engaged in capacity-building initiatives, conducted regular assessments of national counterterrorism capabilities, and encouraged the implementation of international legal instruments related to counterterrorism.

The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units

Intelligence-sharing mechanisms have been vital in strengthening the global response against terrorism. International collaboration in gathering and exchanging intelligence has enabled countries to identify and neutralize threats more effectively. Platforms like the Egmont Group, a network of financial intelligence units, have been crucial in fostering international collaboration to identify and stop shady financial activity that is associated with terrorist groups. The Egmont Group, which has members from more than 160 nations, acts as a platform for exchanging vital financial intelligence and knowledge to fight money laundering, terrorism funding, and other financial crimes. These financial intelligence groups work together to trace the flow of money, detect questionable transactions, and freeze terrorist assets. By doing so, they cut off the vital financing sources for terrorist operations. The Egmont Group contributes considerably to the worldwide battle against terrorism by enhancing efforts to demolish terrorist networks globally and promoting best practices in combatting illegal financial activity.

Global Counterterrorism Forums

Regionally, coalitions such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and the European Union's (EU) Counter-Terrorism Coordinator have fostered joint efforts in addressing terrorism-specific challenges. These alliances have considerably increased the efficacy of counterterrorism measures by combining resources, knowledge, and best practices. Members' national financial intelligence agencies work

together in real time, exchanging vital data on ominous financial activities and trends related to terrorism funding. Authorities can quickly identify and stop illicit money transfers thanks to this prompt sharing of knowledge, preventing money from reaching terrorist organizations. Additionally, these alliances support training and capacity-building initiatives, enabling member nations to improve their financial intelligence skills and keep up with new dangers and trends. The synergy created by these partnerships guarantees a more coordinated and all-encompassing strategy for combatting terrorist funding on a worldwide level.

Anti-Terrorist Legislation

Although not all solutions consist of sending troops and secret services abroad to fight the organizations. Some solutions can be implemented at home too. Anti-terrorism legislation has been implemented in most developed countries. In the United States, a series of significant anti-terrorism laws have been enacted over the years. The USA PATRIOT Act, passed in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks, granted expanded powers to law enforcement agencies, allowing for enhanced surveillance and intelligence gathering to detect and prevent terrorist activities. Additionally, the National Security Agency (NSA) has been entrusted with monitoring communications and online activities to identify potential threats to national security.

Russia, too, has implemented stringent anti-terrorism laws to safeguard its citizens and maintain internal stability. The Federal Law on Counteracting Terrorism empowers authorities to take preventive measures, conduct surveillance, and detain suspects associated with terrorist activities. The legislation allows for the establishment of special security zones in response to security threats, granting the government increased control over affected regions.

In recent years, China has also taken significant steps to address the menace of terrorism within its borders and across its borders. The country has adopted stringent anti-terrorism laws and measures, such as the Counter-Terrorism Law enacted in 2015. This legislation empowers Chinese authorities to combat terrorist

activities, crack down on extremist ideologies, and enhance domestic security. Moreover, China has actively collaborated with other countries and international organizations in intelligence sharing and joint counterterrorism efforts.

While the adoption of these anti-terrorism laws aims to safeguard public safety, concerns have been raised about potential encroachments on civil liberties and privacy. Balancing the imperatives of security with respect for individual rights remains an ongoing challenge.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Terrorism cannot be resolved in one way, or with one method. Neither can it be eliminated completely. Nonetheless, there are multiple ways to diminish its influence. Those can be divided into two categories.

The direct ones are self-explanatory. They are those that consist of military power. Those can be military operations, or even full-scale invasions, like the War on Terror for example. The indirect methods are more peaceful and omit bloodshed. Those might consist of intelligence sharing between agencies for subsequent arrests of suspected individuals, others might make use of surveillance technology to spy in suspected terrorists in order to harvest information and prevent terrorist strikes. Furthermore, some indirect methods do not even affront the organizations themselves, instead focusing on raising public awareness, taking measures to deradicalize the population, and raising penalties for terrorist crimes. Methods like these do not fight the terrorists themselves but ensure that they are not supported by the public. These solutions effectively try to demotivate people from joining terrorists, and thus, can be called pre-emptive methods.

Those are the main solutions to terrorism. Countries must choose their approach towards the issue, but at the same time they must be careful to always respect human rights in the process. Surveillance can help national secret services to fight terrorism, but at the same time, it can infringe on one's right to privacy. Conducting military operations in a country to fight a terrorist organization will surely weaken it, but it will also have civilian casualties, with the war in Afghanistan being an

example of such. Raising penalties and imposing high sentences for suspected terrorists will surely reduce the number of free terrorists but can also lead to wrongful conviction in an attempt to reduce threats.

In conclusion, the fight against terrorism is a complex and multifaceted endeavor that requires a careful balance between direct and indirect methods. All these parameters must be taken into consideration when a country creates its own anti-terrorism policy. There is no one-size-fits-all solution, and different countries may choose varying approaches based on their unique circumstances and values.

FURTHER READING

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