

ACIBADEM

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



**THE GLOBAL WAR ON
TERRORISM**

STUDY GUIDE

LEVENT UZAY ÖZEL
ÖMER EKMEL KARA
CANSU CİVAN

Table of Contents

- **Letter from the Secretary General**
- **Letter from the Under-Secretary General**
- **Introduction to the Period**
 - Geopolitical Landscape of the Period
 - History of Radical Islamic Terrorism
 - United States' History with Terrorism
- **9/11 Attacks**
 - Motives of the Attacks
 - Planning and Execution of the Attacks
 - Aftermath of the Attacks
 - Immediate Domestic Reactions
 - Immediate International Reactions
- **NATO Involvement**
 - What is NATO?
 - NATO's Capabilities
 - Article 5
- **Real Measures Taken**
 - Invocation of Article 5
 - Operation Enduring Freedom
 - Creation of I.S.A.F
- **References**

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Distinguished participants and my future family members,

I, as the Presidents of Acıbadem University Model United Nations Club and Acıbadem University Model United Nations Conference 2020, would like to welcome you all to the very first session of ACUMUN which will be held on 17-20 January 2020. It is more than an honor for me to be able to lead such a precious and professional team under the umbrella of newly-established ACUMUNC as, with its unprecedented campus and well-qualified members, it will be one of the most important entities in MUN community.

In this conference, we prepared highly special committees with very specific procedures which are gathered from not only United Nations bodies but also other governmental bodies. Before stating several details upon our committees, I would like to proudly mention Midnight Crisis system which was simulated by me and my crisis team for the first time in Turkey and spread throughout other conferences. Since our first application of this unique procedure in HPALMUN, we have been supervising the ways to implement it in a better way and hopefully, you will have the chance to experience it. Starting from our committees, we have SOCHUM from our previous conference as being the most demanded committee within our application process. Our committees are all in Harvard Rules of Procedure so you can really experience a high-level academic quality even if it is commonly suggested to beginners and intermediate delegates. What is more, we have expert committee on child rights which is a common and remarkable subject lately, considering latest news upon numerous violations. Apart from them, we have security-based committees with cabinets, councils, secret FBI missions, futuristic councils and of course, world wars. Although it is really hard to define every single of them as having complicated Rules of Procedures, you should believe me on that it will not even resemble to any of your previous experiences. Operations will be more detailed, this simulation would not be separated from its real version, so please check the real functions of your committees before coming to our conference. One more difference from your other experiences, -if you have experienced my crisis committees before when I was an USG, you would definitely know this- you will be experiencing really intense crisis committee with significant number of updates and outcomes of your actions. You will be in need of tackling every single issue detailedly and also simultaneously with other issues. It might seem like it will be hard, yes but, you will be enjoying the themes very much that you would not like to leave this conference on 20th January.

Apart from the context of the committees, whole committees will be directed in accordance to Harvard Rules of Procedure which is more delegate-centered version that allows the members of the committees to firstly discuss the content of possible resolutions and than write it jointly. Other crisis committees would have several additional procedures that are specific to committee structure. Summing up, we are preparing a conference with the best academic and organizational quality. We will have numerous surprises for you within the conference process.

Do not forget, we are Acıbadem, it is your place, it is where we unite the worlds.

I am really excited to see you all in the Conference.

Yours sincerely,
Korhan KARADENİZ
President of ACUMUNC and ACUMUN 20'

LETTER FROM THE UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL

Most esteemed delegates of the Committee on the Global War on Terrorism, honorable guests, advisors and observers, I'd like to welcome you to ACUMUN 2020. I'd also like to thank our Secretary General Korhan Karadeniz for this exciting committee he assigned me with and congratulate him on a well conducted preparation period as well as the successful and impressive conference he will no doubt achieve.

Me and my highly distinguished Academic Assistants, Mr. Ömer Ekmel Kara and Mrs. Cansu Civan have worked hard and with great passion to bring to you this exciting and rather unusual take on a situation cabinet/committee. While we did take a lot of liberties as opposed to the real proceedings, we believe this was for the best as the delegates will be able to have a larger impact and play bigger roles in a more confined timeline than their counterparts in the real World. Moving in this direction will help the participants in many ways including being able to use their imagination and lobbying skills to a higher degree and they'll learn to communicate with the academic team like they have never done before. And as said before, in this endeavor we believed to put liberty over absolute reality, but that obviously doesn't mean that we will disregard reality at all, we will merely sideline it at times for the greater enjoyment of the committee as a whole.

As for us as the academic team of this committee; I have been attending MUN conferences since I began my university education at Bahçeşehir University, 3 years ago. My first academic experience was as an Academic Assistant at BAUMUN19 in a crisis cabinet. I then continued to attend several other conferences as an Academic Assistant and became an Under-Secretary General for the first time at ECOMUN19, where me and my two other Under Secretaries General wrote and directed two separate crisis cabinets at the same time. Writing crisis cabinets and situational committees has since become my specialty. Me and Ekmel first met at a BAUMUN meeting and after his short career in organization we both knew he was way more suited to the academic side of things. His knowledge about the political climate of the World and his work ethic are unquestionable and his never-ending ideas helped us craft this committee to perfection. Cansu and I first met at HASMUN19, but we became close friends a bit after that. I already knew when we became friends that she would one day become one of the premiere academic team members of the MUN community and I was extremely glad to become her first Under Secretary General. Her constant search for new information and incredibly eager attitude makes her an amazing Academic Assistant.

Therefore, with this exciting committee courtesy of our Secretary General Korhan Karadeniz and this incredible academic team, I believe that we will give you an impressive and also quite dramatic four days. Please note that the information we're providing you here also contains events and reactions that happened in an extensive period after the 9/11 Attacks. Our Committee will begin only two days after the attacks have happened and therefore most of this information wouldn't be available to your real counterparts, so it should only be considered as guidelines rather than real information

that you'd have at the exact moment. The academic team will provide you with more information throughout the course of the committee and the rules of procedure will be explained in detail later.

Levent Uzay Özel

Under Secretary General

INTRODUCTION TO THE PERIOD

Geopolitical Landscape of the Period:

According to The US National Intelligence Council on the Changing Geopolitical Landscape (Population Council), 2001 was the peak of US Unipolarity, as after the fall of the Soviet Union, United States of America was left as the sole superpower in the World for a period of time. However, US popularity isn't the highest it has been as large parts of the Muslim world, especially the Middle Eastern nations believe that the US is bent on regional domination, while Asian and European nations believe that the US is bent on economic and social domination. The council also states that various countries around the world, especially Muslim ones might take a more violent approach in the near future due to the US being increasingly involved in the Middle East.

The report also highlights that the US will likely not stay as the sole superpower for long and points to emerging economies and countries such as the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China as possible contenders in the next 2 to 3 decades. While India is also seen as a potential power on the rise that could rival these countries, they are not expected to be on the same level of incline as the two previously mentioned countries. Some other countries, including Brazil and Japan are seen by the council as potential regional powers, with the council believing that Japan might try to move towards a change in constitution to be a larger military power in the face of a rising China and an unpredictable North Korea. There is also reason to believe that Brazil can become one of the largest economies in the World and rival the US in a war of influence in South America.

History of Radical Islamic Terrorism:

The history of modern terrorism as we know it today, actually began with secular and nationalistic groups rather than religious ones. The first instances of modern terrorism began with Palestinian radical Marxist-Leninist groups moving away from classic guerilla warfare against Israel and moving to urban terrorism. Conducting hijackings, bombings and shootings inside populated areas against civilian targets. After the Six Day War and the failure of Arabic nationalism, previously secular and nationalistic groups started turning into radical religious groups as Islamist regimes like Saudi Arabia started supporting them financially. And with the Islamic Revolution in Iran, there were further grounds for financial and popular support for these Anti-Semitic, Anti-Western, Radical Islamist groups. (Moore)

1979 was a big turning point in Islamic terrorism as the Soviet-Afghan War began and several different Islamic groups declared Jihad against the invading Soviets. This would result in Arabs and Muslims from all over the World traveling to Afghanistan to join these groups in their struggle. This war also gave birth to local insurgencies elsewhere. Chechens in the Soviet Union, Turkmens and other Muslims in China and several other minority groups started erupting, most of these groups were backed by either Saudi Arabia or Iran depending on their sects. Around this period Hezbollah became

the most well known and the most dangerous Radical Islamic Terrorist group in the region as well as in the World. Supported by Iran and Syria, Hezbollah became the pioneers of the suicide bombing attacks. Iraq was also heavily involved with supporting some of these terrorist groups, mostly against Israel. (Moore)

With the end of the Soviet-Afghan War and later the dissolution of the Soviet Union, insurgencies in the Caucasus' boiled over into full blown wars as the newly organized Russian Federation struggled to keep order in these territories. Ex-Soviet countries started supplying weapons to insurgent groups to generate revenue for their fledgling economies and the terrorist groups began to get their hands-on higher tech and more dangerous equipment. After the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the country never fully recovered and essentially became the worlds largest terrorist training hub. The Taliban government encouraged the training of Chechen, Pakistani, Arab and any other Islamic fighters in their country to fight against the West. Afghanistan also gave birth to perhaps the most well-known terrorist group of all time, the Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda's intentions were to be the biggest mujahideen network in the World and they would show their intent with several attacks on U.S and other NATO countries troops and bases throughout the 90's. (Moore)

United States' History with Terrorism:

United States' history with modern terrorism goes back to the early 1900's. During these years and for most of the century, the terrorist attacks that were perpetrated in or against the US came from Racist, Radical Nationalist and sometimes Communist groups. Until the emergence of Islamic Terrorism in the 70's, the biggest civil threats in the US were groups like Ku Klux Klan, who took part in hundreds to thousands of kidnappings, assassination attempts, arson and etc. these attacks were mainly directed towards African-Americans, however the Klan also targeted white politicians who supported equal rights at times as well. The Klan wasn't the only racist terrorist group however and there were other Caucasian terrorist groups and also African-American terrorist groups. None however were as prevalent as the Klan. There were also many radical nationalist groups like Puerto Rican nationalist groups, the Jewish Defense League, Croatian Nationalists and more. After the 70's began, some lone-wolf radical-Islamist attacks did occur in the US, but none drew much attention until the 1983 Hezbollah attack on US Marines in Beirut. 241 US military personnel died in the attack and the US public opinion started to turn in favor of tackling Islamic terrorism. Al-Qaeda's synchronized attacks on US embassies and bombing of US military personnel in Middle Eastern countries were further reasons for the US government to go after the group. The final nail in the coffin before the September 11 attacks was the bombing of the United States Navy Guided Missile Destroyer USS Cole in Yemen. Some other Anti-Semitic lone wolf or small group attacks happened until September 11, but none were taken too seriously.

9/11 ATTACKS

Motives of the Attacks:

On the morning of 11 September 2001, a coordinated series of terrorist attacks were launched against the USA using four hijacked passenger jet airliners (the events subsequently became known as September 11, or 9/11). September 11, 2001, treated as a decisive point in the formation of world order. In a videotape released in October 2001, responsibility for the attacks was claimed by Osama bin Laden, head of the al-Qaeda organization, who praised his followers as the "Vanguards of Islam". It changed everything about terrorism, and it took a global dimension because it convinced many people that terrorism had been reborn in a new and dangerous form, leading some to conclude that it became the principal threat to international peace and security. Undoubtedly these attacks have some motives. (Heywood)

To begin with, there are three interrelated motivations. These are 'Support of Israel by the USA', 'Presence of US Military in Saudi Arabia' and 'Sanctions imposed against Iraq'. Firstly in 1948, President Harry Truman recognized the new Jewish State. Since this time, all the leaders of the United States have expressed their support for the State of Israel, and the people of both countries have continually promoted and developed their shared values and interests. The unique and special relationship between Israel and the United States is multifaceted and strong. Since 1948, Many dynamics have occurred in the Middle East. Such as Arab-Israeli wars, series of military conflicts between Israeli and various Arab forces, most notably in 1948–49, 1956, 1967, 1973, 1982. Most notably in 1967, the USA stood behind with Israeli government in 'Six Days War' since then USA presence in the Middle East continues. Consequently, the presence of the United States disturbed the Arab countries as well as terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda. (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica)

Secondly, after a while Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979, Osama Bin Laden (leader of Al-Qaeda) viewed the invasion as an act of aggression against Islam and started to work to raise funds for the resistance. During 1990 Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of Kuwait. Arab powers such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt were alarmed, and they invoked on the USA and other Western nations to intervene. UNSC gathered and they informed Iraqi government; Saddam opposed the UNSC's demands to withdraw from Kuwait and in 1991, Persian Gulf War began with the massive USA led air offensive. (Operation: Desert Storm) On February 28, USA declared a cease-fire for Iraq, resistance completely collapsed. After the 1991 Gulf War, the US maintained a presence of 5.000 troops in Saudi Arabia in advance. Since the holiest sites in Islam (Mecca and Medina) are in Saudi Arabia, many Muslims were upset at the permanent US presence and thus the arrangement of new jihadi groups have also emerged since the 1990s, the most important one is undoubtedly Al-Qaeda which have given expression to a particularly militant form of Islamism. For these groups, a commitment to Islam takes the form of Jihad carried out especially against USA and Israel (the Jewish-Christian crusaders) which seeks to remove Western influence from the Arab world in general

from Saudi Arabia in particular. Al-Qaeda began to formulate an agenda against the threat of US dominance in the Muslim world. Al-Qaeda started to work with other radical groups and praised other groups attacks on Americans including the 1993 Bombing of the World Trade Center in New York. Following years Al-Qaeda enlarged its population and plans. Bin Laden's main goal was to draw the US into a wide-ranging war that would subvert the current world order in the Muslim world and establish a single Islamic state under his control even so in 1998, Al-Qaeda ordered an operation which is larger than any other previous operations. Al-Qaeda bombed simultaneously US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, Dar es Salaam and Tanzania, as a result, they killed 224 people. The US struck back by launching cruise missiles at sites believed to be Bin Laden's bases in Afghanistan. In 2000, Al-Qaeda bombed the USS Cole, an American warship, harbored in Yemen and killed 17 sailors. Al-Qaeda was still looking for a greater chance to attack the USA and consequently they planned the September 11 Attacks. (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica)

Thirdly, sanctions against Iraq provoked them for planning the attacks. The UNSC imposed comprehensive economic sanctions against Iraq on August 1990, just after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait too, among other things, hinder the progress of its most lethal arms programs, including those for the development of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. When the coalition war had ousted Iraq from Kuwait the following year, UNSC didn't lift the sanctions to keep in place as leverage to press for Iraqi disarmament and other goals. The US and UK governments always made it clear that they would block any lifting or serious reforming of sanctions as long as Saddam Hussein remained in power. (Global Policy Forum) In 1998 Al-Qaeda released a fatwa which identifies the Iraq sanctions as a reason to kill Americans. (Public Broadcasting Service) Taking everything into consideration, Al-Qaeda had mapped out the 9/11 attacks slowly and indiscriminately. It is a well-prepared plan that has many dynamics and results. It marked a dramatic shift in global security, signaling the end of a period.

Execution and Planning of the Attacks:

Al-Qaeda's origins date back to 1979 when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Bin Laden and his followers viewed the invasion as an act of aggression against Islam and started working on organizing Arab mujahideen however the turning point for Bin Laden's attention toward the USA was the Iraqi invasion in Kuwait. Therefore, he released two fatwas declaring a holy war against the USA (1996 and 1998); in those fatwas, he charged the USA, among other things of looting the natural resources of the Muslim world, occupying Arabian Peninsula including the holy sites of Islam and supporting governments servile to US interest in the Middle East. (Kuwait, Jordan and Egypt). Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was the first person who presented the September 11 plot to Bin Laden in 1996 in Afghanistan. In the first version of the plan, Sheikh Mohammed envisioned a hijacking of 20 planes on both the East and West coast. Osama bin Laden finally agreed to plan an attack on sites in the USA, using suicide bombers and planes. Bin Laden designated Sheikh Mohammed as the head of Al-Qaeda's 'military committee'. He provided operational support, such as selecting targets and helping arrange travel for the hijackers. In 2000, Al-Qaeda agents moved to the USA to learn how to fly planes and prepare for the attacks. In July 2001, preparations for the attacks were more or less

finalized. When three weeks were left to the attacks, the targets were assigned to four teams; The United States Capitol/ White House was called 'The Faculty of Law', The Pentagon was dubbed 'The Faculty of Fine Arts', Mohammed Atta (Head hijacker of the attacks) codenamed the World Trade Center 'The Faculty of Town Planning'. (The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States)

On the morning of September 11, there were four designated flights; firstly, American Airways Flight 11 (Boston to Los Angeles, 07.59) was the plane that Mohammad Atta and other four hijackers boarded, on 08.25, Flight 11 was hijacked by Atta and his fellow hijackers. They turned the route to the south immediately towards New York. Mohammad Atta communicates with passengers, he used the phrase 'We have some planes:' by using cockpit radio. At 8:46 American 11 crashed into the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. 39 people all on board, along with an unknown number of people in the building were killed. Secondly, American Airlines Flight 77 (Washington to Los Angeles, 08.20) was the plane that hijacker Hani Hanjour and four other hijackers boarded. The hijacking began between 8:51 and 8:54. At 8:54, the aircraft deviated from its assigned course, turning south. At 9:37, American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon, travelling at approximately 530 miles per hour. 61 people all on board, as well as many civilian and military personnel in the building, were killed. Thirdly, United States Airlines Flight 175 (Boston to Los Angeles, 08.14) was the plane that hijacker pilot Marwan al Shehhi and four other hijackers boarded. The hijackers attacked sometime between 8:42 and 8:46. At 8:58, the flight took a heading toward New York City. At 9:03:11, United Airlines Flight 175 struck the South Tower of the World Trade Center. 51 people all on board, along with an unknown number of people in the tower, were killed. Finally, United Airlines Flight 93 (Newark to San Francisco, 08.42) was the plane that hijacker Ziad Jarrah and three other hijackers boarded. Around 9:00, the FAA, American, and United were facing the staggering realization of apparent multiple hijackings. At 9:03, they would see another aircraft strike the World Trade Center. The hijackers attacked at 9:28. While travelling 35,000 feet above eastern Ohio, United 93 suddenly dropped 700 feet. At 9:32, a hijacker, probably Jarrah, attempted to make the following announcement to the passengers of Flight 93: "Ladies and Gentlemen: Here the captain, please sit down keep remaining sitting. We have a bomb on board. So, sit." With the sounds of the passenger counterattack continuing, the aircraft ploughed into an empty field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, at 580 miles per hour, about 20 minutes' flying time from Washington, D.C.⁸⁹ Jarrah's objective was to crash his airliner into symbols of the American Republic, the Capitol or the White House. He was defeated by the alerted, unarmed passengers of United 93. (The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States)

Undoubtedly, these attacks had catastrophic results not only in the USA but the whole world. It convinced many people that terrorism had been regenerated a new and dangerous way. 9/11 demonstrated how fragile national borders had become in a technological age. If the world's greatest power could be dealt such a devastating blow to its largest city and its national capital, what chance did other states have? Further, the 'external' threat, in this case, came not from another state, but from

a terrorist organization, and one, moreover, that operated more like a global network rather than a nationally-based organization. The emergence of new security challenges and especially transnational terrorism re-emphasized the core role of the state in protecting its citizens from external attack. Instead of becoming progressively less important, 9/11 attacks gave the state a renewed significance. (Heywood)

Aftermath of the Attacks:

September 11, 2001 is the day the world changed. The attacks of 9/11 had an important impact on the global world order since it convinced the world that terrorism has changed its dynamics and became more dangerous than ever. The USA was shocked by the attacks since it had never seen a major attack which is designed to instill panic and fear before. It led many Americans to question their country's invulnerability, safety and security because Al-Qaeda ventured to hit the USA's financial and military centers from thousands of miles away. It also marked a dramatic shift in global security; signaling the end of a period during which globalization and the cessation of superpower rivalry appeared to have been associated with diminishing prosperity for international conflict. (Heywood) 9/11 demonstrated how fragile national borders had become in a technological age. If the world's greatest power could be dealt such a devastating blow to its largest city and its national capital, what chance did other states have? In particular, the advent of a globalized world appeared to underline the vital importance of 'national' security rather than 'global' security. The emergence of new security challenges re-emphasized the core of the state in protecting its citizens from external attack. 9/11 gave the state a renewed significance. 9/11, in other words, may demonstrate that state-based power is alive and kicking. The USA has suffered from attacks, it is a fact that cannot be ignored; even so, it responded to the attacks as unified more than ever and systemically. (Heywood)

Firstly, its economy was harmed in a non-negligible way. New York has suffered from this tragic event most compared to other states and regions on a national and international level. New York became the greatest victim of the crisis. Since it hosts the World Trade Center, New York's most visible landmark. The destruction of the World Trade Center and nearby infrastructure seriously harmed the economy of New York and caused a substantial effect on global markets. On the first day of 9/11, the market fell 684 points, a 7.1% decline, setting a record for the biggest loss in exchange history for one trading day, which resulted in the closing of Wall Street. Meantime, the Federal Reserve dropped the FED funds note half-point to 3.0 per cent. Needless to say, the economy of the USA which is the strongest economy of the world, received a major blow that will affect the world's economy as well. Moreover, the airline industry received its share as well. It lost \$5 billion. Right after the attacks on 9/11, the federal government closed airports, cancelled thousands of flights, as a result, no industry or sector of economy felt the impacts of these events more than the airline industry. (International Air Transport Association)

Secondly, the attacks affected and changed America fundamentally. It was the most horrible and tragic terrorist act in the history of humankind and had many irreplaceable losses, 2,977 not including 19 terrorists lost their lives. Directly after the attacks, rescue efforts were started by officials. At the World Trade Center in New York, 2,753 people died of whom 343 were firefighters. The death toll at the Pentagon was 154 and 40 individuals died outside Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Thousands of people witnessed attacks in the first hand and millions of people watched the tragedy unfold live television. In the following days following September 11, the footage of the attacks was replayed in media countless times. Many people were gathered at 'Ground Zero' at the site of the World Trade Center and looked to find the missing ones. 9/11 attacks unified the people and many people worked together to help the victims. Since the Second World War, the world hasn't seen this kind of public expressions of patriotism. People began to rally around the popularized phrase 'United we stand.' In hopes of being resilient and keeping the American spirit alive. The majority of the population supported President Bush and the federal government to recover as a nation immediately and show to the world that the USA is stronger than ever. (Bergen)

Immediate Domestic Reactions:

The attack of 9/11 shocked the American Nation and a mourn across the country started. Americans began to fly their flags, sports teams hold off their games, and benefit concerts made by celebrities, and people gathered in common places, like New York City's Union Square Park to commemorate the victims and demonstrate their patriotism. People of America seek comfort from religion and religious figures like the Imam at the Al-Albidin mosque in Queens, the Reverend Billy Graham at Washington National Cathedral, and the Reverend Bert Breiner at Grace Church and many others prayed for the killed and injured and called for unity of the whole nation. But some portion of the nation had become immune to these calls for unity by anger and sought someone to blame. In the first 10 days after the attacks 600 incidents riots and attacks were made. (HISTORY.COM EDITORS) On the same day with the attacks US President George W. Bush delivered an address to the nation. (Hughes)

Immediate International Reactions:

Citizens of 78 countries died in New York, Washington DC and Pennsylvania on 9/11 attacks. Statesmen and women rushed to condemn the attacks and to offer whatever aid they could to the United States. French, Turkish, Russian even Cuban, Iranian and North Korean governments condemned the attacks and gave their condolences to the victims and offered their support against the global war against the terrorism but there were other few countries like Iraq which made unthoughtful statements. The French newspaper Le Monde wrote "we are all Americans" as headlines on 12 September 200 and Queen Elizabeth II sang the American national anthem at Buckingham Palace's Changing of the Guard and in other countries similar gestures were made. (Edwards)

NATO INVOLVEMENT

What is NATO?

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), is a military and political alliance which was established in 1949 with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty to provide a unified and constant military force to protect the parts of Europe that had not fallen under the influence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) after the conclusion of the Second World War. The main objectives of the organization were the mutual protection of its member states against any attacks of foreign or even sometimes domestic origin as well as providing and protecting the Transatlantic Link between North America and Europe. (Haglund)

Capabilities of NATO in 2001:

In 2001, NATO had 19 active members. The fourth NATO enlargement program in 1999 had added 3 new countries to the previous 16. These countries were Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. They were the first, previous Warsaw Pact members that were admitted to the Organization after the dissolution of the Pact in 1991. (East Germany had unified with West Germany in 1990 and thus joined the organization indirectly before these countries.) It should also be noted that these 3 countries had already worked in cooperation with NATO during the First Gulf War in 1991. Joining the U.S led coalition to liberate Kuwait. Also, 14 out of the 16 previous members with the exception of Greece and Iceland had actively took part in the NATO intervention during the Bosnian and Kosovo Wars. This resulted in the Organization gathering experience to work and operate together in both conventional and asymmetrical warfare scenarios. (NATO)

During this period of time, NATO was basically unopposed, as the Russian Federation still hadn't been able to recover from the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China hadn't completed its economic and military rise. This had given NATO the grounds to operate much more freely militarily, without the fear of a proper adversary. During this time, the swift victory in the First Gulf War and the operations in the Yugoslav Wars acted as recruitment tools for the militaries inside NATO and many of them were either larger and or better equipped and trained than they had ever been before. The organization now had the largest amount of service members, aircraft, naval vessel and most of the largest economies in the World. The recently founded Shanghai Cooperation Organization was still nowhere near the economical and military might of NATO around this period. (Rice)

Article 5:

Article 5 is the most important article in The North Atlantic Treaty. Taken directly from the 1949 signing of The North Atlantic Treaty, it states the following: " The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security." (NATO)

Consequently, Article 5 is the corner stone of the alliance and in short it means that if any of the countries in NATO faces an attack in their own, collectively recognized areas of jurisdiction, that country can ask to invoke this Article and each and every country within the alliance must consider this attack as an attack against the whole organization. Therefore, guaranteeing that no country would be left unsupported in the case of a conflict. (NATO)

REAL MEASURES TAKEN

Invocation of Article 5:

The September 11 attacks would see the first time when the most famous article in The North Atlantic Treaty was invoked. Just a day after the horrific incident, on September 12, the 19 NATO countries stood together and for the first time the collective defense treaty, invoked the article that would see NATO go to war against first Al-Qaeda and the Taliban and then against tens of more groups that would threaten world peace. Less than 24 hours after the attacks, the NATO General Secretary at the time, General George Robertson would inform the U.N Secretary-General Kofi Annan on the decision taken by the alliance. This was, so far, the first ever invocation of Article 5 and it would see NATO exert its influence outside of the Euro-Atlantic area for the first time as well. (Sen)

Operation Enduring Freedom:

After the September 11 attacks and the invocation of Article 5, NATO started negotiations with the Taliban government in Afghanistan and asked them to surrender the leaders of Al-Qaeda, including Osama bin Laden, who was already wanted by the FBI since 1998, to the alliance. While these talks and negotiations were proceeding, NATO started to draw the plans for a major military operation into the region to shut down the terrorist bases, capture terrorist leaders and replace the Taliban government. (Lambeth)

The first activity came 15 days after the attacks, a CIA team was covertly inserted into the country to raise an opposing force against the Taliban and prepare the ground for a full-scale military operation. Only a couple of days later, the British MI6 would also deploy a team with the same objectives in mind. These teams would contact the Northern Alliance and ensure communications between NATO and the Alliance during the operation. (Central Intelligence Agency)

After all negotiations were cut with the Taliban and no deal could be reached, United States and United Kingdom led the first conventional military strikes against Taliban and Al-Qaeda targets around Afghanistan, starting in the early hours of October 7. U.S and U.K aircraft as well as ships and even submarines launched a devastating first strike against the most important strategic and tactical targets, destroying radar sites, airfields, command and control centers, fuel depots and other necessary targets. This bombardment continued for at least 2 weeks and was followed by the landing of first U.S and then U.K special operations units into the area of operations. After more sustained bombardment and direct-action operations from the special forces, the Northern Alliance, supported by NATO operators and air support managed to take the capital city of Kabul after the Taliban forces abandoned the city on November 12. This would be a turning point in the war. With their conventional war fighting capabilities reduced day by day and losing battles one after the other, the Taliban and Al-Qaeda would start to change their tactics from a conventional warfare style to a guerilla warfare strategy which they were familiar with from the days of the Soviet-Afghan War. (Lambeth)

Creation of I.S.A.F (International Security Assistance Force):

After the removal of Taliban from the legitimate Afghan government in Kabul in December 2001, and in accordance with the Bonn Agreement, the International Security Assistance Force was established in Afghanistan to help maintain the peace and security of the country while the Afghan opposition leaders started reconstructing by setting up the Afghan Transitional Authority. At this time I.S.A.F would provide the security for both the new Afghan transitional government and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). (NATO)

After 2 years of national rotations that dictated the leadership of I.S.A.F, in 2003, NATO directly assumed the leadership role. This was good for I.S.A.F as the previous national rotations meant that a single and cohesive policy or headquarters couldn't be established, and the leaders changed every six months leading to unreliable operational integrity. NATO taking the lead meant that the policies and operations of the organization could be agreed upon by the member states in the North Atlantic Council and the joint headquarters didn't change hands from one country to another but stayed as a united command structure with NATO providing a Force Commander from a member country. (NATO)

With the leadership problem being solved, I.S.A.F turned its focus from being a regional protection force around the capital city of Kabul to securing the entire country of Afghanistan. And the United Nations extended I.S.A.F's mission mandate to cover the entire country with the United

Nations Security Council Resolution 1510, adopted by the U.N.S.C on 13 October 2003. And with that the expansion of I.S.A.F began. (United Nations Security Council)

References

- Bergen, Peter L. "September 11 attacks." 26 November 2019. *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA*. 1 December 2019.
- Central Intelligence Agency. "FLASHBACK: Sept. 26, 2001--CIA is "First In" after September 11th Attacks." 26 September 2013. *Central Intelligence Agency*. 5 October 2019.
- Colonel Adamczak, Janusz and Bob Colonel Applegate. *POLAND'S ENGAGEMENT IN THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM: STRATEGIC*. Strategy Research Project. Carlisle, PA: U.S. Army War College, 2007. Document.
- Edwards, Haley Sweetland. *The World's Immediate Response to 9/11*. 9 September 2011. 7 December 2019.
- Global Policy Forum. "Sanctions Against Iraq." n.d. *Global Policy Forum*. 1 December 2019.
- Haglund, David G. "North Atlantic Treaty Organization:." 20 July 1998. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 6 September 2019.
- Heywood, Andrew. *Global Politics*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.
- HISTORY.COM EDITORS. *Reaction to 9/11*. 13 August 2010. 7 December 2019.
- Hughes, Karen. *9/11: An Address to the Nation*. 6 September 2011. 7 December 2019.
- International Air Transport Association. "The Impact of September 11 2001 on Aviation." n.d.
- Lambeth, Benjamin S. "Operation Enduring Freedom: An Assessment." 2005. *RAND Corporation*. 5 October 2019.
- Moore, John. "The Evolution of Islamic Terrorism: An Overview." n.d. *Public Broadcasting Service: Frontline*. 4 December 2019.
- NATO. "Collective defence - Article 5." 12 June 2018. *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*. 6 September 2019.
- . "Enlargement." 15 February 2019. *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*. 6 September 2019.
- . *ISAF History*. n.d. 10 October 2019.
- . *ISAF's mission in Afghanistan (2001-2014)*. 1 September 2015. 10 October 2019.
- Population Council. "The US National Intelligence Council on the Changing Geopolitical Landscape." *Population and Development Review* (2005): 190-196. Document.

Public Broadcasting Service. *Bin Laden Tape*. 13 November 2002. 1 December 2019.

Rice, Mark J. "NATO's New Order: The Alliance After the Cold War." April 2016. *ORIGINS: osu.edu*. 6 September 2019.

Sen, Ashish Kumar. "#StrongerWithAllies: The Day NATO Stood with the United States." 11 September 2018. *Atlantic Council*. 6 September 2019.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Al-Qaeda: ISLAMIC MILITANT ORGANIZATION." n.d. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. 1 December 2019.

—. "Arab-Israeli wars." n.d. *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA*. 1 December 2019.

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. *Outline of the 9/11 Plot*. Staff statement. Washington D.C., n.d.

United Nations. "AGREEMENT ON PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN PENDING THE REESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS." Governmental Document. 2001.

United Nations Security Council. *Resolution 1510*. Resolution Paper. New York: United Nations, 2003.