



Committee: Special Political And Decolonization
Agenda Item: Non-state groups in North Africa

Letter From Secretary-General;

Dear Distinguished Future Participants of Sakıp Sabacı Anatolian High School Model United Nations Conference 2020,

On behalf of my beloved Secretariat, as the Secretary-General, it is my pleasure to welcome you all to the first annual session of Munsa'20.

At MUNSA, we strongly believe in the core value of bringing out the best in our MUN delegates. In other words, every step that we are taking is taken for you. We want every single delegate to have the opportunity to speak, participate and learn in a rigorous and supportive environment so we have chosen experts who work with us to provide topics on the dynamic global challenges and changes addressed in our committees. And I personally promise you to provide an environment for each of my delegates to do such things.

The Academic team that we have made from scratch is organized by your needs. We are aware of what you want to see in the academically advanced conference. And we made sure that in incredible 4 days what we are going to make you spend you will find what you're looking for. Every member of my team is focused on you and your needs. We want to learn from you, but also we want to teach you and make sure you experience things that you never have before.

Therefore, our academic team is combined with experienced people who are eager to teach you. It's my promise to you that you came before us in MUNSA.

I can ensure you with the amount of work and studying that we are doing these 4 days are going to be remarkable for you. Our staff in the organization team are skilled committee facilitators, experienced conference organizers, and most importantly, resourceful mentors with a strong passion for giving you the best mun experience.

Therefore, they will be there for you whenever you need. We work with unique people who are dedicated to you and only you. And when this team contains people I trust and love, you can take me saying it's going to be incredible as my word and promise to all of you.

-Ayberk Görmüş

Introduction

Non-state groups are described as groups that hold influence and which are completely or quasi-independent from a state. To clarify, they are not affiliated with, funded through or directed by a government. Non-state groups have a rich diversity of interest, influence and structure.

Development charities, advocacy groups, people's liberation movement, the private financial institutions, the private sector, religious groups, corporations, paramilitary forces, non-state armed actors are included in non-state groups. Some countries such as Malaysia, Syria, Libya, Sudan, Algeria have a long history of non-state groups. United States of America has quite powerful relations with some non-state groups such as most of the corporations, international media agencies, some inter-governmental organisations. United Arab Emirates are a little bit away from non-state groups; however, relations of UAE between violent non-state actors and terrorist groups are ambiguous and suspicious. Saudi Arabia is a country which is quite relevant to non-state actors. It is also accused of having relations with violent non-state groups. There are some assertions that Saudi Arabia has a deal about gun business with some African countries.

There are some examples and definitions of non-state groups:

Corporations: Corporations are organisations which are authorised by an independent state to act as a single entity and recognised such in law for certain purposes. These sorts of non-state groups are usually multinational. They have a great place in business to operate internationally. Nike, Levi's, Samsung, Lenovo, Hyundai are the instances of corporations.

Religious groups: They usually take notice of political issues in transnational level. For instance, ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham) (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) sets over and it is also defined as "violent non-state actor"; the Quakers (Religious Society of Friends), which also called "Friends (Friends Church)", took action about states in the past.

Decentralised autonomous organisations: They are also known as "decentralised autonomous corporations". They operate according to rules encoded which are called "smart contracts". Smart contracts are the contracts which ensure performing a transaction by removing the third person with a special data-based code. Bitcoin, the most popular crypto-

currency, is an example of DAO. **Which makes transfers impossible to track with the p2p system.**

International media agencies: They are also counted as corporations. They predominantly report social, political etc. situations in countries all around the world. AFP (Agence France-Presse), BBC(The British Broadcasting Company), ITAR-TASS (Information Telegraph Agency of Russia) are the most known examples for international media agencies.

Inter-Governmental Organisations: A group of very important players in the International scene is the intergovernmental organisations otherwise known as the IGOs. They are generally established by states as a consequence of a treaty of war. The United Nations (UN) is one of the most known IGOs. The first purpose of the United Nations is providing international peace and security. They also deal with developing friendly and peaceful relations among nations, achieving international cooperation in solving international problems. Their function as a centre is harmonising the actions of nations.

Key Terminology

Terrorism: Terrorism is pressuring, intimidating, threatening and violating civils, targetted groups or states in order to achieve ideological, religious or economic aims. It has lots of financial sources such as contraband, drugs, external donations, kidnapping, robberies and more.

Violent Non-State Groups: As known as violent non-state groups, violent non-state actors or non-state armed groups are groups that are fully or semi-independent from a state or government and which threaten or use violence in order to achieve their goals and gather what they want. They have a great wide variety in that goals, size, and methods. Religious groups or organisations, drug cartels, some corporations such as private military contractors, paramilitary forces, some liberation movements and ideological organisations might be included in violent non-state groups. They are also known as “non-state actors”. Their method changes according to their size, primary aim and connection with other groups or folks; however, the most used ways are kidnapping, hacking computer systems or bank accounts, suicide bombers or explosions. As a new kind of group, VNSAs represent a departure from the traditional **Westphalian sovereignty** system of states in two ways: by giving a chance to choose to the state(creating an alternative) or challenging the state’s monopoly of the legitimate of physical force. The main thing they do is abusing a state to implement what they want. Phil Williams has a statement about VNSAs, which is from 2008: “VNSAs have become a pervasive challenge to nation-states, develop out of poor state governance but also contribute to the further undermining of governance by the state. When weak states

are unable to create or maintain the loyalty and allegiance of their populations, individuals and groups typically revert to or develop alternative patterns of affiliation. This causes the family, tribe, clan or other groups to become the main reference points for political action, often in opposition to the state. Globalization has not only challenged individual state capacity to manage economic affairs, but it has also provided facilitators and force multipliers for VNSAs. Transnational flows of arms, for example, are no longer under the exclusive surveillance of states. Globalization helps VNSAs develop transnational social capital and alliances as well as funding opportunities.” The relationship with terrorism is an important point to define VNSAs; however, there is not an espousal of connection with terrorism. If we look at the action and methods that are used by VNSAs, they comport with terrorism; however, there is no commonly accepted definition of terrorism universally, according to the governments or legal systems, the definition differs. There are some common grounds of actions of terrorists, such as threats, blackmailing, usage of violence in order to achieve the goal; acting committed by non-state actors, acting reaching more than the immediate target victims and also determining victims from a wide spectrum of society and not being focused to a small number of people as victims. Another common and important point is the use of children. “Violent non-state actors have drawn international condemnation for relying heavily on children under the age of 18 as combatants, scouts, porters, spies, informants, and in other roles.” According to this, it is possible to say that there is an abuse of children. Not all VNSAs do that; however, the percentage of the use of children is quite high. Some groups released children in 2017, some groups started to increase the number particularly in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Nigeria where Islamist groups have power. Last but most important detail is: VNSAs have too many types. Common aspects of them include criminal organisations, assassinations, kidnappings, thefts, extortions, people’s movements that have chosen guerrilla tactics, private military corporations that have their own or hire private military services, religious and ideological groups that approve armed violence as a virtuous or holy duty, paramilitary groups use military methods in order to chase their idea.

Arab Spring: The Arab Spring was a series of actions which were taken against the government. All kinds of protests, rebellious actions and military actions which happened in Islamic countries started in 2010s. It began as a reaction to the low standard of living in Tunisia. It happened in the Middle East and North Africa. There were lots of goals: Islamism, democracy, human rights, economic freedom, employment, secularism

and more. Many countries and their government got affected entirely and so much. Lots of protests, which are separated as major and minor, government overthrow, civil war and militant action have happened. In Tunisia, Algeria, Yemen and Egypt government overthrow occurred; in Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Mauritania minor protests were done, In Iran, borders of Israel, Sudan and Iraq major protest occurred and also in Iraq, a civil war started; in Lebanon, Morocco, Kuwait, Jordan, Oman protests and some governmental changes happened; in Libya and Syria civil war grew into.

Civil war: Also known as “intrastate war” is the war in a country which was organised by states or groups. These kinds of incidents usually differ according to the country and cultures. It is generally defined as armed conflict in the country; however, every armed conflict in the country is not always a civil war. For instance, it is not a civil war when the government takes actions against the separatist terrorist organisation; however, the actions, that were taken by a non-state group whose aim is inciting a riot, turned into a civil war in the past. When the riot is out of control and affects the whole country, disrupts the whole country to ethical or ideological groups, loses dominance in a part of the country; the military action turns into the civil war.

Important Events:

Lebanon Civil War:

The main reasons were religious factions and Palestinian refugees. In the 1960s, the superiority of Christians was accepted; this made Muslims join Front for Progressive Parties and National Forces in 1969. There were lots of groups such as Maronite Christian militias, Secular Groups, Palestinians, Druze Groups, Shi’a Muslim Groups, Sunni Muslim Groups and Armenians. Many countries interfered in Lebanon. The consequence was a massive destruction: nearly 150.000-230.000 people died, 350.000 people got injured and more than 1.000.000 people left their country.

Algerian Civil War:

It was a war which happened between 26 December 1991-8 February 2002 between the Algerian government and various Islamic non-state rebel groups. Islamism started to be spread after independence in Algeria by Salafist(Developed in Egypt, revivalist movement within Sunni Islam) Islamic groups-revivalists, the political Islam started to arise. In the 1980s, the government imported two renowned Islamic scholars, Mohammed al-Ghazali and Yusuf al-Qaradawi, in order to "strengthen the religious dimension" of the National Liberation Front (FLN) party's "nationalist ideology". The clerics worked to promote "Islamic awakening" as they were "fellow travellers" of the Muslim Brotherhood and supporters of

Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf monarchies. Al-Ghazali issuing a number of fatawa (Islamic judicial rulings) favourable to positions taken by local "radical" imams. To sum up, Islamic movements got involved in political issues. Everything started with riots and protests. In 1988, riots started because of the economic crisis that Algeria had. In protest, lots of people got killed and the only response of the government was allowing parties other than one on 3 November 1988. In 1989, the Islamic Salvation Front(FIS) was established by being affected by Muslim Brotherhoods. FIS won the elections in 1991. France and the USA were not pleased by FIS. After a few months, FIS was forbidden. Then, the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) occurred. After the cancellation of elections by the army, President Bendjedid was forced to resign and bring in the exiled independence fighter **Mohamed Boudiaf** to serve as a new president. However, on 29 June 1992, he was **assassinated** by one of his bodyguards. So many FIS members were arrested—5,000 by the army's account, 40,000 according to Gilles Kepel. The government abolished FIS officially on 4 March 1992. Unsolved crimes were being committed, the local people got assassinated. In 1992 and 1993, it was harder to control idyllic areas and mountains for the government. It was a great opportunity for the VNSAs to start a guerilla fight. The first major step for FIS to rebuild themselves again was setting up an army which belongs to them. They set up the Islamic Armed Movement(MIA). The guerilla fight started so slowly. FIS loyal-guerillas and MIA, MEI and many more small armed groups united as Islamic Salvation Army. Assassins and bombs were keeping on existing. There were breakdowns in negotiations with FIS, so the government made a decision about election. FIS urged people to protest elections and GIA threatened everybody to be killed if they voted. The election results were a comedown for the armed groups, who saw an important increase in absconding forthwith following the elections. The GIA was shaken by internal altercation; just after the election, its leaders killed the FIS leaders who had joined the GIA, accusing them of attempting a takeover. Lots of things happened and many people got killed by GIA. In 2000, GIA started to be destroyed slowly. This is the thing which mainly ended the war. As a consequence, 150.000 people died.

Mali War:

Mali Civil War is the armed conflict which started in January 2012 which is between the northern and southern parts of Mali. It is between radical violent non-state Islamic groups and the Mali army. It is also a side called Azawad National Liberation Movement(MNLA), which is against the coalition that was made between Western European Countries and Mali. On 22 March 2012, coup d'etat occurred against the president of Mali.

Rebellious soldiers, who called the National Committee for the Restoration of Democracy and State(CNRDR). The MNLA had the support of the Islamist group Ansar Dine at the beginning. After the Malian military was driven from northern Mali, Ansar Dine and a number of smaller Islamist groups began imposing strict Sharia law. The MNLA and Islamists attempted to compromise their conflicting visions for an intended new state. Afterwards, the MNLA began fighting against Ansar Dine and other Islamist groups, including Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MOJWA/MUJAO), a splinter group of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. By 17 July 2012, the MNLA had lost control of most of northern Mali's cities to the Islamist VNSAs. The government of Mali asked for foreign military help to retake the northern part. On 11 January 2013, the French military began having operations against the Islamists. Forces from other African Union states were deployed shortly after. By 8 February, the Islamist-held territory had been re-taken by the Malian military, with help from the international coalition. Tuareg separatists have continued to fight the Islamists as well, although the MNLA has also been accused of carrying out attacks against the Malian military.

A peace deal between the government and Tuareg rebels was signed on 18 June 2013, however, on 26 September 2013, the rebels pulled out of the peace agreement and claimed that the government had not respected its commitments to the truce. Fighting is still ongoing even though French forces are scheduled for withdrawal. A ceasefire agreement was signed on 19 February 2015 in Algiers, Algeria, but sporadic terrorist attacks still occur. Peace accord was signed in the capital city; however, low-level fights are still existing.

The Yemeni Civil War:

It is a current conflict which started in 2015. Conflict is between the Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi led the Yemeni government and the Houthi armed movement, along with their supporters and allies. Both sides claim to constitute the official government of Yemen. Ali Abdullah Saleh, the previous president who got overthrown after the Arab Spring, was supporting the Ansar Allah movement(Houthi Movement). As a consequence of not providing consistency, a governmental crisis occurred and it resulted as Houthis conquered the capital city: Sana. Concurrently, a coalition led by Saudi Arabia launched military actions by using airstrikes to restore the former Yemeni government. The United States provided intelligence and logistical support for the campaign. According to ACLED, over 100,000 people have been killed in Yemen, including more than 12,000 civilians, as well as estimates of more than 85,000 dead as a result of an ongoing famine due to the war.

The conflict has been seen as an extension of the Iran–Saudi Arabia proxy conflict and as a means to combat Iranian influence in the region. In 2018, the United Nations warned that 13 million Yemeni civilians cope with starvation in what it says could become "the worst famine in the world in 100 years." The US has been providing bombs to aid the Saudi forces and airstrikes in Yemen. In March 2019, this has led the United States Senate to pass a resolution to end US support of Saudi Arabia. To sum up: There are some of the popular committees (popular committees are armed groups formed by Yemeni tribes on behalf of more professional military forces.), Houthis, Pro-Saleh Forces and Sana'a GPC Forces in a side; Saudi Arabia, United States, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Senegal, Morocco, Qatar, France, Al-Islah, Yemen National Army, Pro-Hadi Security Forces, some Popular Committees and Popular Resistance Committees (The Popular Resistance, also known as "popular resistance committees", are armed groups that have been established in several Yemeni provinces during the Yemeni Civil War, after the Houthi takeover in Yemen.) in the other side.

Libyan Civil War:

Second Libyan Civil War is the ongoing armed conflict that happened between groups which want the land and oil that belong to Libya. It started on 16 May 2014. At the beginning, the conflict was mostly the concern of two groups: the House of Representatives, elected in 2014 with a low turnout, relocated to Tobruk, which appointed Marshal Khalifa Haftar as commander-in-chief of the Libyan National Army (LNA) with the mission of restoring its sovereignty over the whole of Libyan territory; the Government of National Accord (GNC), led by Fayeze al-Sarraj, based in the capital Tripoli and established after failed military coups and the relocation of the House of Representatives to Tobruk. The House of Representatives (also known as the Council of Deputies) was controlling eastern and southern Libya. It was supported by the United Arab Emirates and Egypt. The Government of National Accord, which was located in northern Libya, was supported by Qatar, Sudan and Turkey. It firstly accepted the results of the 2014 election but rejected them after the Supreme Constitutional Court cancelled an amendment regarding the roadmap for Libya's transition and HoR elections. Due to controversy about constitutional amendments, the HoR refused to take office from GNC in Tripoli, which was controlled by powerful militias from the western coastal city of Misrata. Instead, the HoR established its parliament in Tobruk, which is controlled by General Haftar's forces. In January 2015, after the protracted meetings, Libyan Political Agreement was signed in Skhirat. The agreement was the result of long-lasting

negotiations between rival political camps based in Tripoli, Tobruk, and elsewhere which agreed to unite as the Government of National Accord. On 30 March 2016, the head of the Government of National Accord, Fayez Mustafa al-Sarraj, came to Tripoli and started to work from there despite the contrary of GNC. Notwithstanding the Government of National Accord is presently the only internationally recognised government in the country, its authority remains unrecognised by the House of Representatives, as specific details acceptable to both sides have not yet been agreed upon, especially regarding the future of Haftar. In addition, there are small rival groups more than that 3 factions. the Islamist Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries, led by Ansar al-Sharia, which had the support of the GNC and was defeated in Benghazi in 2017; the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL's) Libyan provinces; the Shura Council of Mujahideen in Derna which expelled ISIL from Derna in July 2015 and was later itself defeated in Derna by the Tobruk government in 2018; as well as many militias and armed groups, whose allegiances often change. In May 2016, the GNA and the GNC launched a joint offensive to capture areas in and around Sirte from ISIL. This offensive resulted in ISIL losing control of all significant territories previously held in Libya. Later in 2016, forces loyal to Khalifa al-Ghawil attempted a coup d'état against Fayez al-Sarraj and the Presidential Council of the GNA.

Some important countries:

Sudan: Sudan has been considered a state sponsor of terrorism by the US government since 1993, and was targeted by United Nations sanctions in 1996 for its role in sheltering suspects of an attempted assassination of Hosni Mubarak, who was the president of Egypt. Sudan has been suspected of harbouring members of the terrorist organizations Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Abu Nidal Organization, Jamaat al-Islamiyya, and the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, as well as supporting insurgencies in Uganda, Tunisia, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. Voice of America News reported that Sudan is suspected by US officials of allowing the Lord's Resistance Army to interfere within its borders.

In December 1994, Eritrea broke diplomatic relations with Sudan after a long time of increasing tension between the two countries due to a series of cross-border incidents involving the Eritrean Islamic Jihad (EIJ). Even though the attacks did not impend to the determination of the Government of Eritrea (the spies have usually been killed or caught by the order of the government), the Eritreans believe the National Islamic Front (NIF) in Khartoum supported, trained, and armed contumacious. After a long time of negotiations with the Sudanese to try to end the invasions, the Government of Eritrea concluded that the NIF did not

intend to change its policy and broke relations. Afterwards, the Government of Eritrea hosted a conference of Sudanese opposition leaders in June 1995 in an effort to help the opposition unite and to provide a credible alternative to the present government in Khartoum. Eritrea resumed diplomatic relations with Sudan on December 10, 2005. Since then, Sudan accused Eritrea, along with Chad, of supporting rioters. The undemarcated border with Sudan previously stirred up trouble for Eritrean external relations. Sudan was accused of allowing members of Hamas to travel to and live in the country, as well as collect donations, despite the presence of terrorists in Sudan has been a secondary concern in terms of Sudanese sponsorship of terror to the simplification of material supplies to terrorist groups in spite the use of Sudan by Palestine-based terrorist organisations has rejected in recent years. The Allied Democratic Forces, designated as a terrorist organisation by Uganda, is said to be supported by Sudan and suspected of connection with broadly designated terrorist group Al-Shabaab. Osama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda are said to be erstwhile based in Sudan during the early 1990s. The US and Israel have conducted operations against Sudanese targets affiliated with terrorist groups as recently as 2012. Following the fall of Omar Al Bashir as the president of Sudan and the visit of the lately appointed Sudanese Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok to Washington, the United States agreed to exchange ambassadors and said it would consider dropping Sudan from its list of countries of state-sponsored terrorism.

Malaysia: Citing Operation Merdeka, an alleged Philippine plot to provoke disturbance in Sabah and reclaimed the disputed territory, Malaysia funded and trained secessionists groups such as the Moro National Liberation Front in withernam. There are some terrorist actions in Malaysia: The birth of the Malaysian Communist Party, Japanese invasion, Formation of the British Military Administration and the establishment of the Malayan Union, The Malayan Emergency (1948–1960), Amnesty and Baling Talks, Independence and the war against Communist, Post-independence and until present, War on Terror and Islamic extremism. There are the policies of the government of Malaysia for terrorism: Official policy is: Denouncing any form of terrorist acts protecting of hostages' life and property, preference for negotiated solutions, no exchanging of a hostage to resolve the crisis, striking action as a last resort following the failure of negotiation.

Tunisia: Percentage of terrorist incidents has increased since 2012 in Tunisia. The incidents are bombing, suicide bombing, suicide attack and shooting. According to the records, 84 people died and 119 people injured in the last decade. The attacks generally have been imposing against soldiers and policemen.

Morocco: In the last decade, only one incident happened in Morocco, which was on 28 April 2011. It called Marrakesh bombing. It was in a popular tourist spot, Jemaa el-Fnaa square. 17 people died and 25 people injured. They were mostly tourists, also a student group was included which was consisted of French students. Also, in 2004 and 2007, Casablanca was bombed more than once.

United States: “Together with our partners in the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, we’ve destroyed the fraudulent caliphate in Syria and Iraq. But we know that ISIS sees its losses as a setback, not a defeat. It seeks to continue the fight from its regional affiliates – including here in Africa. ISIS is now a threat to the entire African continent, from North to South and East to West. Groups like ISIS-West Africa, ISIS-Greater Sahara, ISIS-Somalia, ISIS-Sinai, and ISIS-Mozambique have conducted attacks in Bamako, Cairo, Ouagadougou, and Sousse to name just a few. ISIS-West Africa recently attacked Gubio, Nigeria and claimed to have killed 20 Nigerian soldiers. This followed an attack on a Governor’s convoy last February, in which the group killed 42 people. In May, ISIS-Greater Sahara claimed responsibility for attacks near Koutouwali prison, which killed 40 soldiers. While the world has understandably been focused on ISIS, al-Qa’ida has quietly reconstituted itself. Today’s al-Qa’ida relies on an international network that rivals that of ISIS in terms of its geographic scope, capability, and intent. And it is active here in Africa. For example, the AQ-affiliated JNIM aims to establish an Islamic state in Mali, while targeting Western and local interests in West Africa and the Sahel. It has claimed responsibility for attacks in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. In Somalia, al-Shabaab continues to plot and launch attacks that kill innocents and threaten countries throughout the region. That includes Kenya, as we saw with the attack in January on 14 Riverside Drive.” this was a statement of Nathan A. Sales who was a coordinator for counterterrorism in the United States. Also, the US is another country which is accused of having connections with VNSAs, especially the most active ones near Turkey and the middle east.

South Korea: Non-state groups caused damages in South Korea too. South Korea has experienced more than 30 suspected terrorism-related events since 1958, including attacks against South Korean citizens in foreign countries. The most common types of terrorism used have included bombings, shootings, hijackings, and kidnappings. These things mostly happened in the 20th century and the attacks were mostly targetted to aeroplanes. However, South Korea is not that much related to North Africa and VNSAs there.

Thailand: In Thailand, there are some terrorist actions since especially 1999. Most of them were implemented by violent non-state actors, which were mostly Islamic groups. Also, Thailand is under threat of ISIS. Domestic terrorist incidents were largely confined to Thailand's four southernmost provinces, the scene of a longstanding separatist conflict between ethno-nationalist Malay Muslim insurgent groups and the central Thai government. Thai government continues to focus on domestic political challenges as its primary security priority. However, Thailand is not that much related to VNSAs in North Africa. The government of Thailand is trying to secure the country from foreign and domestic threats, it is their priority.

Vietnam: Vietnam is a country just like North Korea or China, it is hard to know what is going on inside its borders. Non-state actors are usually used in the economy and the government is generally against that usage. There is not a terrorist action since the end of the 20th century according to the records and there is only one organisation which is evaluated as "terrorist", it is called "The Reform Revolutionary Party of Vietnam or the Việt Tân (Vietnamese: *Việt-Nam Canh-tân Cách-mạng Đảng*)" whose aim is to set up a democratic and liberal government. Vietnam is not that relevant to the violent non-state actors in North Africa.

Philippines: the Philippines has been under attack since 4 April 1991 by Abu-Sayyaf. Abu-Sayyaf is the Jihadists, militant and pirate group which follows the precepts of the Wahhabi doctrine of Sunni Islam. Their centre is in the Philippines and they are a part of ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq). Their members are less than 150 and they are taking payments by every single terrorist attack from different people, but the known thing is, they are supported by any country or state. They have been active in Malaysia and the Philippines. The Philippines are also attacked by Jemaah Islamiyah which is similar to Al-Qaeda. There is another terrorist group which operated in the Philippines and organised mostly bomb attacks, which called Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the past. However, MNLF is inactive as an armed group nowadays. To sum up, the head of terrorist groups which are active in the Philippines are organising attack in North Africa as non-state groups.

Indonesia: In Indonesia, there are lots of terrorist groups and attacks, which have been active especially since the 1980s. According to the records, all of them are Islamist armed groups. There are 7 terrorist organisations, 3 of them are separatist and 4 of them are Islamist. The most known is Jemaah Islamiyah (also known to operate in other parts of South East Asia such as Singapore and the Philippines). Another Islamist terrorist group is The East Indonesia Mujahideen (Indonesian: *Mujahidin*

Indonesia Timur; abbreviated MIT) is a terrorist group operating out of Poso, Sulawesi in Indonesia. The group was led by Abu Wardah (also known as Santoso) until he was killed by Indonesian police on 18 July 2016. The group has pledged allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. MIT was proscribed by the United Nations Security Council under the Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee on 29 September 2015. The US Department of State has designated MIT as a terrorist organisation. Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT) and Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) are parts of Abu-Sayyaf and ISIL. They are also active in Indonesia as armed groups and usually organise the bomb attacks. Especially in the 2000s and 2010s, there are lots of suicide attacks and bomb attacks to civilians, embassies and cars-trucks.

Libya: Libya is like the backyard of terrorist organisations and their attacks are extreme level in Libya. There are 7 groups which actively operated in Libya. One of them is Al-Mulathameen Brigade (Brigade of the Masked Ones) which was a terrorist militant organisation active in North and West Africa founded and led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar who was previously a member of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. In 2013 Al-Mulathameen merged with Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa to form Al-Mourabitoun. In 2017, it was merged with other small groups of Al-Qaeda. Another one is Nusrat al-Islam, officially known as Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin' (JNIM) (*Group to Support Islam and Muslims* (GSIM)) which is a militant jihadist organisation in the Maghreb and West Africa formed by the merger of Ansar Dine, the Macina Liberation Front, Al-Mourabitoun and the Saharan branch of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. It is the official branch of Al-Qaeda in Mali and participated in Mali Civil War after its leaders swore allegiance to Ayman al-Zawahiri. It was established in 2017 and still active. There is another terrorist organisation in Libya, which is not present in Libya but it took action in 2011 Libyan Civil War, which called Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa. The Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (abbreviated MOJWA) or the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa was a militant Islamist organisation that broke off from Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb with the intended goal of spreading *jihad* across a larger section of West Africa, as well as demanding the expulsion of all French interests (especially military and resources) that operates in West Africa, which they regard as "colonialist occupiers". Ultimately, ISIL has been attacking to Libya and organising bomb explosions. However, it is not that much in sight since Libya is in a civil war from 2014 to present, so violent actions and unsolved attacks are not that in the foreground in Libya.

Russia: Russia has been suffering from the terrorist organisations, especially ISIL; however, the number of being affected from the organisation is less than North African countries because of the power of army and government of Russia have got. ISIL-CP is a branch of the militant Islamist group Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), active in the North Caucasus region of Russia. ISIL announced the group's formation on 23 June 2015 and appointed Rustam Asildarov as its leader. There have been at least one attack in every two year since 2010. Russia is dealing with its own problems and rebellious groups and mostly does not interfere in North Africa. However, there is another point inside: Russia provides weapons to North African countries. Importation of weapons that North African countries does in military sector is 49% from Russia. According to the statement of Russia, their policy about every kind of trade with Africa is more different than Western countries including arms trade.

Nigeria: Nigeria is an important country for Islamic terrorist organisations, especially for the ones that are separated from ISIL and Al-Qaeda. There are two active terrorist organisation in Nigeria: Ansaru and Boko Haram. The Vanguard for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa better known as Ansaru and less commonly called al-Qaeda in the Lands Beyond the Sahel, is an Islamic Jihadist militant organisation based in the northeast of Nigeria. It originated as a faction of Boko Haram but became officially independent in 2012. Despite this, Ansaru and other Boko Haram factions continued to work closely together until the former increasingly declined, and stopped its insurgent activities in 2015. Since then, Ansaru is mostly dormant through its members continue to spread propaganda for their cause. Unlike Boko Haram, whose ideology is focused on Nigeria, Ansaru is more internationally orientated. Its beliefs are closely aligned to those of al-Qaeda. Furthermore, the group has vowed to restore the "dignity of Muslims in Black Africa" by reviving the Sokoto Caliphate. The group was also critical of Boko Haram's indiscriminate killing of civilians, with Ansaru commander Khalid Barnawi claiming that his followers would not kill innocent non-Muslims or security officials, except in "self-defense" and that the group would defend the interests of Islam and Muslims not just in Nigeria but the whole of Africa. Ansaru's motto is "*Jihad Fi Sabilillah*", meaning "struggle for the cause of Allah". Unlike Boko Haram, which is largely based in Borno State in northeastern Nigeria, Ansaru operated in and around Kano State in north-central Nigeria, the heartland of the Hausa-Fulani peoples. It coordinated its activities with the northern Mali-based al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa and was suspected of having sent some of its

fighters to Mali, where they fought in the Northern Mali conflict. Ansaru was probably driven from Mali in course of Operation Serval. Throughout its insurgent activity in Nigeria, Ansaru closely cooperated with Boko Haram despite being its rival. This was mostly out of necessity, as the two factions could not risk to weaken themselves by fighting each other. Ansaru is designated as terrorist by US, New Zealand and the UK. Boko Haram is similar to Ansaru; however, it is a part of ISIL.

Algeria: There are lots of terrorist organisations in Algeria but only a couple of them are important and pose danger for Algeria. One of them is The Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat was an Algerian terrorist faction in the Algerian Civil War founded in 1998 by Hassan Hattab, a former regional commander of the Armed Islamic Group (GIA). After Hattab was ousted from the organization in 2003, the group officially pledged support for al-Qaeda, and in January 2007, the group officially changed its name to the "Al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb" (AQIM). So, this organisation is like the branch of al-Qaeda in Algeria. It was especially active in 2000s, nowadays it does not attack as before. Another organisation is The Armed Islamic Group (GIA) was one of the two main Islamist insurgents groups that fought the Algerian government and **army** in the Algerian Civil War. It was created from smaller armed groups following the 1992 military coup and arrest and internment of thousands of officials in the Islamist Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) party after that party won the first round of parliamentary elections in December 1991. It was led by a succession of *amirs* (commanders) who were killed or arrested one after another. Unlike the other main armed groups, the Mouvement Islamique Arme (MIA) and later the Islamic Salvation Army (AIS), in its pursuit of an Islamic state the GIA sought not to pressure the government into concessions but to destabilise and overthrow it, to "purge the land of the ungodly". Its slogan inscribed on all communique was: "no agreement, no truce, no dialogue". The group desired to create "an atmosphere of general insecurity" and employed kidnapping, assassination, and bombings, including car bombs and targeted not only security forces but civilians. In 2007, the group changed its name to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. This organisation is still active in Algeria and France. The last important organisation is The Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa which takes action in especially Niger, Mali and Algeria but also organise attacks to other regions. The first appearance of that organisation was seen in Algeria on 22 October 2011.

Qatar: Qatar has been accused for years to allow terrorist "violent non-state" organisations to live and be active inside their borders. The country

has been called "the Club Med for Terrorists" by Ron Prozor, an Israeli diplomat. Accusations come from a wide variety of sources including intelligence reports, government officials such as prime ministers and diplomats and journalists. At the official level, the Qatari government has been accused of supporting Hamas, the Palestinian group which was designated as a terrorist organisation by the United States, Israel, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Canada. Qatar denies all of these charges, stating that it does not support Hamas' political position, and that its policy is to help simplify productive engagement between Hamas and the Palestinian National Authorities (PA). One of the leaked Podesta emails from August 2014, addressed to John Podesta, identifies Qatar and Saudi Arabia as providing "undercover," "financial and logistic" aid to ISIL and other "radical Sunni groups." The email outlines a plan of action against ISIL, and urges putting pressure on Qatar and Saudi Arabia to end their alleged support for the group. Whether the email was originally written by Hillary Clinton, her advisor Sidney Blumenthal, or another person is unclear. In response to these allegations, on September 25, 2014, the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, went on American television to defend his country against claims that it harbours terrorist financiers. In an interview on CNN, the Emir stated that Qatar does not fund terrorists and is committed to fighting ISIS for the long term. The Qatari government has a designated terrorist list. As of 2014, the list contained no names, according to *The Telegraph*. However, Qatar has a terrorist suspect watchlist and uses it to vet passengers flying internationally. Despite Qatar's efforts to arraign prominent terrorist financiers, some designated terrorists and terrorist financiers still live with impunity on Qatari soil. The violence in Afghanistan and Pakistan is partly bankrolled by wealthy, conservative donors across the Arabian Sea whose governments do little to stop them. Other Arab countries which are listed as sources of militant money are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. In 2014, former Prime Minister of Iraq Nouri al-Maliki stated that Qatar and Saudi Arabia started the civil wars in Iraq and Syria, and incited and encouraged terrorist movements, like the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and al-Qaeda, supporting them politically and in the media, with money and by buying weapons for them. Qatar was involved in Libya's civil war in 2011 as part of the multi-state NATO-led coalition, mainly by arming and funding groups fighting to topple dictator Gaddafi, who kept the Libyan people oppressed under an iron fist. Continued funding and influence of Islamists allowed for a larger Islamist power base during 2012 and 2013 parliamentary reforms. Qatar may have direct influence over some militia groups in Tripoli, Such

as Salah Badi - a controversial Libyan Militia leader- whose forces clashed with pro-government militias, killing scores of civilians and pulverizing neighbourhoods. Ultimately, the Trump administration and the U.N. Security Council placed Badi on sanctions lists for trying to “undermine a political resolution in Libya.” Today, Badi is one of Tripoli’s defenders. He fights for the very UN -installed government he tried to oust. That government, in turn, is backed by some of the Western powers that imposed sanctions on him. One of the most important incidents about Qatar is: On May 27, 2017, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen cut diplomatic ties with Qatar, accusing it of destabilising the region and supporting terrorist groups.

Saudi Arabia: Terrorism in Saudi Arabia has mainly been attributed to Islamic extremists. Their targets included foreign civilians— Westerners affiliated with its oil-based economy—as well as Saudi Arabian civilians and security forces. The main thing is, Saudi Arabia is accused by supporting terrorist organisations because they are Islamist. There is not a proof that is found and demonstrated by the United Nations; however, some actions and their sources indicate that. So many people were arrested by the security forces of Saudi Arabia with the suspicion of having connections with terrorist organisations, especially the non-stated ones. Saudi Arabia is said to be the world's largest source of funds and promoter of Salafist jihadism, which forms the ideological basis of terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda, Taliban, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and others. In a December 2009 diplomatic cable to U.S. State Department staff (made public in the diplomatic cable leaks the following year), U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton urged U.S. diplomats to increase efforts to block money from Gulf Arab states from going to terrorists in Pakistan and Afghanistan, writing that "Donors in Saudi Arabia constitute the most significant source of funding to Sunni terrorist groups worldwide" and that "More needs to be done since Saudi Arabia remains a critical financial support base for al-Qaeda, the Taliban, LeT and other terrorist groups." An August 2009 State Department cable also said that the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba, which carried out the 2008 Mumbai attacks used a Saudi-based front company to fund its activities in 2005. The violence in Afghanistan and Pakistan is partly bankrolled by wealthy, conservative donors across the Arabian Sea whose governments do little to stop them. Three other Arab countries which are listed as sources of militant money are Qatar, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, all neighbours of Saudi Arabia. According to some researches and studies, a quite big part of bombers in Iraq were Saudi. There are more accusing statements and efforts to prove that Saudi Arabia’s

supporting terrorist. However, there is nothing accepted internationally and with evidences.

Iran: Since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the government of Iran has been accused by several countries of training, financing, and providing weapons and safe havens for non-state militant actors, such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in Gaza, and other Palestinian groups (Islamic Jihad (PIJ) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)). These groups are designated terrorist groups by a number of countries and international bodies; however, Iran considers such groups to be "national liberation movements" with a right to self-defence in the face of Israeli military occupation. After the fall of the Shah in 1979, the Islamic Republic of Iran established the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) to domestically promote the government's social policy. IRGC is accused of spreading its ideology in neighbouring regions by training and funding "terrorist organizations". By 1986, IRGC had 350,000 members and had acquired a small naval and air force. By 1996, its ground forces numbered 100,000 and the naval forces numbered 20,000. They are believed to use the Quds Force to train Islamic militants. In 1995, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard held a conference with worldwide organizations accused of engaging in terrorism including the Japanese Red Army, the Armenian Secret Army, the Kurdistan Workers' Party, the Iraqi Da'wah Party, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain and Hezbollah in Beirut for the sole purpose of providing training to these organizations supposedly to help in the destabilization of Gulf States and aid assistance to militants in these countries to replace the existing governments with Iran-like regimes.

Afghanistan: Afghanistan has been in war since 11 September 2001. Multiple threats are issued daily. Terrorists and insurgents conduct frequent and widespread lethal attacks against Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF), domestic and international political and civilian targets including within the city gates, and those working in the security, humanitarian and reconstruction fields. You should note an overall increased threat to Western interests in Kabul, including from high-profile, large-scale attacks. There are some numbers of the arm that people got in last a year. Recent incidents include: on 18 October 2019, a suicide bomber targetted a mosque in Deh Bala, Nagarhar, killing 69 and wounding 36; on 18 August 2019, a suicide bomber struck at a Shia wedding ceremony in the west of Kabul, killing 63 people and wounding more than 180 others; on 7 August 2019, a suicide vehicle-based device struck a police location in Kabul city, killing 14 and injuring 145, 92 of whom were civilians; on 28 July 2019, a complex attack targeted a political

gathering in Kabul city, killing 20 and injuring 50; on 25 July 2019, an explosion in Kabul city targeting an international convoy caused the death of 8 civilians and injured 10 other; on 15 July 2019, a roadside bomb targeted a bus carrying civilians in Kandahar, killing 11 and injuring 35.

Iraq: Iraq is a country which is seriously important about terrorism. The most known and important terrorist organisation is ISIL. The group has been designated a terrorist organisation by the United Nations as well as by many international organisations and individual countries. ISIL is widely known for its videos of beheadings and other types of executions of both soldiers and civilians, including journalists and aid workers, and its destruction of cultural heritage sites. The United Nations holds ISIL responsible for committing human rights abuses, genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. ISIL also committed ethnic cleansing on a historic and unprecedented scale in northern Iraq. ISIL originated as *Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad* in 1999, which pledged allegiance to al-Qaeda and participated in the Iraqi insurgency following the 2003 invasion of Iraq by Western forces at the behest of the United States. In June 2014, the group proclaimed itself a worldwide caliphate and began referring to itself as the Islamic State (IS). As a caliphate, it claimed religious, political, and military authority over all Muslims worldwide. Its adoption of the name Islamic State and its idea of a caliphate have been widely criticised, with the United Nations, various governments, and mainstream Muslim groups vehemently rejecting its statehood. Most of the countries and some of the violent non-state groups are described as “opponents” of ISIL. Iraq is the mainland of ISIL.

United Arab Emirates: No official connection to state-sponsored terrorism was found between the United Arab Emirates government to terrorists; however, the UAE has been listed as a place used by investors to raise funds to support militants in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Taliban and their militant partners the Haqqani network has been reported to raise funds through UAE-based businesses. The United States Library of Congress Research Division in its 2007 report reported the UAE to be a major transit point for terrorists, stating that more than half of the 9/11 hijackers directly flew out of Dubai International Airport to the United States. The report also indicated that UAE based banks were utilised by the hijackers.

Yemen: Since the Yemen is currently under attack by terrorist groups in Yemen, the United States describes Yemen as an important partner in global war with terrorism. There have been always attacks in Yemen but especially since 2010, the number of that sort of attacks increased. Counter-terrorism operations have been conducted by the Yemeni police,

the Yemeni military, and the United States Armed Forces. In Yemen, there are three sides: Supreme Political Council which is consisted of rebel groups in Yemen which are not extremist Islamist and not coming from the same point with ISIL. Second side is the Cabinet of Yemen that could also be said as the government of Yemen and the third side is Al-Qaeda and Ansar Al-Sharia, they are also being supported by ISIL-Yemen Province. The most painful and serious thing is, nearly 250.000 people died in Yemeni Civil War.

France: France is related to most of the North African countries, thus it gets affected by every single action that is taken in North Africa. That's why, it always has to appear in a side which is usually the side of current government of the attacked country in North Africa. France participated in most of the civil wars in North Africa and Asia officially, by sending military forces and air forces. However, they suffer from some small terrorist organisations which are connected to either ISIL or Al-Qaeda.

Germany: Germany is away from interfering in other countries, however, it has participated in three important wars since 2001: Afghanistan War, Mali War and the War with ISIL. 59 soldiers and so many civilians of Germany died in these military conflicts.

Turkey: Turkey has been dealing with Kurdish violent non-state organisations for years. In the 1980s and 1990s, Jihadist terrorism in Turkey was an isolated phenomenon represented by the Turkish Hezbollah and the Great Eastern Islamic Raiders' Front. Since the 2000s, there has been a rise in attacks from Islamist groups, some with links to Al-Qaeda. One group that has been studied by researchers is the Turkish Hezbollah. In the 1990s, Islamic terrorist organizations were active in Turkey. Their objective was to bring down the secular democratic regime in Turkey and to establish an Islamic Sharia-based state (similar to Iran). In July 1993, an arson attack took place where extremists set fire to a hotel where a cultural festival was taking place. Islamic groups attacked and threatened Jewish personalities and the Jewish community in Turkey. In the course of the Kurdish–Turkish conflict (1978–present) there were an estimated 30,000-35,000 deaths between 1984 and 2000, mainly in Eastern and Southeastern Turkey. While the Turkish government position has been to classify the deaths in the conflict as terror-related, other dispute this claim and allege human right violations by the Turkish authorities.

Niger: Boko Haram is the most active terrorist organisations in Niger. On 25 September 2015, at least 15 civilians were massacred and stores were looted in a cross-border raid on a Niger village, according to anonymous

military sources. On 2 October two soldiers died and four were wounded in a Boko Haram attack on a village near the Nigerian border in Niger Diffa province. The militants also looted stores, according to Niger army officers. On 4 October, according to an aid worker, a policeman and five civilians were killed by 4 suicide bombers near the Nigerian border. On 6 October, three suspected Boko Haram militants accidentally blew themselves up while transporting explosives to Bosso town in Diffa. On 21 October near Diffa town two soldiers were killed by explosives while intercepting an attack. Diffa region hosts over 150,000 Nigerian refugees. It is under a state of emergency. On 14 October a curfew and movement restrictions were imposed. At least 57 attacks occurred there from February to October 2015. More than 1,100 Boko Haram suspects were arrested in Niger during 2015. On 11 November 2015, two Niger military officials described an attack on a village in Bosso district in which five civilians and 20 militants were killed. A senior government official later denied that the attack had occurred, according to Reuters. On 26 November, Boko Haram launched a cross-border night raid on Wogom village in Diffa province. A government spokesman, Justice Minister Marou Amadou stated: "Eighteen villagers were killed, including the chief imam for the village whose throat was slit by his own nephew". On 13 March 2018 the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDP), Cecilia Jimenez-Damary said "Since the first attacks in Niger by Boko Haram in 2015, the Diffa region, in the south-eastern part of the country, has been confronted with a continuing security crisis which has uprooted more than 129,000 internally from their homes, in addition to the arrival of 108,000 refugees from Nigeria, and has triggered a humanitarian crisis. He said that IDPs in Niger are posing huge challenges to the country and "require a strong and comprehensive response". He also said the situation in the regions bordering Mali has led to the displacement of some 1,540 persons.

Mali: Mali is one of the most miserable countries which suffer from terrorist organisations. Ansar Dine(ISIL), Boko Haram(Al-Qaeda), Al-Mourabitoun(Al-Qaeda), After the withdrawal of Malian government forces from the region, former co-belligerents Ansar Dine, MOJWA, and the MNLA soon found themselves in conflict with each other as well as the populace. On 5 April 2012, Islamists, possibly from AQIM or MOJWA, entered the Algerian consulate in Gao and took hostages. The MNLA succeeded in negotiating their release without violence, and one MNLA commander said that the movement had decided to disarm other armed groups. On 8 April, a mostly Arab militia calling itself the National

Liberation Front of Azawad (FNLA) announced its intention to oppose Tuareg rule, battle the MNLA, and "return to peace and economic activity"; the group claimed to consist of 500 fighters. The MNLA clashed with protesters in Gao on 14 May, reportedly injuring four and killing one. On 6 June, residents of Kidal protested against the imposition of Sharia in the town and in support of MNLA, protests which were violently dispersed by Ansar Dine members. By the night of 8 June, MNLA and Ansar Dine rebels clashed against each other in the city with automatic weapons, with two dying in the skirmish. In early June, Nigerien President Mahamadou Issoufou stated that Afghan and Pakistani jihadists were training Touareg Islamist rebels.

Possible Solutions:

Since there is not a possibility to get rid of all the terrorist organisations, the UN have to take action. The main problem is, terrorism is one of the biggest problems in the world for a long time and there is not a solution to have and directly implement. Every single country has to think about its profits, consider its priorities, save and protect itself. So there must be a common ground since everyone is basically the same. The solution is not destroying all the terrorists or terrorist organisations since it is completely impossible and ridiculous; however, some terrorist incidents have been prevented in some countries. So, if somebody could know what was going to happen in where wouldn't it be easier to act and take precaution? Or, is there a way to strengthen the whole world as a union, not a specific state in order to strengthen the ties between countries, be an unity and cope with terrorism? If people could cooperate and achieve something altogether, then governments can do the same.

