



**Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)**  
**Addressing Racial Profiling And Discrimination In Counter-Terrorism Efforts**

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## **DESCRIPTION OF COMMITTEE**

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was formally established on September 28th, 2001 after the tragic terrorist attacks of 9/11. September 11th was a terrorist attack orchestrated by an extremist group called Al-Qaeda against the United States of America (USA). Al-Qaeda was an Islamist organization based in Pakistan, founded by Osama Bin Laden in 1988. The attack took place in New York City, when a plane was hijacked by the perpetrators and flown into the World Trade Center's twin towers. Approximately 3,000 people died in this tragedy. The main objective of the Counter-Terrorism Committee for about 2 decades has been to prevent terrorism in all its forms. Today, the committee's focus is on countering violent terrorist attacks worldwide. The CTC currently consists of 15 members: Albania, Brazil, China, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Russia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

## **INTRODUCTION OF THE TOPIC**

When the enforcement of the law interrupts, searches, checks, and investigates people's identification documents – or even accuses a person of being involved in some criminal business – they use generalizations based on their physical characteristics rather than on behavior and personal evidence. Almost every region of the globe has presented the human price of terrorism. Violent criminal assignments have caused a gigantic loss of life within the United Nations (UN) organization.

Sergio Viera De Mello, a special representative of the Secretary-General, and 21 other people were found dead in the attack on their headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq on August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003. And more than 150 were injured, with some serious cases of harm. Human rights are always affected by terrorism, with harsh consequences for the victims' rights to life, liberty,



and integrity. Racial profiling refers to the process by which the law focuses on racial and ethnic generalizations, rather than stopping people due to their actions or behavior. Instead of finding details, investigating, or deciding that the same person has been involved in criminal activity. Together with these consequences, terrorism can decrease the strength of civil society. It can also disrupt governments, endangering peace, and interrupt social progress in varied countries. Civilization protection is a crucial obligation, for the reason that security is a basic human right for people. All in all, countries have the duty to take important measures to protect their and other civilizations from any terrorist activities that damage the basic rights of humans.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE TOPIC**

Enduring the discrimination of racial profiling in counter-terrorism aspects is a challenging duty for many countries. It also requires a perfect balance between national security and the protection of civilization's human rights. Racial profiling, which takes part in targeting people by their characteristics instead of true criminal behavior can have terrible consequences that could corrupt the trust between communities and even someone's life. Human rights are commonly negatively impacted by terrorist attacks with severe consequences for the victims.

Each topic has a significant effect on the human rights application. Protecting individuals is a crucial responsibility of the government as personal security is well-applied to the community's rights. Therefore, it is a requirement for countries to have safeguard protection for their populations by implementing productive steps to protect them against new terrorist attacks and bringing those commitments for such disrespect against justice. Resolving racial profiling and discrimination in counter-terrorism efforts is a crucial objective that needs a non-fragile balance between security concerns and the conservation of civil liberty, combined with human rights. Racial profiling focuses on persons or groups based on their perceived characteristics, rather than veridical evidence of wrongdoing. The outcome of targeting innocent civilians can have major financial consequences and disrupt trust within countries.

## **CURRENT SITUATION OF THE TOPIC**

Distinct evaluations of those procedures would be principally reflected in fights over whether particular situations of race-based suspect selection constitute racial profiling. Some types of supporters of particular investigative strategies would normally compare it depending on mistrust descriptions, while a critic of the same methods used for race would typically call



it racial profiling. The same normative controversy that affects the discussion of whether or not racial profiling is approved would make attempts to research whether or not certain behaviors on whether certain behaviors constitute racial profiling. Therefore, rather than solving the standard debates over the justice of the extensive inquiries of different races, a ban on racial profiling is more likely to move it.

Racial profiling refers to any decision of law enforcement that takes part into consideration. It happens when law enforcement actions are normally motivated by the confidence that a specific racial group is more likely to be involved in distinct situations than in other groups. In essence, racial profiling involves assuming that individuals of a specific race or background who are more pre-conceivably disposed to engage in certain types of criminal acts than members of other groups.

## **INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON THE TOPIC**

Racial profiling in counter-terrorism efforts is a combination and a continuous problem that has gained attention in international discussions. Many international organizations and groups know the need to implement balanced protection of rights and security topics to preserve human rights, including the right to be free from any discrimination in counter-terrorism efforts. Some principal examples of topics related to this problem are policy initiatives, special programs, and efforts of advocacy.

The importance of the CTC is to protect both human rights and personal security, especially the right of freedom against discrimination based on origins. Yet, having stability is still a complicated challenge in many parts of the world. The United Nations has been active in the compromise to address racial profiling and discrimination in counter-terrorism efforts. The UN also urged member states to state measures that are respective to human rights. National and international organizations like the European Union (EU) have started resolving racial profiling and discrimination in their counter-terrorism efforts. As an example, the EU has taken on guidelines for anti-discrimination in counterterrorism, emphasizing the importance of respect for human rights. Many countries legalized the policies aiming at the resolution of racial profiling. These laws also require law enforcement to analyze data on their activities to identify and solve any problems based on ethnicity. Despite those efforts, new challenges appear every single day. Delegates discuss that some counter-terrorism measures contribute to irresponsible and mistaken targeting of specific racial groups, thus affecting their civil security and rights for humanity.



## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CREATING A RESOLUTION**

- Be realistic and detailed about your statement
- Follow the standard formats for writing
- State your solutions as clearly as possible
- Only state real and recent facts about the topic (2001-2023)
- Money is not a problem in the UN
- Understanding the purpose
- Keep a record of websites used
- Use trusted websites

## **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER (To Create A Resolution)**

- Has your country taken any actions related to the given problem?
- What has your country done to stop terrorism?
- Has your country suffered from terrorist attacks?
- Which solutions would you implement to stop terrorism?
- How many types of terrorism are there?
- Has the UN taken legal action on terrorist attacks?
- How has terrorism affected society?
- How has terrorism affected the economy?
- Has your country made racial profiling against minority groups?
- What has your country done to stop minority discrimination related to terrorism?
- How does terrorism in related countries affect society?
- Which solutions would you implement to control racial profiling?

Learning About CTC



<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ctc/content/members-counter-terrorism-committee>

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