

HMDC Presents . . .

Special Session on Terrorism



A special session is a real United Nations method, which studies one urgent subject instead of a long list of subjects.

This room feels different than standard committees.

That happens because we are in a *special session* to discuss one urgent subject.

**TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**



The Charter allows the General Assembly to meet in special sessions when an occasion requires it, which the Secretary-General calls.

Who decides when we hold a special session?

The Secretary-General calls it at the request of the Security Council or a majority of member countries.

**TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**



Have special sessions happened before?

Yes, they happen when a specific problem requires urgent attention, which occurred in 2016 and 2021.

The thirtieth special session in 2016 studied the world drug problem, and the thirty-second special session in 2021 studied corruption.

**TERRORISM
COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**

An illustration of a man and a woman in business suits standing in front of a world map. The man is on the left, wearing a dark suit and tie. The woman is on the right, wearing a dark suit. They are both looking forward. The world map is in the background, showing the continents. There are three text boxes: one on the left with a question, one on the right with an answer, and one in the bottom right with a title.

Why do we need a special session for terrorism?

Terrorism crosses borders, which means that no single government can solve the problem alone.

We need it because terrorism crosses borders, **which** harms many nations at once.

TERRORISM COMMITTEE EXPLAINER

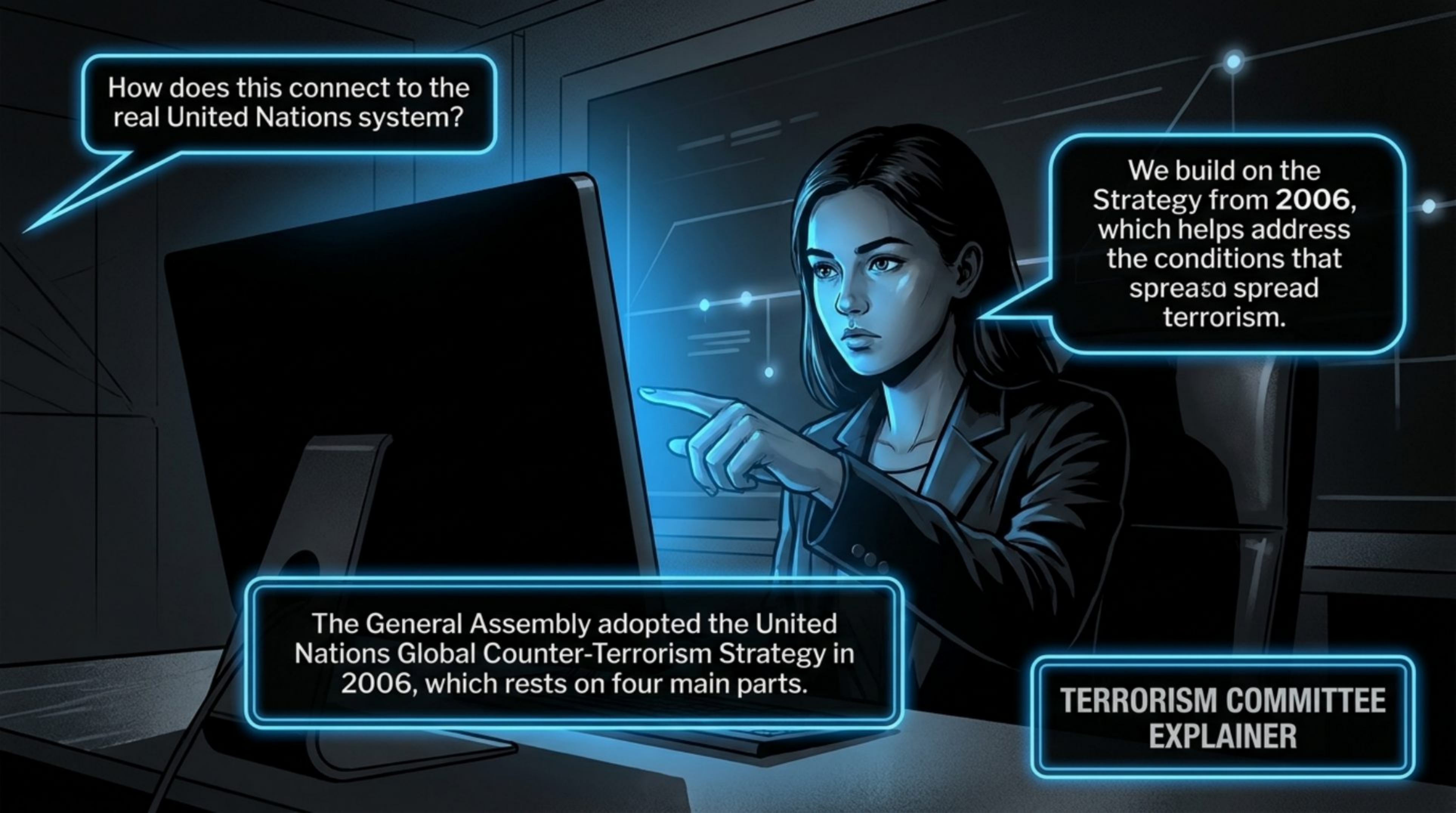


The session speaks for the whole membership because every member country has a seat and one vote.

Does one region have more power here?

No, every country has one vote, which helps build shared action across the whole membership.

**TERRORISM
COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**



How does this connect to the real United Nations system?

We build on the Strategy from **2006**, which helps address the conditions that spread terrorism.

The General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006, which rests on four main parts.

**TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**

A man and a woman in business attire are standing at a wooden table in a library or archive. They are looking down at a large, unrolled document on the table. The shelves around them are filled with boxes and books. The scene is dimly lit, with a blueish-purple hue.

Does the General Assembly review this strategy?

Yes, they review it about every two years, which helps them update the four parts.

The Strategy addresses conditions, prevents terrorism, builds ability, and protects human rights, which receives reviews about every two years.

**TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**

An illustration of two men in dark suits and ties walking towards the viewer in a dimly lit hallway. The man on the left is carrying a briefcase in his right hand, and the man on the right is carrying a briefcase in his left hand. The hallway has dark walls and a tiled floor. The entire image has a blue and purple color scheme.

Are there offices that manage this work every day?

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism coordinates work, while the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate assesses how governments carry out decisions.

Yes, specific offices coordinate the work and visit countries, which helps the system function.

**TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**

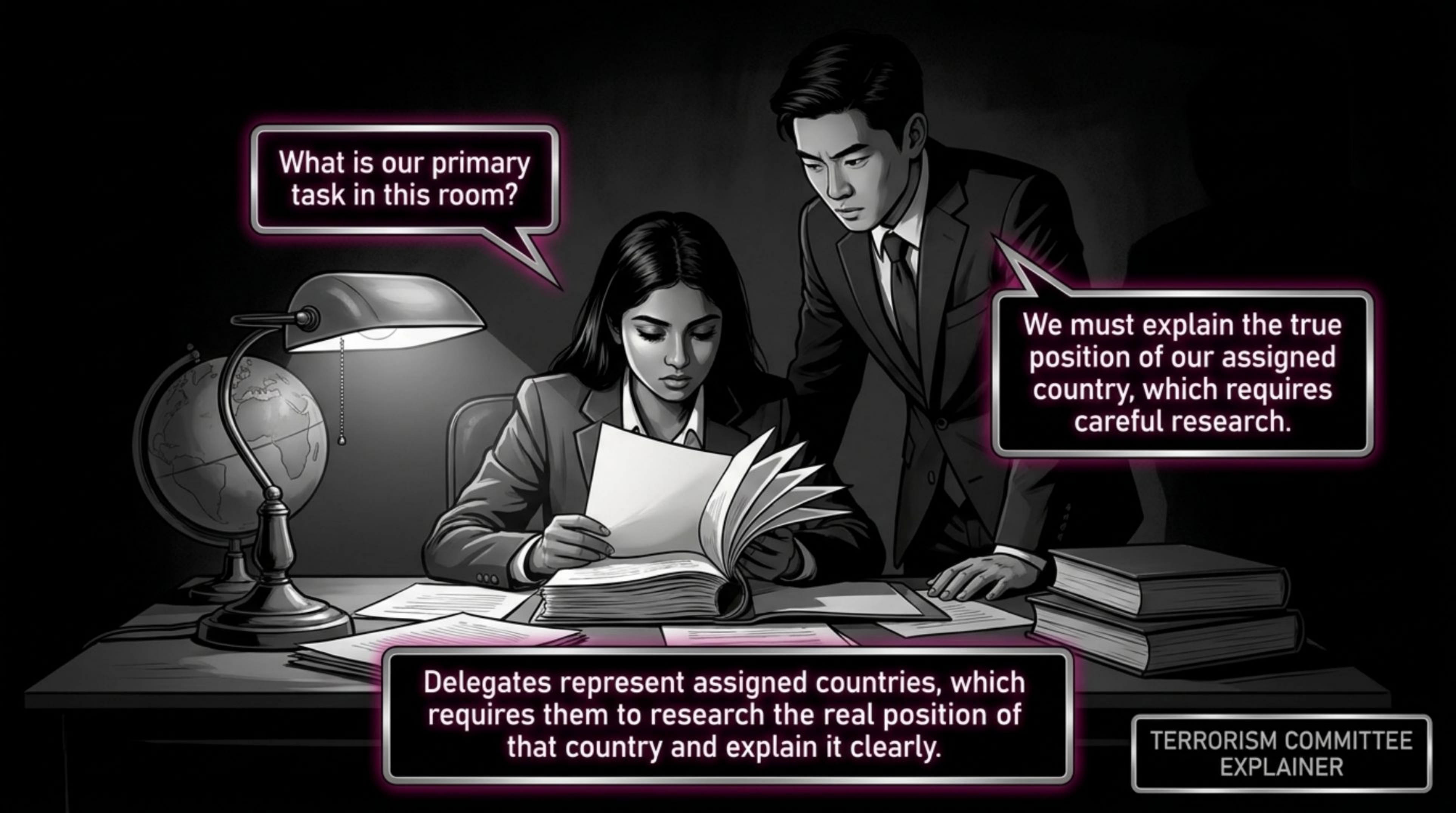


*RESOLUTIONS IN THIS SESSION ARE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND NOT LAWS, WHICH
MEANS THEIR STRENGTH COMES FROM
WIDE AGREEMENT AMONG COUNTRIES.*

Can we write laws
that countries
must follow?

That is incorrect,
because our
resolutions are only
recommendations, which
require wide
agreement.

**TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER**

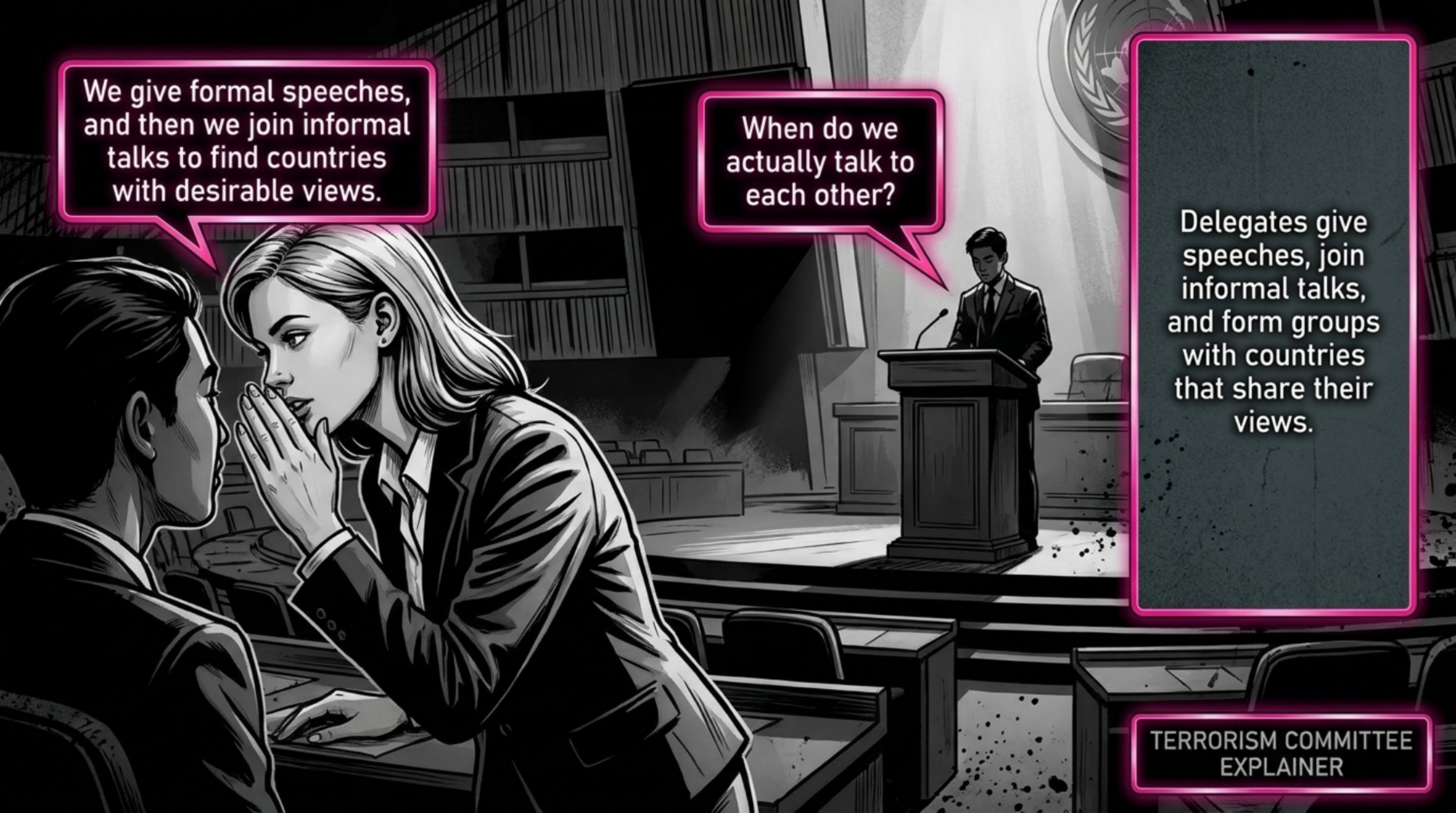
A man and a woman in business attire are working at a desk. The woman is seated, looking down at a large open book. The man is standing behind her, looking at the book. On the desk, there is a desk lamp, a globe, and several stacks of books. The background is dark.

What is our primary task in this room?

We must explain the true position of our assigned country, which requires careful research.

Delegates represent assigned countries, which requires them to research the real position of that country and explain it clearly.

TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER



We give formal speeches,
and then we join informal
talks to find countries
with desirable views.

When do we
actually talk to
each other?

Delegates give
speeches, join
informal talks,
and form groups
with countries
that share their
views.

TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXPLAINER



Delegates build resolutions with other delegates, which requires them to negotiate wording that many nations can accept.

How do we record our agreements?

We negotiate wording together, which helps us draft resolutions that many nations accept.

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EXPLAINER

Special Session:
A real United Nations method where the General Assembly meets to study one urgent subject.



I need to understand the exact terms we use here.

A special session is a focused meeting for one urgent topic.

**TERRORISM
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What is the primary document we reference?

The Strategy from 2006, which outlines four parts to help stop terrorism.

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy:
A 2006 plan that addresses conditions, prevents terrorism, builds ability, and protects human rights.



What exactly is a recommendation in this room?

It is a suggested action, which means countries follow it because wide agreement creates pressure.

Recommendation:

A suggested action that is not a law, which relies on the pressure of wide agreement.

TERRORISM COMMITTEE EXPLAINER

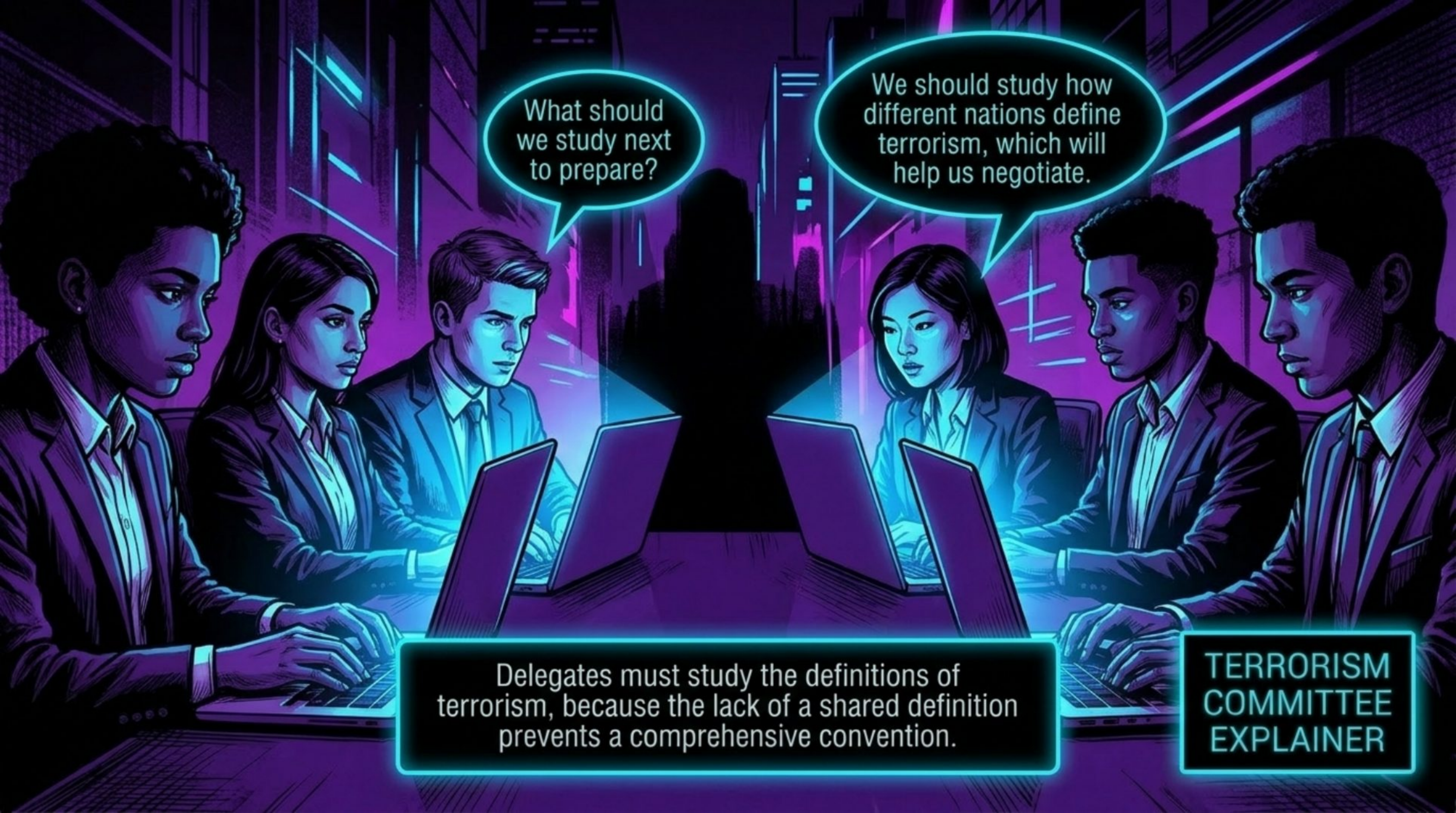
An illustration of two men in dark suits standing in a city at night. The man on the left is facing forward with his arms crossed, looking serious. The man on the right is seen from the back, looking towards the first man. The background shows stylized city buildings with glowing windows and light trails.

Comprehensive Convention: A wide agreement on international terrorism, which member countries have not finished because they lack a shared definition.

Why is there no comprehensive convention on terrorism yet?

Countries cannot finish it because they have not agreed on a shared definition of terrorism.

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What should we study next to prepare?

We should study how different nations define terrorism, which will help us negotiate.

Delegates must study the definitions of terrorism, because the lack of a shared definition prevents a comprehensive convention.

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Delegates must study the real position of their assigned country, because they need to explain it clearly.

What else requires our attention before the session begins?

We must study our assigned country, which ensures our speeches are accurate and desirable.



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