

DISEC

Disarmament and International Security
Committee



Topic 1: International and National Threats to Security Due to Drug Cartels in Latin America

Topic 2: The Establishment and Disarmament of Cyber Warfare in International Terrorist Attacks



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May 20, 2017 - May 21, 2017

Letter from the Head Chair

Dear Delegates,

My name is Nicholas Villarreal, a third year at the University of California, Davis. I am a double major in Human Development, B.S and Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies, B.A. I am also a Manager at the on-campus Starbucks and active member of the LGBTQIA community on campus.

While my time in Model United Nations has not been long, my dedication outweighs any inexperience I previously had. I joined the MUN team at UC Davis back in September of 2016, I had never even heard of the team or society, but spent hours researching, practicing, hosting, and traveling to different competitions. I am excited to chair this committee and get into the sensitive topics that this society is currently facing. The idea of national security, the disarming of military grade weapons, and operations has always been a point of interest for me. I study the way cultural development is influenced and one of those larger points is the idea of militarization of a society and how that changes the structure of a particular culture.

The drug cartels in Latin America hold a place in my life due to the fact that so many of my Hispanic family members are involved in the trafficking of drugs. My father's uncle was one of the top four most wanted Mexican drug lords, Ignacio "Nacho" Coronel Villarreal. Furthermore, the sheer amount of my cousins who got caught up in the drug wars or drugs in general based off the cartels makes this a passionate topic for me. Additionally, the fact that I have a strong basis in human rights, cultural issues, and the effects of this on people's lives leads me to be more invested in this topic. Cyber warfare in itself has not been a personal issue for me as it is but my parents have faced identity theft and our country has faced its own issues with cyber warfare. Even more so, it is still an issue that is sensitive to my humanitarian nature, and



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even more specifically the ramifications of what happens during cyber warfare are connected to the development of children and humans in general.

My dias and I look forward to the lively and important debates that will be taking place at this conference with the hope that you, as delegates, will come out of it with a better understanding of these crucial global issues.

Wishing all the best,

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About the Committee

Welcome to the General Assembly First Committee- DISEC. DISEC or otherwise known as the Disarmament and International Security Committee has been a sector of the United Nations council since the beginning in 1945. If the council or council member deems it necessary to grant observer status to international companies or NGOs, they can participate in almost all that of what the countries do in General Assembly. DISEC's job is to deal with all matters involving international and disarmament issues in regards to peace and security of the global world.



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Topic 1: International and National Threats to Security Due to Drug Cartels in Latin America

Introduction

A Global Issue-Centered in South America

The war on drugs beginning in Latin America dates all the way back to the Roaring Twenties of the United States. A time of great wealth and a time when alcohol in the United States was banned from consumption or retail sale. This was when the illegal shipping of alcohol from Mexico into the United States began and the first paths of bootlegging drugs into the country. Opening up the transnational drug trade once the prohibition laws were uplifted and creating what was the beginning of today's cartels.

When the top Colombian cartels dismantled, it left the market for drug trade completely open to being taken by the Mexican clans. This changed the decades of drug trade being shared among several countries worth of cartels to being centered in Mexico. There are several major Mexican cartels, Beltrán-Leyva Cartel, La Familia Michoacana/Knights Templar Cartel, Gulf Cartel, Juárez Cartel, Sinaloa Cartel, Tijuana Cartel, Los Zetas; to name a few. Their power is ever growing and has often led to the violence of interfamily disputes, rival clan conflicts, and government battles. This has been due to the fact that international governments, especially the United States, have been stepping in to try and reduce the amount of violence and drugs spreading from country to country.

One of the primary concerns of the government is the amount of money and supplies getting used by the cartels. The notion that being a part of the drug trade allows for people in the lower class to make easy and fast money. This allows for people in struggling economic



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situations to get tied up in the cartels, and this has serious negative impacts on the lives of the family. Even more so the families have lasting effects on it, causing generations and generations to be tied into the life of drugs, dealing, and smuggling. Children are not given proper education, and they get pulled into the cartels. It is a systematic cycle of heteropatriarchal capitalism tying people into this life. Especially when such people in the drug trade are illiterate and are unaware of what the laws are of which they are violating. Furthermore, the safety of these people's lives is at risk due to the danger of smuggling drugs internationally. Many young lives get lost at the hands of the danger of the cartels.

Another prominent issue is the risk of national security and what it means to a nation if others can illegally smuggle dangerous drugs into their borders. These are seen as acts of terrorism, especially for the countries that are simply used as midpoints between two different countries and they just house the drugs and open their borders up to all kinds of risk for violence, invasion and homeland threats. Along with this, is the parallel threat of a high death count and the unnecessary loss of lives.

UN Involvement

The United Nations has stepped in to decrease the amount of drug abuse, violence, and gang activity in efforts to derail the fast-growing crime market for drugs.

- One of the most prominent United Nations actions was the 2008 Cocaine Seizure, where several nations sent out task forces and parts of their navy to seize and capture cocaine as it ships. (Rebecca.wabwoba. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.)



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- UNODC organized a Regional Experts Meeting in Costa Rica in 2009 on priorities for action in Central America for the period 2009-2011. (Rebecca.wabwoba. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.)
- The "Programa de UNODC para el reforzamiento del plan de acción de la estrategia de seguridad en Centroamérica y México" was adopted at the Ministerial Conference in Managua , Nicaragua on 23-24 Junes 2009 by the seven Member States of the Central American Integration System (SICA), with Costa Rica as observer, the Dominican Republic as an Associated State to SICA and Mexico. (Rebecca.wabwoba. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.)
- The Santo Domingo Pact/ SICA-UNODC Mechanism is an interregional programme (Central America and the Caribbean) which aims to enhance policy coordination in the field of drug trafficking and organized crime. (Rebecca.wabwoba. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.)

These programs helped set up funds and troops to help intervene at the source of where drugs were being smuggled out, including rehabilitation centers, counseling for families, and domestic relocation of ex-cartel members. The problem that the governments are now facing is the fact that these issues have become one of international and national level terrorism, as well as being heavily involved in cultural ties.



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Current situation:

Many of the nations affected by drug trade go unnoticed such as the West Coast of Africa or Eastern Europe. However, they receive hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly in drugs from Latin America. This has threatened the security of many nations and has affected their cultural or situational atmosphere. Many young lives are lost in the war on drugs both by those fighting it and those who partake in the cartels. On that note, it is important to recognize that most members of cartels don't have choices if their families were already involved or if the cartel knows personal information about them they are threatened constantly to elicit a sense of fear loyalty. International security and death are constant risks of international drug trafficking.

Possible Solutions

Here is a list of possible solutions that you might consider while doing this research:

- Policy Implications
 - Invest more in education
 - Social health and public health
 - Improvement of international treaties and responsible acceptance of refugees fleeing drug wars
- Tighter border control without impairing the flow of travel in and out of a country or everyday citizens' lives
- Giving more money to governments to create better rehabilitation and relocation programs



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Questions to consider:

1. What is deemed a terrorist attack in regards to international security?
2. What kinds of people's' lives are affected by drug trade?
3. How will this body be able to implement a plan to better resolve the war on drugs?
4. Why do so many willingly join a cartel when the risk is so high and how can a government help decrease that risk?



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Topic 2: The Establishment and Disarmament of Cyber Warfare in International Terrorist Attacks

Introduction

This is a fast paced, ever changing, three-headed monster due to the fact that it is still relatively new and increasingly advancing. The sheer magnitude of what cyber warfare includes is astronomical and can be carried out on a minute scale. Anything from hacktivism, to sabotage, to espionage, to activating or destroying military equipment, to the embezzlement of millions of dollars. Many things constitute as cyber warfare, yet the United Nations and many nations are trying to keep up with what it means to them let alone what it means regarding terrorism and national threat. This opens up an entirely new territory of war, where an individual can get into national servers, bankrupt a country and deploy all their nuclear weapons at once; and no army can fight that.

One of the largest problems in cyber warfare is that since it is new to the world's fighting strategy, there is no clear definition of what cyber warfare includes and what repercussions should be enforced when violated. Furthermore, it is hard to regulate what is considered cyber warfare or what material is needed for cyber warfare because technology is ever growing and necessary for progress in technology and science is crucial to the further quest of knowledge. Creating stronger defense walls and more complex routing systems is only a patchwork fix over the larger fears and issues.

Many citizens are unaware and unprotected from the threats of cyber warfare and the rate that it can destroy them. Whether it is draining their bank accounts, impersonating them, hacking all personal information, assuming high powered individuals' identity, emitting harmful



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rays or noises and bouncing them off individual electronics can cause a lot of problems. Turning off all the power in a city, traffic lights go down; hospitals run out of power, and so forth and so on.

Since everything is on a power grid these days, cyber hacktivism allows for nations to make their voices heard without even being in threat themselves. This arises our second issue of how to handle and revolt against these cyber-attacks. Since we can't locate the individual geographically usually, it's all just throwing up protection measures virally. This helps to protect the nation but is simply just a preventative measure.

Not only is civilian life at risk but the youth and education are potentially at risk themselves. What would be to happen if someone hacked the virtual teaching simulation that many children are exposed to in school systems today? This would cause the youth of today to be exposed to alarming thoughts or images to help corrupt them.

Most likely the scariest of all threats is the ability to hack another military's arsenal of weapons that are controlled electronically and deploy that on its own or another country. Using drones to target specific targets within its own base and sending out virtual orders to deploy thousands of troops to a warzone. These are all acts of war and a serious problem of cyber warfare.

UN Involvement

During a 2014 General Assembly- First Committee meeting there was extensive discussion of cyber warfare and the issues surrounding it. There they posed these:

During the meeting, draft resolutions were tabled on the promotion of multilateralism in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation (L.39); the observance of environmental norms in



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the drafting and implementation of disarmament and arms control agreements (L.41); the relationship between disarmament and development (L.42); the effects on the use of armaments containing depleted uranium (L.43); women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, (L.47); compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments (L.45); development in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (L.26); and Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (L.49). ("Cyber Warfare, Unchecked, Could Topple Entire Edifice Of International Security, Says Speaker In First Committee At Conclusion Of Thematic Debate Segment | Meetings Coverage And Press Releases")

The United Nations is struggling to find a peaceful and equal means to cyber warfare without infringing on a nation's sovereignty for intellectual thought and development.

Possible Solutions:

- International wide agreements on what is cyber warfare
- Determine a country's power in enforcing their nation's security and what measures the individual nation should be able to take if they discover who hacked their computer.
- Request stronger regulation from the UN on what are acceptable technological developments
- Provide stronger support to citizens in case of cyber attacks



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Questions to consider:

1. What are the possible risk to citizens in each country if they were hit by a cyber-attack?
2. How to define Cyber warfare?
3. Why is cyber warfare such a critical piece in military fights in this day and age?
4. What is the humanitarian effect of increasing security regulations of technology?
5. What structures are targeted during cyberwarfare?



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