

**Fair Lawn Model United**

**Nations Conference V**

*2016*

The logo of the United Nations Security Council, featuring a blue globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The text "United Nations Security Council" is overlaid on the globe in a bold, black, serif font.

**United Nations  
Security Council**

**Chairs:**

**Aydan Celik**

[aydan.celik11@outlook.com](mailto:aydan.celik11@outlook.com)

**Karen Linnik**

[linnikkaren@gmail.com](mailto:linnikkaren@gmail.com)

## Letter from Your Chairs

Welcome delegates!

My name is Karen Linnik and I will be one of your co-chairs! I first heard about Model U.N. at the beginning of my freshman year, when one of my friends (the president of the club at the time) convinced me to join. Frankly, I only joined because I did not want to upset my friend. However, as I look back, I realize that joining Model U.N. has been the best decision of my high school career. This club has kept me updated with current events and improved my speaking skills! Before Model U.N., I was that person who started to shake in front of the class whenever she had to present something. Now, not only are presentations not scary, but they are actually kind of fun. The most important thing that I can recommend during this conference is to not be afraid to speak. Trust me, the hardest thing is to start talking, but once you start, you will not be able to stop! You just have to get your feet wet! I cannot wait to meet all of you at FAIRMUNC V!

Welcome to Fair Lawn's Model United Nations Conference. My name is Aydan Çelik and I will be one of the two chairs of DISEC. I am currently a senior at Fair Lawn High School. I have been affiliated with Model UN since my freshman year. At first, it took some time for me to adjust and adapt to the regulations, rules, and research that Model UN requires. With time and through experience, I have grown as a delegate and learned so much along the way. The skills that all Model UN conferences introduced me to are all practical and have helped me get a taste of what it would be like to be in an actual UN conference. As my second and last time chairing at a FAIRMUNC, I feel honored to be a co-chair for DISEC and look forward to what interesting results our debate will bring to the table!

For those of you who are not familiar with the Model U.N. system, here is a brief history on the topics that you will be debating upon. It is not your chairs' responsibility to provide your country's position on the topic. We provide you something to work with, and if you answer the suggested questions and you do your research, then you will be a successful delegate.

Good luck to you all.

Karen and Aydan

# TOPIC 1: CYBER WARFARE

## **Introduction**

Cyber warfare is an Internet-based conflict involving politically motivated attacks on information systems. Cyber warfare attacks can disable official websites and networks, disrupt or data, and cripple financial systems - among many other possibilities. Recently, terrorist groups, such as ISIS, have used the cyber world to recruit members and coordinate attacks. Delegates will consider how to defend their nation against the actions of such extreme groups and how to secure their nation's cyber world.

## **United States**

The United States has used cyber warfare in the past. For example, in 1998, the United States hacked into Serbia's air defense system to compromise air traffic control and facilitate the bombing of Serbian targets. Today, the United States has begun to wage war against the terrorist group ISIS.

## **France**

France has declared that they will launch a 1.5 billion-euro (\$2 billion) plan to defend itself

against cyber war as a strategic priority. France is not taking any chances when it comes to cyber warfare.

## **China**

In 2009, China was allegedly responsible for a cyber spy network called "GhostNet", which accessed confidential information belonging to both governmental and private organizations in over 100 countries around the world.

## **Israel**

Israel is rapidly building an elite team of cyber warriors to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons. Israel made a significant advancement in its offensive cyber capabilities over the past five to seven years. The prime minister of Israel views cyber advancement as the front line.

## **Russia**

Russia is believed to be in the top three most cyber-capable countries. In 2007, in Estonia, over a million computers brought down the government, business, and media websites across the country. The attack was suspected to have

originated in Russia due to political tension.

### **Germany**

Germany is developing a major program to protect its computer networks and supply systems, as the nation suffers four to five cyber attacks every day. Germany utilizes computers to manage their military coordination, water resource management, electricity, nuclear power, and banking. Thus, the risk of allowing more cyber attacks to continue is alarming.

### **United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom is mounting cyber attacks on Islamic State communications networks, warning its commanders: “We are coming to get you”.

### **Some links to consider:**

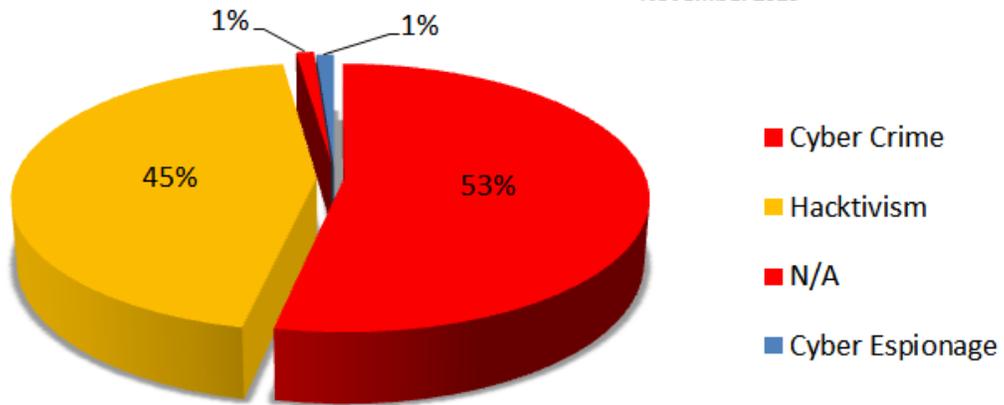
- <https://www.wired.com/2015/09/cyberwar-global-guide-nation-state-digital-attacks/>
- <http://www.un.org/press/en/2014/gadis3512.doc.htm>
- <http://www.wsj.com/articles/cataloging-the-worlds-cyberforces-1444610710>
- <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/05/who-are-the-cyberwar-superpowers/>

### **Questions to consider:**

1. What is my country doing/done to defend itself from cyber attackers?
2. Is my country in a cyber war with another country or a group?
3. Have terrorist groups taken advantage of your country's weak cyber military?
4. Have there been any recent cyber attacks on your country?
5. Has your country received help from other countries?

### Motivations Behind Attacks

November 2013



## TOPIC 2: ARMS & WEAPONS

### PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

#### **What is Arms Proliferation?**

Arms proliferation, also known as the illicit small arms trade, is the mass export of small arms and light weapons from the United States of America to European nations. Arms exportation to developing countries, such as those in Africa, tends to escalate the violence of rebels, armed groups, and terrorist groups in the area. Focusing on the Middle East, there are strong, vile concerns arising from the area as the number of terrorist attacks increase and as regional conflict stirs. DISEC's mission is to reduce the violence between these rebellious groups and control the amount of arms that pass through borders. There is a present attempt to create a Middle Eastern Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ). Countries that are particularly monitored include Iran, Iraq, Israel, and Syria. Other countries playing a large role in aiding Middle Eastern efforts to disarm include China and Russia.

#### **Intro: The Non-Proliferation Treaty**

The Non-Proliferation Treaty is an international treaty that was created to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to reach complete disarmament. Nuclear-Weapon Free Zones were established in the treaty to further endorse international efforts towards peace and security. The four UN member states that yet to sign the treaty are India, Israel, Pakistan, and South Sudan. India, Pakistan, and Israel are all believed to possess nuclear weapons. Also, with the time that has passed from 1968 till now, regulations have changed in different countries, many civil wars have been developed, and new weapons have been created.

#### **Syria**

Heightening tensions resulting from Syria's civil has enabled numerous terrorist organizations and Islamic states to form. These organizations not only cause mass amounts of international terror through bombs, but have also

utilized the black market to acquire millions of dollars' worth of weapons. Terror organizations, such as ISIS, have even made clandestine nuclear and weapons deals with other organizations and countries, such as the United States' CIA and Russia.

### **Israel**

Israel is not a signatory of the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation treaty. Although Israel has not significantly contributed to the spread of weapons to other states, the country is still believed to harbor some supply of nuclear weapons and might very well retaliate with these weapons against its troubled neighboring countries.

### **Pakistan**

Pakistan is not a signatory of the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation treaty. While they possess nuclear bases, they have not shown any suspicious or violent acts with their supply. Pakistan plans to spend \$12 billion on arms between 2016 and 2024.

### **Iran**

Iran, like Syria, is unstable and has a lot of suspicious arms trade between civilian's and terrorist organizations. There are still

suspicious of nuclear weapon activity in Iran, although China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States finalized a nuclear agreement with Iran that will block Iran's pathways to nuclear weapons development and guard against a clandestine weapons program. The final agreement will be a net-plus for nonproliferation and will enhance U.S. and regional security.

### **United States of America**

Americans own more guns than anybody other nation on earth. Firearms are involved in the deaths of more than 30,000 people in the U.S. annually, about two-thirds of which are suicides. America has an ongoing debate about domestic gun control, and simultaneously aims to aid in the movement to disarm powerful terrorist organizations.

### **Current Situation**

Although bigger, more powerful weapons are on the agenda, small arms are doing much more damage around the world on a daily basis. Of the many wars happening today, all are fought with small arms. Over 90% of civilian casualties in the conflict zones are caused by small arms. Small arms are also frequently used to terrorize non-combatants. As

mentioned, in the Middle East, there is an ongoing threat by terrorist organizations, such as ISIS, both domestically and internationally. Millions of Syrians have become refugees and thousands have died from bomb attacks. The threat posed by arms and nuclear weapons will only amalgamate if nothing is done to stop it.

### Links

- <http://www.un.org/en/ga/firts/>
- <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets>
- <http://armscontrolcenter.org/>
- <http://www.globalissues.org/issue/66/arms-control>

### Questions

1. Does disarmament imply that weapons are not needed for self-defense?
2. To what extent would your country be willing to disarm?
3. What domestic problems would arise or intensify if your country was completely disarmed?
4. Why is it that a couple of countries did not sign the non-proliferation treaty in 1968?
5. How can your country influence other countries to pacify relations and disarm?

**(Pictures are on the next two pages)**



# NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS

Demarcation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, nuclear-weapon-free status and nuclear-weapon-free geographical regions

