

Topic Synopsis: Anonymous and Cyber-terrorism-Ways to Defend

I. Background

Our development as a society comes with its drawbacks. Over the years, more and more of those who wish to do us harm find new ways to enact and demonstrate their motives upon others. One of the ever growing mediums these people use to communicate their motives is through the use of computers. Their use of computers for political gain is also known as cyber terrorism. Cyber Terrorism, however, is no new concept. The idea cyber terrorism began to take flight when Barry C. Collin came up with the word in 1990. After the September 11th attacks, many theorized that cyberterrorism may be one of the new ways terrorists may choose to attack. People like John Arquilla wrote about cyber attacks causing nuclear power plants to shut down and many other disasters. At the time, no one had thought of such as being able to happen. Cyber terrorism was first seen as possible in 1988, when a computer worm had spread across the United States which had rendered every computer it came across as useless. Robert Morris, its creator, claims that the worm had been used to see how vast the Internet really was at the time. Immediately afterwards, he had been the first in the United States to be tried under the laws of the computer fraud and abuse act. Later in 1990, Zapatista Guerillas used cyberterrorism to gain international support to get the Mexican government to end the government's attacks upon them. More recently, NASA had their plans for space projects stolen by a yet to be named foreign country in the December of 2006. The list of attacks goes on and on. Eventually, technologically advanced countries realized this threat and took immediate action against it. In 2010, the United States Department of Justice had demanded that a branch of the country's military take part in defending against such attacks. Later on, this would be called the United States Cyber Command. Other countries like Estonia, Ukraine, and China have all claimed to have been victims of cyber terrorism and to have created a defense to cyberterrorism. Today, cyber terrorism can take its form in computer worms, distributed denial of service attacks, and viruses. The major players in the world of cyber terrorism include thrill seekers, terrorist groups like Al Qaeda and ISIS, and hate groups, have all used computers to try to further their political means.

II. United Nations Involvement

The UN got involved in 2011 when they had published a document entailing how to counter cyber terrorism from both the legal and technical aspect. With cyber terrorism being a relatively young

issue, the UN has had less time to be involved in such a matter as it has with other issues. Nevertheless, the UN has involved itself with this issue. Cyber terrorism has been noted and seen as a major threat by the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force. One of this task force's goals are to see how Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) can be used to prevent and inhibit terrorism. One of the concerns the UN has with monitoring such technologies, is the privacy of normal citizens being invaded. The UN works towards a solution that will benefit everyone.

III. Possible Solutions

Cyber terrorism is an issue that continues to threaten our safety. Some possible solutions you Delegates are able to consider are the advancement of IT programs to help us indicate and prevent future attacks from happening without our knowledge, and an increase in funding for more technologically advanced societies to have online defense measures. One more extreme option left out but still up for debate is the possibility of governments controlling the access their citizens have to certain parts of the internet. This solution, however, begs the question of whether or not this invades citizens rights. It us up to you delegates to debate and come up with solutions to end such a crisis.

IV. Bloc Positions

Western Bloc: With the ever growing rise of terrorist attacks occurring within the Western Countries' borders, these countries remain to find ways and methods which can inevitably prevent cyberattacks in nearly every country.

Latin American Bloc: Though Latin America has more experience with domestic terrorism, these countries in this block should be focusing more on how to develop technologies for themselves to defend against attacks

Middle Eastern: Although cyberattacks are most likely to come from anyone, they are most commonly a desired mean of attack used by middle eastern terrorist organizations. This bloc is more interested in finding ways to defend themselves against cyber terrorism however it is limiting other countries involvement with their affairs, as they see it being their own business.

Asian: The majority of the asian bloc maintains the same values as the western bloc

African: The African Bloc is very much concerned with the matter at their hand in which many of its countries are not developed to the point where their protection against cyber terrorism is adequate therefore they are very much in need of support

V. Guiding Questions

1. How can our solutions be implemented in less advanced countries?
2. Can other countries commit acts of cyber terrorism? If so, to what degree should they be held responsible?
3. What are some preventative measures we can take against other countries harnessing such a tactic?
4. Is regulation of the internet invading people's privacy?

VI. Works Cited

Claire, Steve Saint. "Overview of CyberTerrorism." 2011, pp. 1–14

Review By Robert F. Worth. "TheirSpace." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 24 June 2006, www.nytimes.com/2006/06/25/books/review/25worth.html.

Gross, Grant. "UN: More International Cooperation Needed to Fight Cyberterrorism." *Computerworld*, IDG News Service, 24 Oct. 2012, www.computerworld.com/article/2492864/cybercrime-hacking/un--more-international-cooperation-needed-to-fight-cyberterrorism.html.

"Read 'Science and Technology to Counter Terrorism: Proceedings of an Indo-U.S. Workshop' at NAP.edu." *National Academies Press: OpenBook*, www.nap.edu/read/11848/chapter/6#49.

Ad Hoc on Terror: European Domestic Terrorism European Domestic Terrorism

My name is Bassel Lawand, and I am going to be your vice chair at the MVHS MUN 2018 conference. I am currently a freshman at Mission Viejo High School, and this is my first year in MUN. However, I hope to pursue MUN for the remainder of my 4 years at high school. My extracurricular, I am a part of Mock Trial and multiple different community service clubs. Outside of school, I enjoy playing video games, binge watching shows on Netflix, hanging out with friends, or playing the cello. I am looking forward to meeting you all at the MVHS MUN conference, and I am excited to see how you have all prepared your debate for us.

I. Background:

Terrorism of all forms has been a major problem throughout Europe's history and has occurred consistently for a large number of years. This has become a discreet dilemma that leads to the destruction of many live around the world. Multiple acts of terrorism have occurred, including bombing attacks, assassinations, assaults, hijacking of vehicles, and other form of large scale offenses. However, the majority of terrorist acts were in fault with bomb related attacks.

Over the past 50 years, the number of terrorist attacks have gone up and thusly so, more lives are lost each year. Studies from Europe's statistics indicate that up to 11,000 people have been killed in over 18,000 attacks. A rise in almost 400 deaths has become a problem that many organizations and NGOs have tried to solve. With the determination to prevent the destruction of lives and other forms of terroristic acts, many European countries have instilled approaches to ensure the safety of all. Terrorism has become a life threatening problem that continues to grow in numbers and increasing the risk of lives globally.

Groups such as al-Qaeda and ISIS have been a large factor to the offenses and attacks in Europe. A major terrorist group known as ISIS has been one of the largest terrorist organizations in modern history. One attack pertaining to ISIS include the Paris's Friday the 13th act which led to the killing of 130 people. The peril of ISIS continues to remain as an international threat of security. The rising growth of these groups pose an international risk to densely populated areas.

To prevent the deaths of many, and to maintain the safety of every victim of terrorism around the world, precautions have been made and established. Organizations work to prevent and abolish all forms of terrorism. Not to mention, strategies and other plans are created to counter terrorism. Using multiple different forms of fighting terrorism and prevention, terrorism can be ended indefinitely.

II. United Nations Involvement:

The United Nations strives to abolish all forms of terrorism completely, doing so with resolutions and working with organizations. Resolutions made that effectively work to prohibit all forms of terrorist attacks and maintain international peace include Security Council's resolutions 2253 and 2255. These resolutions passed within the United Nation's Security Council, have worked to protect victims and to ensure peace and security in lieu of terrorist acts. The United Nations works on a four pillar counter terrorism strategy adopted by consensus in 2006 which the

goal of preventing terrorism. The resolution has had an impact that sends a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable. The General Assembly reviews the strategies every two years in order to make sure that the document is always kept up to date with new implementations. These measures help to ensure that counter-terrorism regulations and rules are always made to be of utmost efficiency. Other establishments and non-governmental organizations help to provide safety and security of all victims. Some of the NGOs include: European Union's Radicalisation Awareness Network, the Council of Europe, and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. The UN and the NGOs both contribute to the safety of the people, fight terrorism, and provide security.

III. Possible Solutions:

The solutions put forth by the UN and other organizations focused on a multitude of strategies designed to extinguish terrorism. One solution posed consisted of strengthening rules and other regulations that prevent any forms of terrorism. These include security at any means of travel or inspection of a person's background. Enforcing borders with more security has been proven to increase the safety of individuals. Targeting the root of terrorist theories and lies means stopping the messages that lead people to terrorism. This in turn means ensuring that no forms of terrorist propaganda exist or are distributed. With the advancement of terrorist's arsenal of weaponry, it is adamant that security establishments increase the weapons and firearms control. Better inspections could lead to more safe opportunities and preventing any disasters before they occur. Another form of eliminating the issue of terrorism is to have better safety and provide more innate forces. This could be summarized with the implementation of better police forces or any type of law enforcing organization that would ensure that people are kept safe. With better security, and more police forces, the possibility of danger in a lowly developed area or region of the world would not occur in the first place. Other forms of solving the crisis of terrorist acts, is to create resolutions and NGOs that would create an active role to fight terrorism.

IV. Country Bloc Positions:

Western: The western world has faced many different forms of terrorist attacks and is very determined to end all forms of terrorism. Many nations are part of a security council that works to find solutions to the problems of radicalisation.

Latin: In recent years, Latin America has not faced as many acts of terrorism as it did from the 1980's to the 1990's. The lack of security and law enforcement capability limit many nations to make an effort to stop terrorism.

Middle Eastern: The middle east is one of the sources world's most infamous terrorist groups. This means that there is little to no implementations being made to reduce the numbers of these terrorist groups.

Asian: Many efforts from radicalists have been foiled by Southeast Asian government and saved the lives of many. Based on the information, the majority of Asia is looking to stop terrorism.

African: Africa is seen as a new battleground for ISIS and al-Qaeda and poses as a threat. Leaders are unable to solve the situation as the terrorist groups move towards the region after losing grounds in the Middle East.

V. Guiding Questions:

1. What has your nation done to make sure that no further acts of terrorism occur?
2. How has your nation provided aid to victims of terrorism?
3. What strategies has your country implemented to protect the lives of citizens?
4. Where do most terrorist attacks occur, and how can this be used to prevent more?
5. How will terrorists be dealt with, and what precautions will be taken to ensure security?

VI. Works Cited:

1. "EU Fight against Terrorism." EU Fight against Terrorism - Consilium, 23 Oct. 2017, www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/fight-against-terrorism/.
2. "46 Years of Terrorist Attacks in Europe, Visualized." The Washington Post, WP Company, www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/world/a-history-of-terrorism-in-europe/.
3. "Security Council Resolutions Pertaining to Terrorism | UN Counter-Terrorism Committee." United Nations, United Nations, www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/resources/res-sc.html.
4. Foster, Alice. "Terror Attacks Timeline: From Paris and Brussels Terror to Most Recent Attacks in Europe." Express.co.uk, Express.co.uk, 18 Aug. 2017, www.express.co.uk/news/world/693421/Terror-attacks-timeline-France-Brussels-Europe-ISIS-killings-Germany-dates-terrorism.
5. "Directory of Organisations Supporting Victims of Terrorism | VICTIMS of TERRORISM SUPPORT PORTAL." United Nations, United Nations, www.un.org/victimsofterrorism/en/directory.
6. "Terrorism in Latin America: Infographic." War on the Rocks, 17 July 2014, www.warontherocks.com/2014/07/terrorism-in-latin-america-infographic/.
7. "Chapter 2. Country Reports: Western Hemisphere Overview." U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State, www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257519.htm.
8. Jacob Wirschafter and Karim John Gadiaga. "Africa Becomes the New Battleground for ISIS and Al-Qaeda as They Lose Ground in Mideast." USA Today, Gannett Satellite Information Network, 25 Oct. 2017, www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/10/25/africa-becomes-new-battleground-isis-and-al-qaeda-they-lose-ground-mideast/796148001/.