



1st DISC: Disarming Terrorist Organizations and Combating Global Piracy

Hello delegates! My name is Casey Webster, and I will be your head chair for your upcoming conference. I'm a junior at Mission, and this is my third year in the Model United Nations program.

Hello Delegates! I'm Riley Maguire and I'll be your vice chair. I'm a sophomore at mission. I'm a 2nd year MUN student. I play football and basketball. I'm looking forward to seeing you all at the conference

The First Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

Disarming Terrorist Organizations

I. Background

Ever since September 11, 2001, terrorism has been getting worse, and bigger of a problem. There are multiple terrorist groups, including ISIS and Al Qaeda, and every one of them need supplies in order to run. These supplies include food, water, weapons etc. These allow these groups to commit terrorist acts that can kill and injure thousands of people. They do whatever they can, all over the world to strike fear into everyone's heart. Just recently, for some a very personal situation, came up in Las Vegas. A massacre broke out during a county concert, killing 58 people, and injuring 489 people. While not proven to be terrorism, ISIS took credit for the act. Not only Las Vegas, but in September, a bomb blew up on a London Subway, killing 22 people. Although,



if these terrorist groups had not had the means, supplies, and weapons, then they would not of been able to commit these crimes. This is a problem though, because these groups get their supplies from varieties of black market sources. If we can eradicate these sources, then we can greatly reduce terrorist acts.

II. U.N Involvement

Because terrorism is a widespread problem around the globe, it is of great concern to the United Nation. The United Nations Disarmament Affairs, or UNODA, has created a United Nations Counter-Terrorism-Strategy. The idea was found by the General Assembly 60/288. The UNODA is part of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), who have long been working to eradicate attacks involving weapons of mass destruction. There is also the Office of Counterterrorism in the UN, who created five main functions, which all relate to strengthening NGOs, and providing service and money to help eradicate the problem.

III. Possible Solutions

The tough part of this problem is that there are multiple sources that terrorist groups can receive supplies from. Because of this, we have to create a multiple step, complicated solution. To begin the effort to eradicate this problem, each and every country should acknowledge this problem in their own country, and use country policies, local law enforcement, and investigating techniques to be sure that there is no black market deals, or illegal imports or exports occurring in your country. Financial aid will be offered to those countries in poverty, who can't afford to investigate black market involvement and exports. We then plan to use United Nation groups to randomly assess and investigate each country's imports and exports. We will continue to investigate



every individual terrorist crime, and work to find the source of what caused the damage, tracking it down to the source. We will also push more to study the terrorist movements where they reside, and work to find who they talk to. With this, we hopefully can greatly reduce terrorist activity.

IV. Questions to Consider

1. How many different sources can the terrorist groups receive from?
2. What can we do about the countries in poverty that can't regulate the exports?
3. How can we determine who the terrorist groups are getting their supplies from?

V. Work Cited

UNODA. "United Nations Counter-Terrorism-Strategy – UNODA." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/counter-terrorism/.

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Combating Global Piracy

I. Background:

Global piracy is the act of boarding a ship with the intention to kill, harm, or steal from another ship. The situation of piracy across the globe especially in places such as somalia has been an issue for many years, but has become an issue that needs to be dealt with in an efficient manner. The crisis began in the 1500's when larger boats that could hold more people and resources became



common among the public. Piracy eased down in the late 1800's. In around 1980 piracy increased and there was a major problem. Since then the amount of attacks has slowly increased. In 2004 the amount of attacks was roughly 400. Attacks, although similar to those in the 1500's, are more advanced due to advances in technology. Modern pirates are often found in Southeast Asia and South America. Pirates in modern times most commonly steal small goods although many pirates also kidnap people for ransom. Some pirates work for elaborate organizations these are the people that most commonly kidnap and murder.

II. United Nations Involvement:

The United Nations first became involved in this issue in 2007. Many resolutions have been put into place since then, none of which have worked. The most recent one was passed in 2015, which was aimed to focus on a greater global naval support, tracing money and placing sanctions on the proceeds derived from these hijacked ships. The success of plan was limited after learning that over the course of a year the piracy issue was not decreasing but in fact remaining at the same level as before. Most Resolutions passed mainly focus on Somalia and ways for their country to stop pirates from leaving the harbors, because this region is currently being affected the most by these pirates. . There have been 8 total resolutions passed. Many more solutions have been suggested, some of which could have worked although they were not passed.

III. Possible Solutions:

Delegates, it is your mission to create solutions to this international crisis. The issue of pirates needs to be resolved efficiently. Many solutions could be the answer. A well thought out coast guard could be the saving grace. A system that searches ships before they leave port could be the answer. It is up to you to figure out what the best solution is.



IV. Guiding Questions:

1. What is the legitimacy of searching every ship?
2. Should we consider supplying more troops to those nations who struggle with these issues?
3. If the pirates keep attacking how are we going to counteract the attacks?
4. How will long term peace and security be ensured in the region?

VI. Works Cited:

Kemp, Ted. "Crime at Sea: The World's Most Pirate-Infested Waters." *NBCNews.com*, NBCUniversal News Group, 17 May 2013,

"Modern Piracy." *Modern Piracy - History of Piracy - The Way of the Pirates*, www.thewayofthepirates.com/piracy-history/modern-piracy/.

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