

COMMISSION GUIDE

UNODC



CCB MUN XVIII
CCB MUN XVIII

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Daniel Pardo and Andrés Felipe Herrera

2020

Contents

1. Presidents' Letter

2. Commission Information

- i. History
- ii. Structure
- iii. Bibliography

3. **Topic 1:** *Rapid growth in global production of synthetic drugs*

- i. History/Context
- ii. Current situation
- iii. Key points of the debate
- iv. Participating organisms
- v. Guiding questions
- vi. Bibliography

4. **Topic 2:** *Use of the internet for terrorist purposes*

- i. History/Context
- ii. Current situation
- iii. Key points of the debate
- iv. Participating organisms
- v. Guiding questions
- vi. Bibliography

1. Presidents' Letter

Dear Delegates,

Our names are Daniel Pardo and Andres Felipe Herrera We are both from the Colegio Colombo Britanico and we are also both from 11th grade. We want to welcome you to the UNODC commission. We are very happy to have you with us in this experience. The MUN experience has been something very special to us throughout the years and we are very excited to make this an unforgettable experience for you as well.

This is the first year of the presidency for Andres, but Daniel has been president 3 times in two different Model UN's. Both of us have participated in various models for 5 years. What we want to tell you from this is that we have both in-depth experience and a fresh mindset towards this commission. We also want to emphasize that we are both really excited about this opportunity to be presidents as we will do everything we can, not just to make this experience unique, but to also help you improve as a delegate and as a person.

During this commission, you will be presented with the task to represent a member nation of UNODC, and the wellbeing of your nation's population. Your interventions will form the outcome of the debate, which in turn will decide the course of action taken by the commission towards drugs, terrorism, corruption, and any other organized crime. That is why we expect you to come as prepared as you can be, participate as often as possible while still taking into account the quality of your interventions.

We want you to see this commission as an opportunity for you to develop your debating skills and to truly involve yourself with the debate by giving your best effort but, more importantly, to have an amazing MUN experience that you can look back to. You can entrust with us any questions, doubts, or opinions you may have concerning the commission. We hope you have a great experience with us and we will see you soon.

Your sincerely,

your Presidents,

Daniel Pardo and Andrés Herrera

2. Commission Information

i. History

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was formed in 1997 by the unification of the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention at the United Nations Office at Vienna with the purpose of merging both of the programme's goals into one new office which could make a more effective, efficient and integrated effort. The principal goal of the UNODC is to lead the fight against drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism in order to achieve health, security, justice, and sustainable development for Member States, Governments, and non - governmental organizations. In order to complete this mission, the UNODC counts with 20 field offices with 500 staff members in over 150 countries. The UNODC have embarked on various treaties, campaigns and projects in order to educate the public on the dangers of drugs, improve the rule of law, and combat any other threats from organized crime groups and corruption. Furthermore, every year the UNODC marked that on June 26, we would celebrate the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and on December 9, the International Anti-Corruption Day.

ii. Structure

The UNODC is headed by the Office of the Executive Director (OED). In this area, the Independent Evaluation section takes place (IES). The IES conducts independent evaluations taking into account policy, programme, and project levels. It also contributes heavily to the accountability and the decision - making evaluations regarding drugs, crime, and terrorism. As well as building an infrastructure for the entire UN addressing the demand for greater joint and system wide evaluations. Finally, the IES takes on three different pillars of work, Evaluation Results, Evaluation Knowledge Management Innovation and Communication, and Evaluation Capacity Building Development. Similarly, the OED takes charge of four main divisions, the Division for Operations (DO), the Division for Treaty Affairs (DTA), the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs (DPA), and the Division for Management (DM).

The Division for Operations (DO) is headed by the Office Director. The main goals of the (DO) are to provide strategic support and technical expertise to UNODC field offices, Member States, and intergovernmental bodies. This Division also embarks on strengthening the legal and technical areas of the previous mentioned entities to stop drug trafficking, corruption, smuggling of migrants, etc, but as well as improving the treatment and rehabilitation of heavy drug users. Finally, the DO also promotes quality knowledge from experts for sustainable development and human safety.

The Division for Treaty Affairs (DTA) is the second branch in the UNODC and is also headed by its Office Director. It is composed of four sub entities, the Terrorism Prevention branch, the Corruption and Economic branch, the Organized Crime and Illicit

Trafficking Branch, and the Treaty and Legal Affairs Branch. The main goals of this collective division are to provide any form of assistance to Governments concerning any internationally binding instruments, and implementation of legal instruments in all relation to terrorism, drugs control, crime prevention, and criminal justice. Finally, it also provides services, promotes knowledge and dialogue, and aids on the formulation of policies to Member States and intergovernmental entities concerning drugs and crime.

The third UNODC division branch is the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs (DPA). Like the previous divisions, it is also headed by its Office Director. This Division has two different branches, the Policy Analysis and Research branch (PAB), and the Public Affairs and Policy Support Branch (RAB). The PAB is conformed of four sections while the RAP is comfored of five. The main objectives of this division are to develop policy alternatives through research and strategic analysis, evaluate UNODC projects, and to promote the public image of the UNODC through non-governmental organizations, UN organizations, international financial institutions, among others.

The fourth and final division of the UNODC is the Division for Management (DM). It is headed by the Office Director that also heads the Division for Management in the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) and is accountable to the Executive Office Director of the UNODC. This division has three branches, Financial Resources Management Services (FRMS), the Human Resources Management Service (HRMS), and the Information Technology Service (ITS). Its main goal is to advise the Executive Direction and other senior officials concerning management, as well as to provide financial services, administrates the implementation of human resources policies, and provides information technology to the UN Secretariat at the VIC and UNODC field offices.

iii. Bibliography

(UNODC) (n.d) About UNODC. Retrieved from:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html>

(UNOV, Bayne. C) (n.d) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved from:

<https://www.unov.org/unov/en/unodc.html>

(UN) (n.d) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved from:

<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/un-and-the-rule-of-law/united-nations-office-on-drugs-and-crime/>

(Ask.UN) (May 31, 2019) How was the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) established? Retrieved from: <https://ask.un.org/friendly.php?slug=fag/211917>

(UNODC) (May 2019) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Organizational Structure. Retrieved from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/about-unodc/Visio-UNODC_incl_abbrev_overall_8_May_2019.pdf

(UNODC) (n.d) The Independent Evaluation Section. Retrieved from:
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/the-independent-evaluation-section.html>

(UNOV) (n.d) Division for Operations. Retrieved from:
https://www.unov.org/unov/en/div_operations.html

(UNOV) (n.d) Division for Treaty Affairs. Retrieved from:
https://www.unov.org/unov/en/div_treatyaffairs.html#:~:text=The%20Division%20for%20Treaty%20Affairs,Treaty%20and%20Legal%20Affairs%20Branch

(UNOV) (n.d) Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. Retrieved from:
https://www.unov.org/unov/en/div_policy.html#:~:text=The%20objectives%20of%20the%20Division,evaluate%20UNODC%20programmes%20and%20projects

(UNOV, Bayne. C) (n.d) Division for Management. Retrieved from: https://www.unov.org/unov/en/div_management.html



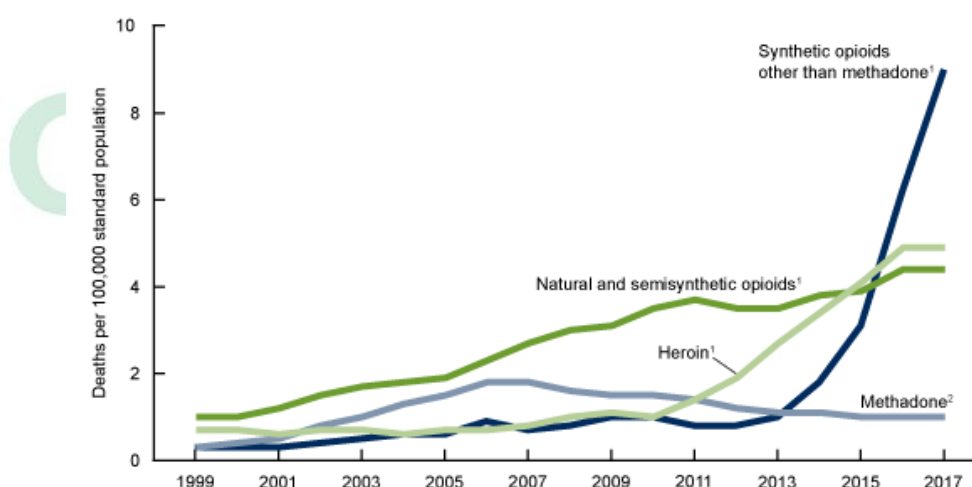
3. Topic 1: Rapid growth in global production of synthetic drugs

i. History/Context

Synthetic drugs are man-made chemical compounds created in a scientific lab with the purpose of emitting similar effects of natural-made drugs on consumers, according to CADCA (Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America). Even though the required chemicals for synthetic drugs were created as far back as the 19th century, the first type of synthetic drugs, Spice, was introduced in 2004 in Europe. Afterwards, other competitive brands of synthetic drugs were introduced in 2008 to the U.S. Not so long after, K2, another synthetic drug would also infiltrate the U.S and global population.

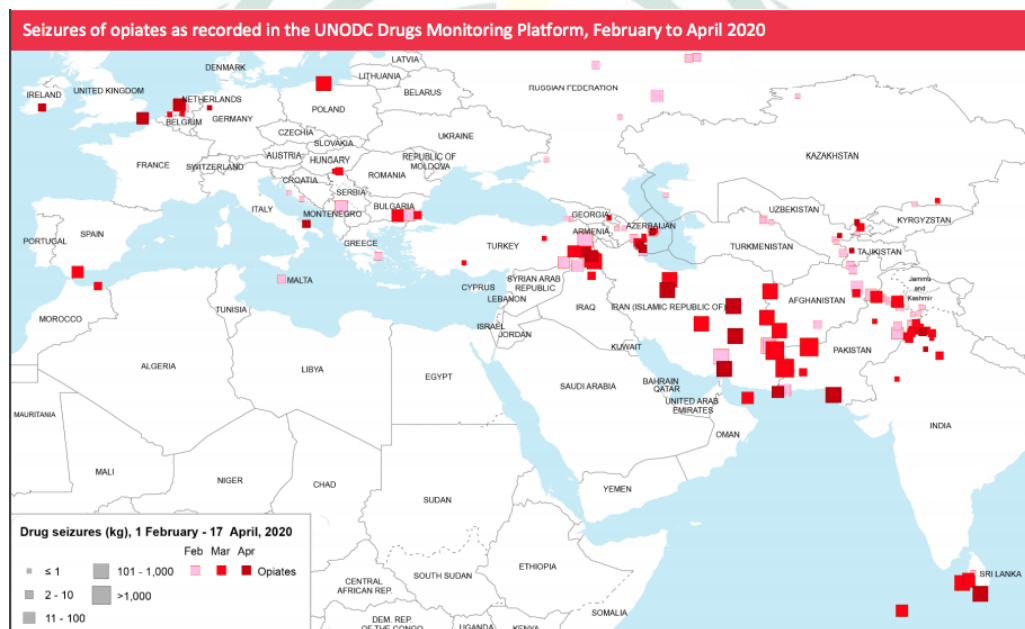
It is important to highlight that these synthetic drugs were also constructed with specific chemicals that bypassed international laws making them legal, although their effects are proven to be worse than natural drugs. Drug Enforcement Administrations have rushed over the years to make the active chemicals used for the process of synthetic drugs illegal. But producers and traffickers only replace them with similar chemicals to continue their legality. This proves one of the biggest worries to the governments of the world.

Synthetic Drugs are most commonly divided into two categories depending on their chemical composition, Cannabinoids and Stimulants. Cannabinoids have chemicals that imitate the effects of THC, the principal psychoactive in marijuana. Stimulants have chemicals that mimic the effects of cocaine, LSD, and methamphetamine. The main problems with these new synthetic drugs are that the experimentation and combination of chemicals are causing synthetic drugs to be more addictive, and have a higher potential for abuse and are more life-threatening capabilities. Each year the number of synthetic drugs addicts and overdose cases are increasing exponentially.



(Holly Hedegaard, M.D., Arialdi M. Miniño, M.P.H., and Margaret Warner, Ph.D.) (November 2018) Drug Overdose and Deaths in the United States. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db329.htm>

Furthermore, as said before, the effects of these drugs are more dangerous than natural drugs. Effects include anxiety, nausea, vomiting, fast heartbeat, increased blood pressure, hallucinations, among others, which are part of making the death toll by an overdose of synthetic drugs so high. And because of the legality loophole used by the drug traffickers by using legal chemicals, the youth has increasingly higher access to synthetic drugs than natural ones. This explains why the synthetic drug market worldwide has an approximate worth of over 60 billion US dollars. With the youth and the rest of the population exposed to such addictive substances, there is an extremely high demand for synthetic drugs in the past few years. In order to satisfy this demand, drug traffickers smuggle tons of product through borders and to different parts of the world. As a consequence of this, in 2018 alone, 120 tons of synthetic drugs were seized in East and Southeast Asia alone.



(UNODC) (May 2020) COVID - 19 and drug supply chain: from production and trafficking to use. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/covid/Covid-19-and-drug-supply-chain-Mai2020.pdf>

ii. Current Situation

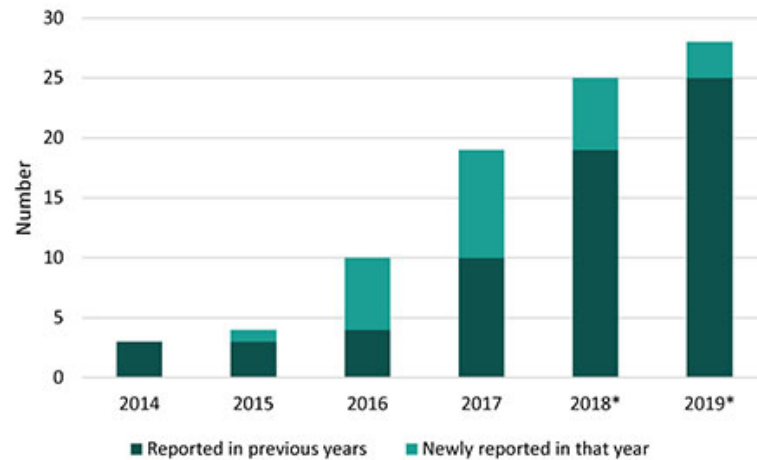
Due to the COVID - 19 outbreak in 2020 that we are all facing, governments all over the world have enacted movement restrictions such as quarantine in order to prevent the further transfer of this virus. In the present day, the vaccine is still being developed, meaning that all of the world will remain with movement restrictions and obligatory health and biosecurity procedures. These actions have damaged the economic, social, etc stands of the world nations, but it has also acted as a double-edged knife to the drug producers and traffickers.

Movement restrictions also include increased border control which has caused hundreds of tons of drug seizures in the past month. It has also been harder for drug producers to find the chemicals and substances necessary to produce synthetic substances from other parts of the world. Even though this has affected drug traffickers very negatively, the drug users have also suffered from these measures. Since most of the world is under quarantine and other movement control, this makes purchasing drugs almost impossible. Which is why most of the frequent drug users have looked to synthetic drugs as a substitute. Synthetic drugs can be made virtually in every single region of the world, which makes their availability to customers extremely high. Furthermore, their production is proven to be faster, cheaper and can be shipped in larger quantities, which means that the drug producers can satisfy the high demand for drugs.

Moreover, another important reason for the recent rapid production of synthetic drugs is due to the oversupply of drugs at an international level, as with most of their customers unable to leave their homes, or purchase and illicit substance, drug traffickers have a large supply of synthetic drugs that they are unable to ship without major risk. This oversupply means that the prices drop exponentially in comparison to before the global pandemic. This inspires numerous more customers to convert to synthetic drugs and to also buy more while their price is at an all-time low. Oversupply can clearly be seen in the Balkans and in the East and Southeast Asia according to a UNODC report in May of 2020. These areas have reported a total of 461 new NPS (New Psychoactive substances) by the end of 2019 indicating a real problem in this region.

East and Southeast Asia are areas of concern for UNODC specially because some of the countries in this region do not have established any strict border control measures. This makes it far easier for drug traffickers to produce and smuggle their illicit products through borders to the entire region. Furthermore, with the synthetic drugs, like methamphetamine, and other synthetic opioids prices at the lowest of all the decade, the organized crime organizations have been able to expand the drug market exponentially. Additionally, taking into consideration the measures to fight COVID - 19, there is more availability of chemicals and other substances to produce synthetic drugs which contributes to the prices being cheaper and making the production of synthetic drugs very profitable and fast.

Another factor that contributes to the growth of production of synthetic drugs is the Golden Triangle in the same region. The Golden Triangle is an area confirmed by the borders of Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar. Organized crimes have used this area to their advantage as in this area, there is little governance force which makes it an ideal place for drug production and diversification.



Emergence of NPS with opioid effects in East and Southeast Asia, 2014-2019

(UNODC) (May 15, 2020) Report and East and Southeast Asia: continued growth in the supply of methamphetamine while synthetic opioids spread. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/2020/05/regional-synthetic-drugs-report-launch/story.html>

The Golden Triangle has also been identified as one of the largest areas of drug distribution by the UNODC in the past decade. This area has also seen growth in production during 2020 because of the COVID - 19 pandemic and is a key area to preventing or slowing down the rapid growth of synthetic drugs in East and Southeast Asia.



Crystalline methamphetamine trafficking flows in East and Southeast Asia, 2019

(UNODC) (May 15, 2020) Report and East and Southeast Asia: continued growth in the supply of methamphetamine while synthetic opioids spread. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/2020/05/regional-synthetic-drugs-report-launch/story.html>

The COVID - 19 outbreak will leave long - term effects on all of the countries of the world. One of these negative effects is the ultimate economic downturn in most nations due to the many important areas in a nation's economy closing down and, in the future, having difficulty reopening and going back to previous production and work rate. This will cause various countries and their populations to suffer economically for a period of time. In this period of time of financial crisis, many common drug users will turn to cheap synthetic drugs, that because of their poor production and cheap chemicals, will have disastrous effects to the user's health. Furthermore, the government will not have the sufficient fund and economic aid to battle this flood of synthetic drug production, users, and cases of health deterioration and overdose.

It is also important to highlight that after the pandemic and quarantine are over, it has been foreseen by the UNODC and other government drug eradication programs that a synthetic drug outbreak will most likely take place. This statement has been declared because, as stated previously, there is a case of oversupply by the organized crime groups at present moment, so when the movement controls have been lifted, most drug users will return quickly to purchase synthetic drugs as fast as possible, and the drug traffickers will be able to satisfy this demand, creating a case of a drug flood at an international level. This is also a key predicament that has been taken into account by the UNODC and governments when treating the rapid growth production of synthetic drugs when deciding what action is the best to take for a drug free future.

iii. Key points of the debate

- The illegalization of synthetic drugs and the chemicals that produce them.
- The overproduction and oversupply of synthetic drugs East and Southeastern Asia.
- Establishment of control and government presence in the Golden Triangle.
- Cooperation between international governments with weak border security, with drugs - free programs and other governments.
- Intensification of border security and biosecurity East and Southeast nations.
- Limiting the large availability of synthetic drugs to the global youth.
- Deciding what type of aid is necessary for nations with increased cases of COVID - 19 and synthetic drug production.
- Preparation for the inevitable global over flood of synthetic drugs after the pandemic.

iv. Participating Organisms

- WHO (World Health Organization)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
- European Police Office (EUROPOL)
- World Federation Against Drugs (WFAD)
- Community Anti - Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)
- Inter - American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
- Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

v. Guiding Questions

1. What is your country's legal position towards the consumption of synthetic drugs?
2. Does your country present high cases of synthetic drug consumption and overdose?
3. Has your country seen an increase in synthetic drug seizures and/or production in the past year?
4. Is your country strict with biosecurity measures and border controls in the COVID-19 pandemic?
5. Are there any organized major crime groups or drug distribution networks in your nation? If so, how does the government tackle this problem?
6. Does your nation produce or have any large quantities of chemicals specifically used to create synthetic drugs?
7. Has your country taken any form of action towards the reduction in production of synthetic drugs? What actions did they take, how successful were they?
8. Is your country in any position to offer any form of aid to another country to tackle this problem?

vi. Bibliography

(UNODC) (May 7, 2020) COVID - 19 and the drug supply chain: from production and trafficking to use. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/covid/Covid-19-and-drug-supply-chain-Mai2020.pdf>

(UNODC) (May 15, 2020) Report on East and Southeast Asia: continued growth in the supply of methamphetamine while synthetic opioids spread. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/2020/05/regional-synthetic-drugs-report-launch/story.html>

(Preidt, R) (March 19, 2020) Opioid OD Deaths Fall Growing use of Synthetic Drugs: CDC. Retrieved from: <https://www.usnews.com/news/health-news/articles/2020-03-19/opioid-od-deaths-fall-despite-growing-use-of-synthetic-drugs-cdc>

(Chelin, R) (April 20, 2020) Synthetic Drugs on the rise despite Mauritius best efforts. Retrieved from: <https://enactafrica.org/enact-observer/synthetic-drugs-on-the-rise-despite-mauritiuss-best-efforts>

(DualDiagnosis) (n.d) History of the Opioid Epidemic. Retrieved from: <https://dualdiagnosis.org/infographics/history-of-the-opioid-epidemic/#:~:text=Opioids,to%20limit%20their%20recreational%20usage.>

(UNODC) (May 2020) Synthetic Drugs in East and Southeast Asia: Latest developments and challenges. Retrieved from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/ATS/2020_ESEA_Regional_Synthetic_Drug_Report_web.pdf

(EUROPOL) (n.d) Synthetic Drugs: Crime areas. Retrieved from: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas-and-trends/crime-areas/drug-trafficking/synthetic-drugs>

(UNODC) (August 27, 2019) Solutions to the growing synthetic drug trade are advanced at Singapore regional meeting. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/2019/08/smart-synthetic-drugs-regional-workshop/story.html>

(DEA) (June 5, 2020) Synthetic Opioids - Drug Fact Sheet. Retrieved from: <https://www.dea.gov/taxonomy/term/331>

(CADCA) (n.d) Synthetic Drugs. Retrieved from: <https://www.cadca.org/synthetic-drugs>

CCBMUN XVIII

(NARCONON) (n.d) The History of Synthetic Drugs (Spice, K2, and Bath Salts). Retrieved from: <https://www.narconon.org/drug-abuse/synthetic-drugs-history.html>

(UNODC) (March 11, 2019) Record levels of synthetic drugs seized as prices drop across Southeast Asia. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/2019/03/synthetic-drugs-report-launch/story.html>



CCBMUN XVIII

4. Topic 2: Use of the internet for terrorist purposes

i. History/Context

Throughout the years it becomes more noticeable for the world's governments that the terrorist activities in the internet is becoming a more serious and quantitative threat to any nation's national security. Several high-profile terrorist attacks around that globe have used the internet as an important tool for their execution of the attack. For instance, the 9/11 attacks to the Twin Towers in New York City in the US, were one of the most televised attacks in history and the internet played an important factor. The terrorists involved in this attack used the internet as a way of communicating themselves in an undetected way by using code ways, proving to the world how easy it is to discuss life threatening attacks like this one without being captured. For the 9/11 incident the attackers use code words such as “Faculty of Urban Planning” when referring to the World Trade Center, calling out the issue of lack of cybersecurity of not only the US at the time but of many nations around the world who wouldn't have been prepared for an attack like this either, showing how easy is for a terrorist to use the internet as a disguise.

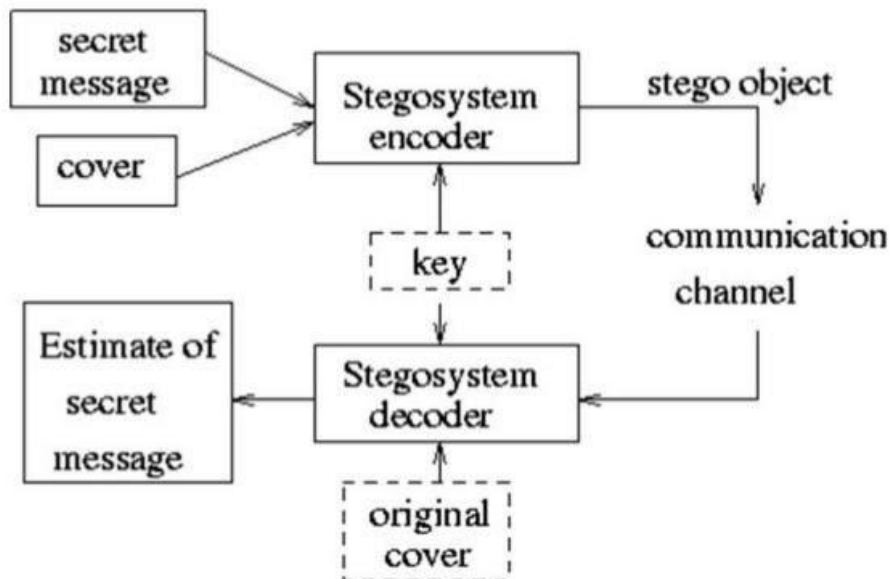


(Bergen. L. P) (March 13, 2020) September 11 attacks. Retrieved from:
<https://www.britannica.com/event/September-11-attacks>

On the internet terrorist have been known for using a technique called *steganography* which is a method in which terrorist can hide their messages and plans through graphic files, therefore going undetected as they hide the messages in files such as maps, pictures, songs, between others, making their messages go

undetected to the untrained eye. It is important to highlight that the 9/11 attacks used this ungraceful method, among many other attacks in Europe and Asia.

Basic Steganography Model



(Arya. T) (July 24, 2015) Basic Steganography Model. Retrieved from: <https://es.slideshare.net/ARYATM/multilevel-audio-steganography/11>

Throughout the decades, nations have been forced to prepare for the ongoing threat of what is commonly known as cyberterrorism, which is when terrorists use the internet as a weapon. However, unlike the previously explained information, cyberterrorism usually does not have physical actions but, rather, exclusively virtual actions through hacks. Cyberterrorists do not need to go anywhere with anyone to perform their attacks, as they can attack anywhere in the world just through a laptop or through advanced technological equipment; this has been transforming cyberterrorism into a modern and “efficient” form of terrorism, creating a new threat for modern society.

Even though cyberterrorism poses a great threat, it is not the most common way in which terrorists have used the internet. Terrorist propaganda has always been one of the most common ways in which terrorists spread their dominance throughout the world by using the internet. ISIS, one of the most prominent terrorist organizations, has proven to be one of the most advanced in terms of internet propaganda. This can be used, not only to spread their message, but also to recruit new members, and to expand their domain and their influence, helping them grow in the borderless world of the internet. Terrorist organizations are also known for their creative anonymous websites,

in which they portray their mission as a “heroic” and “noble” act, inflicting psychological tricks on younger and vulnerable populations, which attract them into joining the organization. A few years ago, the terrorist group known as Al-Qaeda created a website named after the religious leader, Osama bin Laden, which they used to spread their message through the means of propaganda across the world. This type of website is only used to spread their message, not to plan attacks.

On the same note, various governmental organizations in the US and Europe have known for a long time that one of the most common ways in which terrorists communicate and plan their operations is through online conversations. For example, terrorists can share and plan their operations through fake gardening websites, making it look as if they are discussing plants when they are actually discussing their plans. They do this by using code language, as explained before when referring to the 9/11 attacks. The past two decades have shown the world that the internet and terrorism are two words that are becoming more intertwined than ever before, forcing world leaders to see this as a serious threat.

ii. Current Situation

Nowadays, at the beginning of the 21st century, the internet is something that has become a powerful economic and social tool but, even though it brings education, social justice and communication, it has also become an excellent tool for terrorist organizations to thrive all over the world in the limitless world of the internet. The internet has become such a crucial system for terrorist organizations that nowadays governments around the world have had to invest heavily in their nation's cybersecurity.

This incurs great challenges, as it borders on violating their citizens' rights to privacy, which has led many nations to wonder how important cybersecurity really is. Many governments around that world have made efforts to improve their security in an attempt to monitor terrorist conversations and propaganda. A common denominator between countries with a high level of cybersecurity is that they have faced more terrorist attacks, making them more concerned about their national security. However, the level of cybersecurity is also determined by the country's economic capability to pay for it.

As the role of the internet in terrorist activity is a continually evolving threat, there are no international guidelines specifying recommend actions against terrorist activities on the internet. This is mainly because of the fact that the internet is a very broad area, in which there are no limitations and everything can be done anonymously, making a “place” in which governments around the world have no actual power.

Even though terrorist activity on the internet is an issue that concerns many governments, there are also many organizations in the private sector that see it as an

actual threat to their security, for example, banks and the tourism industry, as it is an issue that directly affects their economic position.

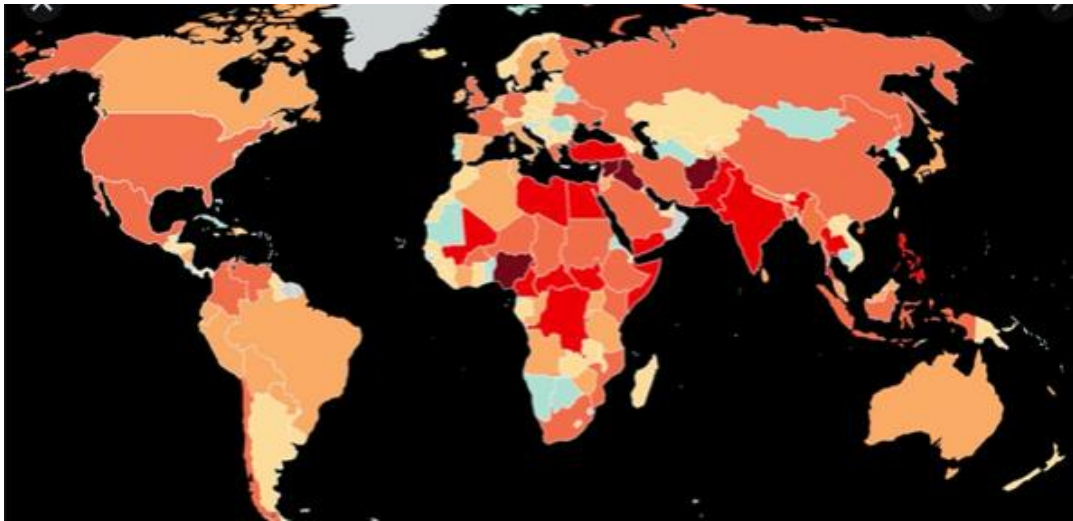


(DataLEADS) (November 22, 2017). Global Cybersecurity Index: Which Asian country has the best cyber security strategy? Retrieved from https://www.nationthailand.com/Startup_and_IT/30332252

On another note, terrorist propaganda doesn't just spread the message, but it also glorifies and normalizes terrorist activities, especially in regions such as the Middle East and Northern Africa. In these areas, terrorist groups have actually occupied nations land of countries such as Syria and Iraq, showing the world how big a threat terrorist use of the internet is.

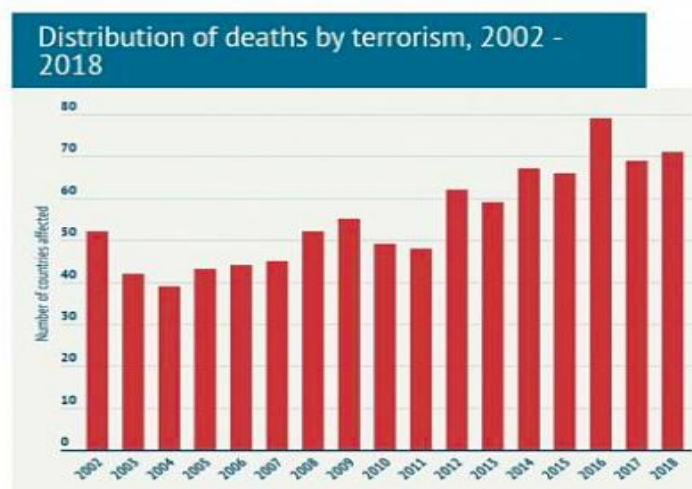
Terrorist groups use the internet for a variety of purposes: to spread their message and glorify their cause; to recruit new members, especially attracting young people from other countries to join them; to train new recruits; to, plan operations; and to generally communicate between themselves. Terrorist activity is an issue that has destroyed many regions' social and economic stability, especially in nations such as Syria, Libya, Iraq, Afghanistan and Yemen, which have been partially or significantly damaged by terrorist-inflicted violence. It has become a growing issue due to the fact that many young people are exposed to this illegal content, which can make them sympathetic to a terrorist' cause, and can even lead to recruitment into these groups, passing this threat on from generation to generation.

Global Terrorism Index



Oliva, A. D. (2020, January 20). Global Terrorism Index: Europe and MENA Director talks latest report. Retrieved from <https://www.euronews.com/2020/01/16/global-terrorism-index-europe-and-mena-director-discusses-latest-report>

Many people see virtual terrorism and physical terrorism as two separate issues, but the role that the internet plays in terrorism is so strong that it increases the domain of a terrorist organization and, ultimately, the deaths by terrorism tend to increase as the organization flourishes and grows; this makes it more of a threat to the security of many citizens around the globe. As shown in the chart of the Global Terrorism Index from the Institute for Economics and Peace, although the death toll due to terrorism is not growing significantly, it continues to be steady over the years. This shows us that the world governments policies are not having the impact they should, forcing us as a commission to see this issue as a threat that has been attacking many nations' stability.



Source: Global Terrorism Index 2019, Institute For Economics and Peace

(De Oliva, A) (January 20, 2020) Global Terrorism Index. Retrieved from: <https://www.euronews.com/2020/01/16/global-terrorism-index-europe-and-mena-director-discusses-latest-report>

Terrorism continues to spread their influence around the world, creating chaos, violence, hate and suffering, making an issue that needs to be addressed before it takes more force and grows into a more demanding issue.

iii. Key points of the debate

- The role that the internet plays in terrorist operations
- Terrorist propaganda and its effect on young people
- Communication methods within terrorist organizations and ways to tackle them
- The spread of terrorist activity in the Middle East and Northern Africa and the role that the internet plays in it
- International guidelines into how to deal with terrorist activities on the internet
- Creating counter-terrorism tactics against terrorist activity on the internet
- Implementation of global cybersecurity to reduce the use of the internet in terrorism
- Balance between national cybersecurity and protection of citizens' rights

iv. Participating Organisms

- Human Right Watch (HRW)
- INTERPOL
- Actions Against Terrorism (AOS)
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- European Union (EU)
- Association of Southeastern Asian Countries (ASEAN)
- NATO

v. Guiding Questions

1. Has your country suffered from terrorist attacks? If so, in what way was the use of the internet involved?
2. Does your country face serious issues regarding the use of the internet for the purposes of terrorism?
3. What policies or guidelines does your country have to prevent illegal terrorist content on your nation's internet and social media?
4. What possible actions against this issue has your country done or plans to do, that could be implemented worldwide? If your country has not planned or undertaken any actions, please explain why not.
5. What is your nation's point of view regarding cybersecurity on its citizens vs. privacy rights?

vi. Bibliography

(n.a) (2016, October 17). Terror on the Internet: Questions and Answers. Retrieved from <https://www.usip.org/publications/terror-internet-questions-and-answers>

(UNODC) (July 2020). The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes. Retrieved from https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf

(Weimann. G) (n.d) (Cyberterrorism: How Real is the Threat? Retrieved from: <https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/sr119.pdf>

(Buçaj. E) (n.d) The role of internet and the new dimension of computer terrorism. Retrieved from: https://www.upseeriliitto.fi/files/5558/The_role_of_internet_and_the_new_dimension_of_computer_terrorism.pdf

(Lieberman. V. A) (n.d) Terrorism, the internet, and Propaganda: A Deadly Combination. Retrieved from: [https://inslp.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Terrorism the Internet and Propaganda FINAL.pdf](https://inslp.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Terrorism%20the%20Internet%20and%20Propaganda%20FINAL.pdf)

(U.S Department of State) (n.d) Reports on International Terror: Middle East and North Africa Country Reports 2015. Retrieved from: <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/reports-on-international-terror-middle-east-and-north-africa>

(UNODC) (n.d) Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/news-and-events/use-of-the-internet.html>

(NATO) (May 15, 2020) Terrorists ' Use of the Internet. Retrieved from: [https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_168045.htm?](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_168045.htm?selected=true)

(Green. N. S) (December 15, 2016) Do we need a new strategy to prevent terrorist attacks on the United States? Retrieved from: <https://www.csis.org/analysis/do-we-need-new-strategy-prevent-terrorist-attacks-united-states>

