



# DISEC

Topic A:

**Building frameworks to punish actors promoting inter-country terrorism**

Topic B:

**Counter terrorism policy for underdeveloped and controversial regions**

# **Committee: DISEC( Disarmament and International Security)**

## **Introduction to the committee:**

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.

With its headquarters in New York, USA, the First Committee meets every year in October for a 4–5-week session, after the General Assembly General Debate. All 193 member states of the UN can attend the sessions, however, only the Main Committee of the General Assembly is entitled to verbatim records.

## **History:**

- Established in 1946 in the aftermath of the USA's use of the atomic bomb;
- The very first General Assembly resolution, entitled "Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy", was adopted on recommendation by the first Committee on 24 January 1946, in London;
- Initially dealt with both political and security issues, but now focuses on security issues.

## **Mandate:**

DISEC deals with topics that center around disarmament, global issues, and threats to peace that jeopardize international security. Under Article 11 of Chapter IV of the UN Charter, "The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armament." It considers all these issues within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; DISEC also promotes cooperative arrangements and measures in order to strengthen stability through lower levels of armaments.

Specifically, DISEC deals with:

- Nuclear weapons
- Other weapons of mass destruction
- Outer space. (disarmament aspects)
- Conventional weapons
- Regional disarmament and security
- Other disarmament measures and international security
- Disarmament machinery

DISEC resolutions are non-binding, however, resolutions may be forwarded to the United Nations Security Council to be made legally binding.

## **Topic area A:**

**Building frameworks to punish actors promoting inter-country terrorism**

## **Introduction to the topic:**

Inter-country terrorism:

This basically refers to the terrorism present between the countries or in more simple words international terrorism refers to terrorism that goes beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate. The purpose of terrorism is to exploit the media in order to achieve maximum attainable publicity as an amplifying force multiplier in order to influence the targeted audience(s) in order to reach short- and midterm political goals and/or desired long-term end states. . This terrorism causes massive destruction nationally and internationally leading to discrimination, violation, gender inequality and are hazardous for human life.

This terrorism creates a contention in between of multiple countries with different perspectives one supporting the organization and the others against it. The most common examples of terrorist organizations are ISIS, ISIL, Al Qaeda, Taliban, Al Shabaab, Boko Haram and more.

The very inherent idea we see here is the connection between these terrorist organisations who act as the non state actors or even some times state actors as well as other side actors who support or promote these bodies. The promoters fund them and sometimes are a part of this having an equal contribution in the crimes and violence the terrorist organisations cause hence it is believed that certain steps, solutions and frameworks should be formed in order to hold them accountable for threatening to security all around the world.

#### **Past UN actions:**

- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.
- resolution 1373
- UDHR(Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

#### **Topic area B:**

#### **Counter terrorism policy for underdeveloped and controversial regions**

#### **Introduction to the topic:**

##### **Counter terrorism:**

This refers to the measures designed to combat or prevent terrorism. We have multiple UN sectors for this such as UNOCT/CTC, however, we still believe that this issue is to be discussed in DISEC as terrorism includes armament and is a threat to national and international security.

##### **Underdeveloped and Controversial regions:**

An area categorized underdeveloped region is if the community and its territory are relatively less developed than other regions on a national scale. Controversial regions are mostly the ones in the hype of discussion due to its specific history, situation, etc. These mostly refer to central asia and its other regions as well as most parts of africa.

Terrorism is quite common in many parts of the world sometimes more specified to the underdeveloped regions of the world maybe because these countries can't really take a stand against such organisations, hence, face a lot more and so we believe that countering terrorism here has become quite compulsory for the sake of international security and to continue a deterrence leading towards peace rather than destruction. Most organizations start from small regions further forming massive terrorism banks, the mostly rise from the underdeveloped and controversial nations and so are to be countered from its roots.

The following link leads to how this impacts and threatens international security

[https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_77646.htm](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_77646.htm)

**Past UN actions:**

The establishment of UNOCT itself is one of the major steps of UN in order to counter terrorism. The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) was established on 15 June 2017 through the adoption of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/291.

- One of the most recent actions we see is:  
On 9 February 2022, Mr. Weixiong Chen, Acting Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and Mr. Vladimir Voronkov, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Office (UNOCT), briefed the Security Council on the Fourteenth report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat ([S/2022/63](#)). ne of the most recent actions we see is
- The following link leads to counter terrorism and international laws:  
[https://www.unodc.org/pdf/terrorism/CTLTC CT in the Intl Law Context 1 Advance copy.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/terrorism/CTLTC_CT_in_the_Intl_Law_Context_1_Advance_copy.pdf)
- The UN presents multiple ways to counter terrorism which is as follows:  
[https://www.un.org/es/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/1st expert meeting bratislava eng.pdf](https://www.un.org/es/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/1st_expert_meeting_bratislava_eng.pdf)