

DISEC



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The Disarmament and International Security Committee

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Letters From Presidents

Dear Delegates

Welcome to the Disarmament and International Security Committee!

Our names are Juan Sebastian Jimenez & Enrique Ramirez.

We are so excited to work with you all throughout this year's SAMUN Conference. Since its inception in 1952, it has always been important for the UN's GA. Since then, it has focused on a variety of issues, including the removal of WMDs, the restriction of military forces and weaponry, and the execution of international treaties. As a result, our DISEC Committee will follow a similar framework, addressing a variety of global topics.

We hope that this topic guide can serve as a starting point for you to get acquainted with the issues at hand. This way, when the time for debate arrives, we hope that everyone will feel prepared to propose solutions to our committee topics, in the hopes that this can make global peace a more attainable goal.

If you have any questions don't hesitate to contact us.

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Sincerely,

Juan Sebastian Jimenez & Enrique Ramirez

DISEC Presidents



Introduction to DISEC

The Disarmament and International Security Committee is the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It 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 UN 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.

The Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage. DISEC deals with issues regarding the promotion, establishment, and subsequent maintenance of global peace while simultaneously working to prevent weapons proliferation.



Topic A: Militarization and Economic Obstruction through Big Data

Key Concepts

Big Data: Big data refers to massive complex structured and unstructured data sets that are rapidly generated and transmitted from a wide variety of sources.

Currency: recognized mediums of exchange for goods and services

Economic Obstruction: a person, army, group, or government that serves as an obstruction to legitimate economic development.

Military Improvement: Improved methods of transportation and warfare led to the eventual disappearance of the regional ecospheres and their absorption into the European ecosphere.

Moral Use: concerned with or relating to what is right and wrong in human behavior, moral problems and moral judgment.

Background: a person's origin, education, experience, etc., in relation to one's present character, status, etc.



Background

Throughout history, humanity has used data collection to make decisions or improve in their social or professional fields. Since ancient times, the Romans have collected data to improve their businesses, keeping a report of who bought and sold and which products were most demanded by customers, thus improving the efficiency of their businesses. In the military field, more specifically in the Second Punic War, the Romans, based on information from spies, collaborators, ambassadors, and special envoys based on intercepted messages, allowed the Romans to send two armies to intercept the Carthaginian army of Hasdrubal Barca past the Alps, preventing him from meeting Hannibal.

At the end of the 20th century, the internet boom occurred, where people and companies began to store their data and operate all on this digital tool. Companies began to collect information in their databases. As part of this change in society, initially, private companies led the charge to be the first to use this information for their economic betterment. This data collection tool was highly effective, so it did not take long to revolutionize the business and economic environment in a short time. This practice has quickly become widespread in the business world. Thanks to its brief success, the secret services and government entities of many countries began to adopt this practice for their economic betterment in ambitious ways or even to successfully plan their battle plans.



Preface

One of the most recent conflicts that we have a record of is that of Russia and Ukraine, where a war is taking place between these two nations. Military algorithms will generate serious value from data that will affect the outcome of future wars. Both nations have resorted to the use of big data for their military strategies. The use of algorithms and data is increasingly frequent in military conflicts in Russia and Ukraine, all this to carry out a more intelligent war. In technology-driven warfare, almost all operational processes are based on algorithms that underpin behind-the-scenes order.

With big data tools, nations can take the thought process of an expert and streamline it inside a computer. However, they cannot take into account the expert's experience, knowledge, and intuition. Using this data, nations around the world calculate it within the software, culminating in improved military strategies.

In the economic field or by its jargon Economic obstruction is when a government uses data or has collected it on its citizens or the citizens of a foreign nation to disrupt the economy of such a nation, as when the United States formally accused China of manipulating its currency and stirring up the currency war, causing a total manipulation of the global economy.



Current Situation and Approach

The need today for big data and its possible use in many countries, especially in companies, lies in the large volume of data that has been generated in recent years, mainly from the creation of the Internet and digitization. These aspects have caused volume, scarcity, and speed to make it difficult to capture, manage, process, and analyze using conventional technologies and tools.

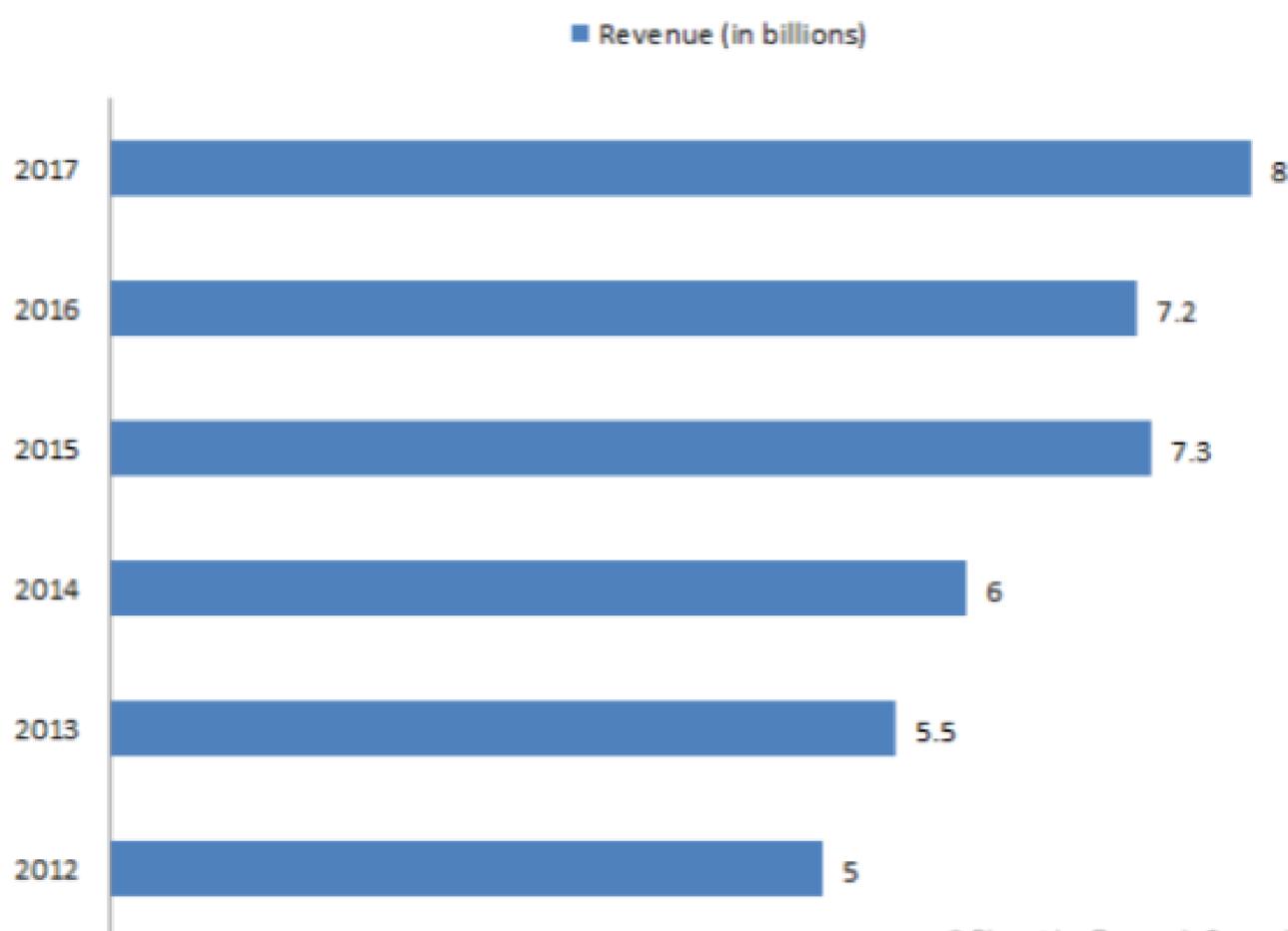
As more governments, organizations, and individuals recognize the importance of big data, its market value has increased, making it one of the most sought-after resources available. The problem is that, despite the fact that many people seek this information for various reasons, there are no laws in force.



The money invested in collecting this data has increased exponentially over time, reaching a staggering 50 billion dollars in 2029 alone. Meanwhile, figures of 69.8 billion and 99.3 billion are expected for the years 2021 and 2022, respectively. On the other hand, countries like the United States and China have also increased their spending every year. On the other hand, China reaffirms its intention to become a technological power. It expects to invest more than \$500 billion in the Big Data industry by 2025. An entire development plan is included in its five-year period that seeks the total remodeling and modernization of this sector.

To date, the international community has not put into process or approved any law, treaty, or regulation for the use of this technology and its different fines.

U.S. Government Spending on Big Data





Problematic

As a result of the lack of connection and globalization, the citizens of any nation are vulnerable to any economic crisis that may be a reflection of misinformation or the misuse of big data. Proof of this is that any ruler of a first world country can alter the stock market in a matter of minutes by just issuing a sentence product of the information they have in their possession.

Today, the markets are segmented and micro-segmented and connected through information clouds where they track the behavior, habits, and consumption of each citizen. Today, misusing information through big data can lead not only to market inflation but also to a lack of control, creating an economic bubble to benefit one market and end another.

The cold war never ended; it was merely a cease-fire, which could cause the end of the cold war and move to an arms race between nations.

In general, the two perspectives that are most supported around the world are to regulate this practice on the international scene or to avoid it altogether.



Subtopic A: Civilian Data Collection

Through massive data collection systems, the governments of each nation can collect information about their citizens for any purpose of protection towards the state or with profit fines in the worst case. Governments in developed countries began to monitor their populations in order to exert control over key aspects of life. In this way, entities such as the FBI and the SIS tracked citizen data to avoid threats that threaten the country's national security. Entities like the FBI, thanks to the collection of data, have managed to intervene and prevent multiple terrorist attacks, the detonation of bombs, and shootings, but all this at the cost of violating the privacy of citizens. Mass espionage programs have generated great controversy since they not only threaten the privacy of an individual, but of a multitude until the desired objective is achieved, where experts debate that the only surveillance should be exercised for specific intelligence in individual operations, without submitting indiscriminately all our private information to the government.

The great controversy and the main problem come from powerful countries that today do not have any law that regularizes the use of mass espionage programs or that guarantees the security of citizens' privacy.

Nations that are concerned about other countries intercepting their information require immediate international legal action to regulate this problem.



Subtopic B: Data Collection in Foreign Countries

Data collection in foreign countries has been one of the biggest conflicts we have had since times past that remains unresolved today. Over the years, more and more conflicts have been seen regularly due to the infiltration of databases from one nation to another foreign nation, all without their consent and for the purpose of both military and economic improvement.

One of these most obvious situations was the scandal involving Cambridge Analytica, a British massive data mining company that worked together with Facebook with the aim of altering the presidential elections in the United States.

Applications such as TikTok that have the technology to collect information about their users and thus use this data in favor of a nation (in this case, China) In this way, countries can display content that will influence the citizens of another, creating an international dispute over foreign interference.



QARMAs

How does data mining in foreign countries affect international conflicts?

What mistakes has the United States made in collecting data from another foreign nation?

What are the moral and professional implications of using your own citizens' data for better military and economic results?

How would information hoarding affect underdeveloped countries?

How can the hoarding of information that is used by Big Data be regulated?

Questions

How has data collection contributed to the military improvement of a nation?

What have been the most controversial data mining scandals in the world?

How does the Chinese government have control of its citizens through technology? Big Data Case Study:

What actions has the UN taken regarding the regulation of this powerful tool?

How have countries been affected due to the infiltration of another foreign nation's private information?



Useful Links

[is-open-data-at-odds-with-citizens-privacy](#)

[technology-is-revolutionizing-how-intelligence-is-gathered-and-analyzed-and-opening-a-window-onto-russian-military-activity-around-ukraine-176446](#)

[governments-collected-data-to-fight-coronavirus-raising-privacy-concerns.html](#)

[mining](#)

[countries-tracking-citizens-phones-coronavirus-2020-3](#)

[PARIS21-DiscussionPaper3-Innovation.pdf](#)