



## SRMUN ATLANTA 2016

*The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda:  
Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future*  
**November 17 - 19, 2016**  
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Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Atlanta 2016 and the General Assembly First (GA 1<sup>st</sup>). My name is Steven Benitez, and I will be serving as your Director. This will be my third conference as a SRMUN staff member. Recently, I served as the Assistant Director for the African Union in SRMUN Atlanta 2015. I am a graduate of Winthrop University and hold a Bachelor's of Science in International Business and a minor in International studies. Our committee's Assistant Directors will be Victoria Suri-Beltran and Reema Patel. This will be Victoria's second time as a staff member and Reema will be joining us for the first time. Both of them, however, have previously been delegates at several different SRMUN conferences. Victoria is a graduate of Flagler College where she studied Economics with a minor in International studies. Reema completed both her undergraduate and graduate degree at Valdosta State University where she studied Political Science and Higher Education respectively.

The GA 1<sup>st</sup> deals with disarmament and threats to peace that affect the international community and was founded by regional Member States in 1964. Currently, the GA 1<sup>st</sup> is composed of all Member States. The GA 1<sup>st</sup> is taking part in the implementation of PaperSmart meetings arrangement as a way of modernizing the working methods of the General Assembly and as a means of promoting sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

By focusing on the mission of the GA 1<sup>st</sup> and the SRMUN Atlanta 2016 theme of "*The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda: Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future*," we have developed the following topics for the delegates to discuss come conference:

- I. The Increasing Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security
- II. Measures to Prevent the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

The background guide provides a strong introduction to the committee and the topics and should be utilized as a foundation for the delegate's independent research. While we have attempted to provide a holistic analysis of the issues, the background guide should not be used as the single mode of analysis for the topics. Delegates are expected to go beyond the background guide and engage in an intellectual inquiry of their own. The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of these issues and their externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies, and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit [srmun.org](http://srmun.org). **All position papers MUST be submitted no later than Friday, October 28, 2016, by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.**

Victoria, Reema and I are enthusiastic about serving as your dais for the GA 1<sup>st</sup>. We wish you all the best of luck in your conference preparation and look forward to working with you in the near future. Please feel free to contact Director-General J.B Desselle, Victoria, Reema or me if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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## Committee History of the General Assembly First

The General Assembly (GA) is the central body of the United Nations (UN) and was established by the UN Charter as one of the six principle organs.<sup>1</sup> The GA is the heart of the UN, serving as a “deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ” and operating as a platform for dialogue and debate.<sup>2</sup> On 10 January 1946, 51 Member States met for the first session of the GA at the Central Hall in Westminster, London, United Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> After the devastation of the Second World War and the shock of the atomic bomb, the desire to build a permanent system of security and peace that initiated with the League of Nations grew even stronger. On 24 January 1946, the GA adopted its first resolution, A/RES/1, and its main focus was “peaceful uses of atomic energy and the elimination of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.”<sup>4</sup> As the only main body with universal membership, the GA is a unique forum for discussion within the UN system. Today, the GA consists of 193 Member States and provides all Member States and observer states a distinctive opportunity for open discussion on multifaceted international issues.<sup>5</sup>

The GA is comprised of six committees, including First Committee (Disarmament and International Security Committee); Second Committee (Economic and Financial Committee); Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee); Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization Committee); Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary Committee); and Sixth Committee (Legal Committee).<sup>6</sup> The GA can further be broken down into subsidiary organs and divided into categories of boards, commissions, committees, conferences, councils and panels, and working groups among others.<sup>7</sup>

Although the First Committee is now tasked with topics of Disarmament and International Security, this was not always the case. The First Committee began with the goal of understanding the technological implications of the Atomic bomb used in Japan at the end of WWII.<sup>8</sup> Due to the global atmosphere, the First committee focused primarily on aspects of political and security questions. Global leaders led some of the liveliest debates in the First committee during the cold war. These were mostly centered on armament stockpiling and territorial balance between Soviet communism and Western capitalism.<sup>9</sup> It wasn’t until the development of the Fourth Committee, and its focus on special political affairs, that the First Committee became what it is today by shifting its efforts into disarmament and threats to international peace and security.

Though the GA First has its own agenda, it is known that the First committee can also act as an open forum for all global topics and issues to be discussed. According to Chapter IV of the Charter of the UN, however, the GA is mandated to address general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security and discuss questions relating to peace and security,<sup>10</sup> except in situations when the Security Council is also discussing the same issues.<sup>11</sup> In addition, questions within the parameters of the Charter, or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the UN, may be discussed in the GA.<sup>12</sup> The Member States may initiate studies “to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational

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<sup>1</sup> “Charter of the United Nations, Chapter III: Organs.” The United Nations.  
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter3.shtml> (accessed 20 March 2015).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> “History of the United Nations: 1941-1950,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/history/1941-1950.shtml> (accessed 20 March 2015).

<sup>4</sup> “General Assembly of the United Nations,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/> (accessed 22 March 2015)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> “Main Committees,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/maincommittees/> (accessed 30 August 2014).

<sup>7</sup> “Subsidiary Organs of the General Assembly,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/index.shtml> (accessed 21 March 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> “Charter of the United Nations, Chapter IV: The General Assembly.” The United Nations.  
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter4.shtml>. (accessed 20 May 2015).

<sup>11</sup> “About the General Assembly,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/index.shtml> (accessed 21 March 2015).

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

and health fields.”<sup>13</sup> This may at times lead to the discontent of many and criticism that the First committee is static and inefficient.

Just like all bureaucratic bodies, however, progress takes a lot of time. The Sixty-Fifth and Sixty-Seventh sessions of the GA First helped in the discussion of some of the greatest security risks that we face today. With the Millennium Development Goals around the corner, the Sixty-Fifth session helped discuss the risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, and the relationship between disarmament and development.<sup>14</sup> The Sixty-Seventh session continued its progress in combatting trafficking in persons, further encouraging Member States to more actively contribute to a global solution outlined in *A/67/L.62*. Later on, in 2013, the Sixty-Eighth Session passed a resolution *A/RES/67/39* requesting a meeting on nuclear disarmament in order to remove the danger of nuclear war.<sup>15</sup>

GA committee sessions consist of debate on a variety of issues that are most pressing to the Member States; these issues are then distributed to the most prevalent of the six main GA committees to be debated and addressed via draft resolutions. Per the UN Charter, the GA has the authority to oversee the budget, appoint non-permanent members to the Security Council, receive reports from other branches and organs of the UN, and make recommendations, known as resolutions, in order to see their efforts carried out.<sup>16</sup> The GA is also recognized to reach goals in “peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance.”<sup>17</sup> After resolutions are drafted, they are presented before the GA in which all Member States will vote. Resolutions are non-legally binding, but carry much weight for States politically in regards to international law and domestic laws that conflict with resolutions.

While passage of the NPT codified the right to peaceful nuclear development, it was the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that marked the first international commitment to peaceful nuclear development.<sup>18</sup> Through continued growth and collaboration, the GA First will pursue its main goal set within the UN Charter. This proliferation of nuclear technology, even for peaceful purposes, poses serious safety and security concerns for the entire globe. Yet, while valid, those concerns must balance the nuclear development aspirations of Member States. The work of this committee should, therefore, focus on balancing both security concerns and development rights to meet the challenges of a coming nuclear renaissance to the current non-proliferation framework.<sup>19</sup>

All Member States are represented in the General Assembly Plenary.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> “Subsidiary Organs of the General Assembly,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/index.shtml> (accessed 21 March 2015).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> “UN at a Glance,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/index.shtml> (accessed 4 September 2014).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

## I: The Increasing Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

*"If crime crosses borders, so must law enforcement. If the rule of law is undermined not only in one country but in many, then those who defend it cannot limit themselves to purely national means. If the enemies of progress and human rights seek to exploit the openness and opportunities of globalization for their purposes, then we must exploit those very same factors to defend human rights and defeat the forces of crime, corruption, and trafficking in human beings."*<sup>20</sup>

- Kofi Annan UN Secretary-General 2000

### Introduction

The foundation of the GA First committee is rooted in the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and focuses on "the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments."<sup>21</sup> The stated purpose of GA First is to handle issues "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."<sup>22</sup> Through the promotion of cooperation and global governance, the committee works with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament, which is based in Geneva and other agencies alike to ensure peace and stability.<sup>23</sup> Landmark documents of this committee include the First Resolution named "Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy" adopted on 24 January 1946.<sup>24</sup> With the increasing presence of Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) taking on many fronts, the focus of GA First has been shifted towards addressing the complexities and threat of TOC. Following the terrorist attacks on September 11th, 2001, the committee has the realized new and evolving methods and techniques of crime groups.

Created by General Assembly Resolution 55/25, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) was adopted on 15 November 2000. Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) includes the trafficking of drugs, person's, firearms, money laundering. According to the UNTOC in order for a crime to be considered a TOC, "(a) it is committed in more than one State; (b) it is committed in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another State; (c) it is committed in one State but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State; or (d) It is committed in one State but has substantial effects in another State".<sup>25</sup> In recent decades, due to evolving technology and more intricate communication networks, the threat of TOC has now jeopardized human rights globally. When organized crime groups tap into local criminal networks, weak and struggling governments are exposed to more corruption, crime, and violence. In a globalized world communication between local and global criminal groups has become more accessible. This has lead to more connected inroads to more illicit funds, the spreading of crime, and the expansion of the black market in every Member State. In 2009 it was estimated that the black market profited over 870 billion dollars (USD) annually, which is six times the amount disbursed for official development assistance

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<sup>20</sup>"UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE PROTOCOLS THERETO." Vienna, Austria: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2004.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED\\_NATIONS\\_CONVENTION\\_AGAINST\\_TRANSNATIONAL\\_ORGANIZED\\_CRIME\\_AND\\_THE\\_PROTOCOLS\\_THERETO.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERETO.pdf) (Accessed May 5,2016)

<sup>21</sup> "General Assembly First." The United Nations" <http://www.un.org/ga/first/> (Accessed May 5,2016)

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> "UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE PROTOCOLS THERETO." Vienna, Austria: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2004.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED\\_NATIONS\\_CONVENTION\\_AGAINST\\_TRANSNATIONAL\\_ORGANIZED\\_CRIME\\_AND\\_THE\\_PROTOCOLS\\_THERETO.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERETO.pdf) (Accessed May 5,2016)

globally.<sup>26</sup> In areas of crumbling or weak governments the prominence of TOC further impedes the ability to develop, and in developed Member States, it undermines the government of developed nations alike.<sup>27</sup>

### ***The Palermo Protocols***

In 2003 UNTOC established three main areas to dedicate resolutions towards, which is known as the Palermo Protocols. These included; The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (55/25), The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air; Resolution and The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.<sup>28</sup> In the thirteen years since the Palermo Protocols were established, the convention has continuously adopted and ratified multiple resolutions to improve international cooperation in handling TOC.

The first protocol addresses the trafficking of women and children has also become the first globally legal binding document to create an agreed definition of trafficking persons.<sup>29</sup> The definition as stated in Article 3(a) of the protocol defines trafficking in persons to mean “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”<sup>30</sup> The definition of trafficking reflected an understanding in the circumstances that those who are trafficked faced, and namely made a distinction that included coercion. Although the document ratified the Palermo Protocol recognized the issues with TOC and addressed trafficking, the protocols only began the global conversation at a time when TOC and trafficking began to become a more recognized epidemic. In 2000 the UN estimated that one million people were trafficked by criminal organizations. As of 2010, that number is now estimated to be 2.5 million people, which profits over \$20 billion USD.<sup>31</sup>

The Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air highlighted the differences between human trafficking and human smuggling. While the crimes of trafficking could involve crimes within one country, the act of smuggling denotes a transnational crime.<sup>32</sup> In addition, while it was recognized that trafficking involves an element of coercion, the means by which humans are smuggled does not always include an unwilling participant. It simply requires “that the perpetrator obtains a financial or material benefit from the activity. Beyond the legal definition, there is also a gendered distinction between trafficking and smuggling; most adult victims of human trafficking are women whereas the majority of smuggled adults are men.”<sup>33</sup> While the document required the Member States to recognize human smuggling as a crime it also recognized the exclusion of victims from criminal liability<sup>34</sup>

The foundation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition is to urge the Member States to regulate the arm flows in the market, and deter the

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/>. (Accessed March 27, 2016.)

<sup>28</sup> "Convention on Transnational Organized Crime," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CTOC/>. (Accessed March 26, 2016.)

<sup>29</sup> "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto," The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CTOC/>. (Accessed May 16th, 2016).

<sup>30</sup> "What is human trafficking?" Te United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html> (Accessed May 16,2016).

<sup>31</sup> Standing, André, "Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Convention: A Reality Check." International Peace Institute, December 2010. <https://www.ciaonet.org/attachments/17631/uploads> (Accessed May 16,2016).

<sup>32</sup> "Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Convention: A Reality Check." Page 14, December 2010. International Peace Conference. <http://www.unhcr.org/4986fd6b2.pdf> (accessed May 16, 2016).

<sup>33</sup> Ibid

<sup>34</sup> Ibid

black market trade for arms. Through more developed systems of record, tracing, and license distribution for arms, the transnational transfers of arms can become more regulated.<sup>35</sup>

### ***Technology and Transnational Organized Crime and Current Situation***

The role of globalization has allowed tremendous developments in Member States, world markets, an increase in life expectancy and well-being. Nevertheless, a more technologically and economically connected world has provided a framework in which TOC networks can use to target weak or vulnerable populations and better organize their operations more efficiently. The networks that connect criminals across borders has lead to the circumvention of laws, organizational structures and intelligence operations and agencies.”<sup>36</sup> In recent decades the trends for TOC networks have been described as evolving towards loose networks.<sup>37</sup> While hierarchical structures occur in areas with low governance and are rooted in the identity of the territories they control; loose networks “exist without the formal apparatus of government and are able to settle disputes with the threat of violence.”<sup>38</sup> One of the main impediments to stopping the rise of TOC is that, while the crime is transnational, the regulatory and law enforcement agencies are not. Which creates an inability to regulate past the same borders efficiently.<sup>39</sup> This gives powerful crime networks such as terrorist groups the ability to extend through communication and security networks that have yet to adapt to the rest of the world. “In addition to this, with increased travel and trade and advances in telecommunications and computer technologies have had the unintended effect of providing avenues for the rapid expansion of transnational organized crime activities.”<sup>40</sup>

Due to archaic systems of tracking TOC, gaps in the implementation of global law enforcement, uneven norms that lack focus and authority and an inability to confront government corruption, the progress on combating TOC has been significantly slowed.<sup>41</sup> In the case of drug trafficking, systems set by the UNODC attempt to collect data to gauge the size of the drug-using population. With this information, they have been able to publish on the expanding drug markets in regions such as West Africa and track trends with more accuracy.<sup>42</sup> As noted by the UNODC the gaps in knowledge still exist even within these databases, because numbers do little to describe the methods, people, and circumstances of TOC.<sup>43</sup> For transnational firearms trafficking, the UNTOC does not collect international seizure data pooling.<sup>44</sup> This creates a barrier in the ability of international forums to gauge the scope and spread of small arms dealings between Member States and within fragmented Member States. “Furthermore, when large seizures are made, it is difficult to distinguish firearms that have been trafficked from those that have been legally imported and then diverted to the illicit market domestically.”<sup>45</sup> Additionally, in the case of illegal drug smuggling, countries such as Colombia and Afghanistan garner the most attention for the production of the most illegal drugs. However, Member States have neglected to address the location of the profits from these produced drugs, which

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35PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION, SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/firearmsprotocol.html> (Accessed May 24, 2016).

36Peter A. Mameli, “A GLOBAL CRIME: WHY TRANSNATIONAL SEX TRAFFICKING NETWORKS ARE SUCCEEDING IN THE 21st CENTURY” 2011. [http://www.internetjournalofcriminology.com/mameli\\_a\\_global\\_crime\\_ijc\\_july\\_2011.pdf](http://www.internetjournalofcriminology.com/mameli_a_global_crime_ijc_july_2011.pdf) (Accessed May 24, 2016).

37 “The Threat of Transnational Crime.” The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/1.The-threat-transnational-organized-crime.pdf> (Accessed May 24, 2016).

38 Ibid.

39“The Global Regime for Transnational Crime.” Council on Foreign Relations. <http://www.cfr.org/transnational-crime/global-regime-transnational-crime/p28656> (Accessed May 24, 2016).

40“Transnational Crime.” National Institute of Justice. November 15, 2007. <http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/organized-crime/pages/welcome.aspx> (Accessed May 24, 2016).

41 “International Efforts Not Up to Combating Criminals, Shows CFR Interactive,” Council on Foreign Relations, July 10, 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/transnational-crime/international-efforts-not-up-combating-criminals-shows-cfr-interactive/p28684> (Accessed May 24, 2016).

42“The Threat of Transnational Crime.” The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/1.The-threat-transnational-organized-crime.pdf> (Accessed May 24, 2016).

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid.

45 Ibid.



occurs in rich countries.<sup>46</sup> As noted by Antonio Maria Costa, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), "The Palermo Convention was created precisely to generate an international response to these transnational threats, but is often neglected," he said. "Governments that are serious about tackling the globalization of crime should spur the nations that are lagging behind in the implementation of the Convention."<sup>47</sup>

As technology connects more and more, Member States the ability to move goods and people cheaply and unaccounted for by global law enforcement increases. In 2016, it is expected that 3.6 billion passengers will be transported through the air.<sup>48</sup> While accounting for ninety percent of global trade, sea travel allows for an ungoverned medium in which illegal human and commercial trades can be exploited for TOC. TOC networks exploit the open movement of illegal materials and people.<sup>49</sup> Without a clear international standard on TOC and punishment that is accepted and enforced beyond borders, on the sea, and in air, crime will only continue to create new ways in which it can operate undetected.

### ***Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa and West Africa:***

The evolvement of terror networks and their role as non-state actors in an interconnected world is one of the forefront issues of TOC. The improvements in digital technology that have included 3G and 4G mobile Wi-Fi access has allowed routes of communication between terror and other crime networks to improve through faster communication and providing access in more areas that were previously inaccessible.<sup>50</sup> With an estimated 640 million small arms and light weapons (SALW) in circulation, 100 million of them are estimated to be throughout Africa.<sup>51</sup> After September 11, 2001, the international world committed themselves to counterterrorism efforts. The United Nations charter, along with more than thirty agencies under the UN allow research, action, and purview over terrorism, including DISEC, in Member States such as the United States of America, sixteen agencies and departments oversee terrorist activity<sup>52</sup>

As more terrorist and crime groups such as Al-Qaeda, the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), and Boko Haram, rise in the West African region, more complex systems develop and spread from a national and regional threats to an international threat. "The challenge, therefore, has not been the regional lack of frameworks and instruments to respond to these threats, but rather the failure to address the underlying factors contributing to the outbreak of these crimes as well as the complex linkages between them."<sup>53</sup> The West African state consists of sixteen Member States that have many political, economic and ideological structures. However despite measures set in place by regional bodies such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and reaffirmed by documents such as the UN Security Council Resolution 1540, porous borders, and the demand for arms and drugs by militant groups fuels an increase in TOC.<sup>54</sup> With an estimated eight to ten million illicit weapons being transferred throughout the West African sub-region, nonstate actors are able to take advantage of the profits that come from weapon trafficking. For example, militants in West Africa have accumulated over 70 million dollars

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<sup>46</sup>"Organized Crime Has Globalized and Turned into a Security Threat" The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2010/June/organized-crime-has-globalized-and-turned-into-a-security-threat.html>. (Accessed June 2016).

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup>"Airlines to Welcome 3.6 Billion Passengers in 2016," International Air Transport Association, December 12, 2012. <http://www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/pages/2012-12-06-01.aspx> (Accessed July 24, 2016).

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup>"Sub-Saharan Africa 1540 Reporting," Nuclear Threat Initiative. <http://www.nti.org/analysis/reports/sub-saharan-africa-1540-reporting/> (Accessed July 24, 2016).

<sup>52</sup>The Global Regime for Transnational Crime." Council on Foreign Relations. <http://www.cfr.org/terrorism/global-regime-terrorism/p25729> (Accessed July 26, 2016).

<sup>53</sup>Dr. Freedom C. Onuoha, Dr. Gerald E. Ezirim "Terrorism" and Transnational Organised Crime in West Africa" AlJazeera. 24 June 2013..<http://studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2013/06/2013624102946689517.html> (accessed July 26, 2016).

<sup>54</sup>Sub-Saharan Africa 1540 Reporting" Nuclear Threat Initiative. <http://www.nti.org/analysis/reports/sub-saharan-africa-1540-reporting/> (Accessed July 26, 2016).

(USD) from ransom payments between 2006-2011.<sup>55</sup> Terrorist groups such as AQIM and Boko Haram are able to depend on these sources of funds and able to expand their influence over the region.

### ***Conclusion***

In the twenty-first century, the evolution of transnational organized crime has taken a turn for which international agencies and Member States cannot solve alone. The primary focus of this committee is to deal with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace.<sup>56</sup> The world has been able to access communication and trade networks, and technology, however, the same capability has been extended to the leaders and people of TOC groups and networks. Although issues may seem concentrated to particular regions, the threat of various transnational crimes has affected every Member State. The challenge that surrounds the outlets of TOC is finding a method to strengthen diverse institutions on many levels of development.<sup>57</sup> Additionally, the information systems that track crimes, illegal trading of drugs and weapons need to be more documented and reformed. Which will allow for more accessibility towards Member States?

### ***Committee Directive***

In order for the United Nations and Member State to help lower TOC, we must support strong frameworks for extradition and law enforcement cooperation to flourish. It should be noted that delegates are expected to know the definitions and differences between terms such as smuggling, trafficking, and transnational crime, as it is essential for the success of this committee. Delegates should consider the law enforcement and antiterrorism agencies that already exist in their Member State and contemplate how international cooperation can be integrated into the solution. Although the world is equipped with technological advancements, there has been no delay in the access that criminal networks are able to use the same technology. In order to address TOC, this body should focus on the methods by which the United Nations and Member States can restrict and enforce penalties and stop future crime. How can this body deter the economic benefits that TOC groups receive?

All Member States need to focus on the legal and political complications in handling issues such as human and drug trafficking. What is the agreed upon definition of terms such as “terrorist groups” or “trafficking” that can confront an ever-changing world? In the process, a focus must also be shifted in the building the infrastructure to deal with increasing global governance with protecting the perimeters of national sovereignty to confront issues of TOC. During their preparation delegates should know the role of their Member State in addressing the various topics within Transnational Organized Crime and the advances and barriers they face in extinguishing various organized crimes. Should delegates consider the role of the United Nations in handling Transnational Organized Crime? What are the ambiguities that the United Nations need to reflect on in the future when addressing the trends in Transnational Crime? These are just a few select questions that may prove beneficial to consider during your preparation.

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<sup>55</sup>Dr. Freedom C. Onuoha, Dr. Gerald E. Ezirim “Terrorism” and Transnational Organised Crime in West Africa” AlJazeera. 24 June 2013..<http://studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2013/06/2013624102946689517.html> (Accessed July 26, 2016).

<sup>56</sup> “General Assembly First.” The United Nations” <http://www.un.org/en/ga/first/> (Accessed July 26, 2016).

<sup>57</sup>Ibid. <http://studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2013/06/2013624102946689517.html> (Accessed July 26, 2016).



## II: Measures to Prevent the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

### Introduction

As defined by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 36/97 on 9 December 1981,

*“...weapons of mass destruction include atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or the other weapons mentioned above,”*<sup>58</sup>

### Introduction

The first known use of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) was in 429 BC when the Spartans used pitch and sulfur to create toxic fumes in the Peloponnesian War. WMDs have been used throughout history, up to the current day, i.e. when Iraq used the nerve agent Tabun against Iran and the Kurds.<sup>59</sup> However, there has been a considerable evolution in WMDs since then. There are currently three main categories of Weapons of Mass Destruction: Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Missiles<sup>60</sup>. As a result, the UN has attempted to place restrictions on the capacity, storage, location, and use of any WMDs.<sup>61</sup> At this time at least 33 Member States possess a form, or multiple forms, of weapons of mass destruction. These Member states are: Algeria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Laos, Libya, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.<sup>62</sup>

### History

The proliferation of WMDs was brought to the forefront of international discussion on 16 July 1945, when the United States of America detonated the first successful atomic weapon test and dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan less than one month later. In the immediate years following, the Soviet Union began testing its first atomic weapons. Member states such as Argentina, Brazil, and the United Kingdom, initiated their own nuclear programs, which triggered the beginning of the Cold War in January 1950. Beginning in October of 1958, the UN began discussing the feasibility of a Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). On 4 December 1961, the UN adopted a resolution on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons which calls on, “all States, and in particular the States at present possessing nuclear weapons, to use their best endeavors to secure the conclusion of an international agreement containing provisions under which the nuclear States would undertake to refrain from relinquishing control of nuclear weapons and from transmitting the information necessary for their manufacture to States not possessing such weapons, and provisions under which states not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake not to manufacture or otherwise acquire control of such weapons.” Following this resolution, the UN worked quickly to create outlines for the NPT and its conceptual basis that included five principles for the future treaty. These five principles were:

*“... (a) The treaty should be void of any loop-holes which might permit nuclear or non-nuclear Powers to proliferate, directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons in any form; (b) The treaty should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers; (c) The treaty should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and more particularly, nuclear disarmament; (d) There should be acceptable and workable provisions to ensure the effectiveness of the treaty; (e) Nothing in the*

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<sup>58</sup>“A/RES/36/97. General and Complete Disarmament.” UN News Center. <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/36/a36r097.htm>. (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>59</sup>“26 Countries' WMD Programs; A Global History of WMD Use - US - Iraq War,” ProCon.org Headlines. <http://usiraq.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=000678>. (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>60</sup> Panofsky, Wolfgang. “Arms Control Today.” *Dismantling the Concept Of 'Weapons of Mass Destruction'* Arms Control, 1 Apr. 1998. [https://www.armscontrol.org/act/1998\\_04/wkhp98](https://www.armscontrol.org/act/1998_04/wkhp98). (Accessed June 07, 2016).

<sup>61</sup> “UNODA - All Disarmament Issues.” United Nations News Center.. <http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/Issues/>. (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>62</sup> “Countries With Weapons of Mass Destruction - Intelligence Threat Assessments.” Countries With Weapons of Mass Destruction - Intelligence Threat Assessments. [http://fas.org/irp/threat/wmd\\_state.htm](http://fas.org/irp/threat/wmd_state.htm). (Accessed March 29, 2016).

*treaty should adversely affect the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories; ...*<sup>63</sup>

Finally, on 1 July 1968, the NPT was open for signing from Member States. In 1970, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) entered the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) into force. The purpose of this treaty was to establish a safeguard system under the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), promote cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear technology, and prevent the use of fissile material for weapons production.

The NPT has since been reviewed seven times and was extended indefinitely on 17 April 1995.<sup>64</sup> The non-proliferation of WMDs has been highly discussed within the last fifteen years. The most recent resolution pertaining to non-proliferation would be that of the United Nations Security Council, Resolution 1540, in 2004 which “imposed binding obligations on all states to adopt legislation to prevent proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery, and establish appropriate domestic controls over related materials to prevent their illicit trafficking.”<sup>65</sup>

Another grave concern accompanying discussions on NPT is that of the threat of nuclear terrorism by non-state agencies. A 2010 Country Report on Terrorism, released by the United States of America stated, “Although terrorist organizations will continue to seek a WMD capability independent of state programs, the sophisticated WMD knowledge and resources of a state could enable a terrorist capability.”<sup>66</sup> Following this statement, on 20 April 2011, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1977, which reaffirms that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and extends the mandate of the 1540 Committee, which condemns states for providing any form of support to non-state actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery for a period of ten years to 2021.<sup>67</sup> On 7 May 2014, the Security Council met to discuss resolution 1540 (2004) at the 7169th meeting. During this meeting, the Security Council reaffirms the necessity to prevent non-State actors access to, or assistance and financing for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, related materials and their means of delivery.<sup>68</sup> As a result, the Security Council called upon Member States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation, as well as full cooperation through international law to prevent further illicit trafficking of WMDs.<sup>69</sup>

In addition to the NPT, many Member States have also entered into both regional and international bilateral agreements. Following the Cold War, there were an estimated 20,000 nuclear weapons in existence held mainly by the United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) (10,000), the United States of America (8,500), China (240), and the United Kingdom (225).<sup>70</sup> Bilateral agreements between the United States of America and the USSR led to the development of the following: the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) I and II, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) I, II and III, New START and Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT). As a result of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), the USSR only possessed an estimated 8,500 nuclear warheads. Now, following the NEW START between both Russia and the United States of America, there can be no more than 1,550

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<sup>63</sup>“2028 (XX). Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.” United Nations Security Council <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Disarm%20ARES2028.pdf>. (Accessed June 17, 2016).

<sup>64</sup>“Interactive NPT Timeline.” *Nuclear Threat Initiative*. <http://tutorials.nti.org/npt-tutorial/interactive-npt-timeline-dataset/>. (Accessed April 23, 2016).

<sup>65</sup>“1540 Committee.” UN News Center. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/>. (Accessed June 17, 2016).

<sup>66</sup>“Country Reports on Terrorism 2010.” U.S. Department of State. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2010/> (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>67</sup>“Security Council Statement Reaffirms Concern over Weapons of Mass Destruction as It Marks 10 Years since Adopting Landmark Non-proliferation Text | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” UN News Center. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2014/sc11382.doc.htm> (Accessed June 17, 2016).

<sup>68</sup>“Security Council Statement Reaffirms Concern over Weapons of Mass Destruction as It Marks 10 Years since Adopting Landmark Non-proliferation Text | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” UN News Center. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2014/sc11382.doc.htm>. (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup>“7 Facts About WMD You (Probably) Didn't Know,” BORGEM. 03 Aug. 2014. <http://www.borgenmagazine.com/7-facts-wmd-probably-didnt-know/>. (Accessed March 29, 2016).

operational nuclear warheads.<sup>71</sup> Additionally, there are bilateral agreements between 49 of 53 members of the African Union: Treaty of Pelindaba<sup>72</sup> and bilateral agreements among the nations of the South Pacific, South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty.<sup>73</sup>

Additionally, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and 141 Non-Governmental Organizations<sup>74</sup> (NGO), such as the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, have joined forces to denounce the use of WMDs.

### *Actions Taken by the United Nations*

The most considerable action that has been taken by the UN is that of the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. The NPT entered into force in 1970 and was indefinitely extended on 11 May 1995. This has resulted in the only binding commitment to nuclear disarmament in a multilateral treaty and also put guidelines in place for Member States who choose not to follow the NPT.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540<sup>75</sup> was unanimously adopted in 2004 with a focus on non-state actors. The resolution aims to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of said weapons and their methods of delivery by monitoring key materials such as uranium and fissile. So far, 90% of Member States have reported the steps that they have made towards implementing the resolution of the 1540 Committee.<sup>76</sup> The domestic controls that this resolution suggested were,

*"...a) Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport; (b) Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures; (c) Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law; (d) Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establish end-user controls; and establish and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations."*<sup>77</sup>

Since the establishment of the NPT, there have also been numerous review conferences to discuss ways in which the treaty may need to be adapted, implications and progress that has been made. The first of these was the 1975 review conference. This conference reviewed how accepted the treaty was during its initial five years of existence. During this time, they reaffirmed their stance on the need to encourage non-proliferation, but also ensured that peaceful or globally beneficial nuclear uses remain an option for Member States.<sup>78</sup> During the 1995 review conference, the

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<sup>71</sup>Department of State. "Signing of Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions." *The American Journal of International Law* 96.3 (2002): 734-35. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/255589.pdf>

<sup>72</sup> "Treaty of Pelindaba." *Nuclear Arms Control Treaties*. Atomic Archive, n.d. Web. <<http://www.atomicarchive.com/Treaties/Treaty18.shtml>>.

<sup>73</sup> "South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty." *Nuclear Arms Control Treaties*. Atomic Archive, n.d. Web. <<http://www.atomicarchive.com/Treaties/Treaty14.shtml>>.

<sup>74</sup> "List Of Non-Governmental Organizations(Ngo)." United Nations. <http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/2000-NPT/pdf/NGOList.pdf> (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>75</sup> "Security Council Decides All States Shall Act to Prevent Proliferation of Mass Destruction Weapons." United Nations, 28 Apr. 2004. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2004/sc8076.doc.htm>. (Accessed March 29, 2016)

<sup>76</sup> Fiorentini, Enrico. "Nuclear Security in the 21st Century: The Role of UNSCR 1540 and Its Shortcomings." *Still the Century of Overkill?* (2014): 65-86. *UNSCR Summary*. Chatham House.. [https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/field/field\\_document/UNSCR%201540-summary.pdf](https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/field/field_document/UNSCR%201540-summary.pdf).

<sup>77</sup> "1540 Committee." UN News Center. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/faq/facts.shtml>. (Accessed June 18, 2016).

<sup>78</sup> "FINAL DECLARATION OF THE FIRST REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE NPT 1975." Nuclear Threat Initiative, 2009. [http://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/NPTRevCon75.pdf?\\_id=1316545426](http://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/NPTRevCon75.pdf?_id=1316545426). (Accessed June 18, 2016).

decision was made to extend the treaty indefinitely.<sup>79</sup> The 2000 review conference marked five years since the treaty was extended. During this conference, a consensus was made that all Member States parties to the treaty would take "an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals."<sup>80</sup> The focus of the specific 2010 review was to discuss how to implement the 1995 resolution in the Middle East. The final document produced at the review conference was unanimously adopted and considered an "incremental success."<sup>81</sup>

This, however, was not the case at the 2015 NPT Review Conference. After the conference, the following statement was released,

*"...the Conference was not able to reach agreement on the substantive part of the draft Final Document, as contained in NPT/CONF.2015/R.3. At its 15th and final plenary meeting, on 22 May 2015, the Conference adopted the procedural part of the draft Final Document on the organization and work of the Conference as contained in document NPT/CONF.2015/R.2, as orally amended."*<sup>82</sup>

There are many stipulations surrounding the failure of this month-long review conference. However, the greatest reason for its lack of success is attributed to the three large gaps that remained regarding effective measures towards nuclear disarmament, humanitarian aspects of nuclear weapons use, and reporting by the recognized nuclear-weapon states.<sup>83</sup>

### **Nuclear Terrorism**

Currently, one of the most globally recognized non-proliferation issues has steamed from nuclear testing by the Democratic People's Korean Republic (DPRK).<sup>84</sup> In 2009, the DPRK reactivated its nuclear facilities despite ongoing disarmament talks and has conducted testing of at least three known nuclear devices. Most recently, on 6 January 2016, the DPRK detonated its first Hydrogen-based bomb. The UN Security Council has denounced the testing saying it is "deeply troubling," and "profoundly destabilizing for regional security."<sup>85</sup> In addition, UN has created a resolution, which dramatically expands existing sanctions against the DPRK, programmed to financially starve its nuclear weapons program, as a result of their continued testing of WMD's.

As mentioned previously, the threat of nuclear terrorism is also rising. In the last 15 years, there has been eighteen confirmed thefts or loss of weapons-capable nuclear material. In 2011, Moldovan police broke up part of a smuggling ring attempting to sell highly enriched uranium (HEU). The smugglers claimed to have access to 9.9 grams of highly enriched uranium and were planning to sell the HEU for approximately \$31 million dollars.<sup>86</sup> Authorities believed that the HEU originated from Transnistria, a Moldovan breakaway Republic that thrives on the black market economies. Transnistria is currently one of the greatest threats to the interest of global peace because it

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<sup>79</sup>"NPT Review Conferences." International Atomic Energy Agency. International Atomic Energy Agency.

<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/npt/npr-review-conferences> (Accessed June 18, 2016).

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup>"Understanding the 2010 NPT Review Conference." Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/2010/06/03/understanding-2010-npt-review-conference#2> (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>82</sup>"United Nations Official Document." UN News Center.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=NPT%2FCONF.2015%2F50](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT%2FCONF.2015%2F50) (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>83</sup>"Why the 2015 NPT Review Conference Fell Apart - United Nations University Centre for Policy Research," United Nations University Centre for Policy Research, 28 May 2015. <http://cpr.unu.edu/why-the-2015-npt-review-conference-fell-apart.html> (Accessed June 16, 2016).

<sup>84</sup> "North Korea Nuclear Saga." Asia Observer. 15 Mar. 2016. <http://www.asiaobserver.org/north-korea-nuclear-saga> (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>85</sup> "North Korea Claims Successful 'hydrogen Bomb' Test, World Reacts with Condemnation and Suspicion." Telegraph Media Group. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/northkorea/12084087/North-Korea-hydrogen-bomb-Kim-Jong-un-earthquake-live.html> (Accessed June 17, 2016).

<sup>86</sup>Matthew Bunn. 2013. "Beyond Crises: The Unending Challenge of Controlling Nuclear Weapons and Materials", in Nuclear Weapons Security Crises: What Does History Teach? Ed. Henry D. Sokolski. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, 253- 278.

is extremely difficult to track and regulate the black market activities that occur in the region.<sup>87</sup> However, the material was ultimately traced back to Russia from Transnistria. As a result, through billions of dollars of assistance from the United States, Russia seems to have reduced the risk of nuclear theft within its borders. It should be noted that at this time Alexander Agheenco, the lead member of the smuggling ring is still at large with one gram of HEU. Recently, in early 2016 there have been reports that the Moldovan authorities broke up attempts of Russian gangs to sell HEU to the Islamic State (ISIL).<sup>88</sup>

An additional case of nuclear terrorism occurred at the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (INPP) in Lithuania. In February 1992, computer programmer attempted to sabotage the nuclear reactor with computer viruses. Then, on 4 November 1994, Kestutis Mazuika sent a letter to the Swedish Prime Minister threatening to destroy Ignalina unless a payment was made to the secret organization NUC-41. Five days following the reception of the letter, the German Federal Ministry for Environment Conservation and Nuclear Safety notified personnel at Ignalina of a plot to sabotage the INPP. This plot included a threat to plant and detonate explosives in Ignalina if Gregory Dekanidze was sentenced to death for murder charges. Units 1 and 2 of the plant were shut down for bomb inspection, but fortunately, no evidence was found.<sup>89</sup> This nuclear terror attack resulted in increased security at INPP. This included employee identification cards, observation equipment, and movement tracking. One of the most significant outcomes of this event was the formation of the theory that the greatest threat to the nuclear industry, lies among those who work within it.<sup>90</sup>

Currently, the following Member States have not signed the NPT or have withdrawn: India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, and South Sudan. The NPT is partially recognized by the Republic of China. Member States who have not signed the NPT face ramifications for aiding nonstate actors such as, suspension of assistance, a return of materials, and suspension of rights.<sup>91</sup>

## ***Conclusion***

Weapons of mass destruction have been in existence for centuries. Due to the ever growing desire by non-state actors to become powerful by acquiring and potentially using WMDs, the threat is not going away. Despite numerous resolutions and conversations pertaining to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, modern technology and terrorism advances have allowed for non-proliferation efforts to be compromised.

## ***Committee Directive***

Delegates should be able to recognize and apply current resolutions regarding the non-proliferation of WMD to all discussions and resolutions. They should be able to identify what regulations are most widely used by member-states to prevent the transportation of WMD materials across member-state borders. Identify the current greatest non-state threat to the non-proliferation of WMDs and develop a method to prevent the continuation of the threat. Identify current regulations that alone are not strong enough to prevent non-state agencies from obtaining the required materials for the production of WMDs i.e. international safeguard system, regular inspections of civil nuclear facilities and audits the movement of nuclear materials through them.<sup>92</sup> Establish ways in which non-state agencies

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<sup>87</sup>Nemtsova, Owen MatthewsAnna. "A New Nuclear Scare Rocks Eastern Europe." *The Daily Beast*.  
<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2011/06/30/uranium-smuggling-arrests-in-moldova-revive-security-debate.html>  
(Accessed April 22, 2016).

<sup>88</sup> Cohen, Josh. "U.S. and Russia Must Cooperate to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism," *The Moscow Times*. Moscow, 31 Mar 2016.  
<https://themoscowtimes.com/articles/us-and-russia-must-cooperate-to-prevent-nuclear-terrorism-52348> (Accessed June 17, 2016).

<sup>89</sup>"Less Well Known Cases of Nuclear Terrorism and Nuclear Diversion in Russia." *The NTI*  
<http://www.nti.org/analysis/articles/less-well-known-cases-nuclear-terrorism-and-nuclear-diversion-russia/> (Accessed March 29, 2016).

<sup>90</sup>Cameron, Gavin. "Nuclear Terrorism: Reactors and Radiological Attacks After 9/11." *University of Salford*, 02 Nov. 2001.  
<http://www.gazettenucleaire.org/~resosol/InfoNuc/documents-importants/IAEA%20Nuclear%20Terrorism%20After%20September%202011.pdf> (Accessed June 17, 2016).

<sup>91</sup> "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)." *Nuclear Threat Initiative*. NIT, n.d. Web. 09 Apr. 2016.  
<http://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/treaty-on-the-non-proliferation-of-nuclear-weapons/> (Accessed April 9, 2016).

can be monitored to prevent the transport of supplies and proliferation of WMDs. Identify methods in which previous efforts can be applied to new tactics in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by uncooperative member states and non-states agencies.

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<sup>92</sup>"Nuclear Proliferation Safeguards.". World Nuclear Association. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/safety-and-security/non-proliferation/safeguards-to-prevent-nuclear-proliferation.aspx> (Accessed April 23, 2016).



## **Technical Assistance Guide**

### **Topic I: The Increasing Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security**

Harris, Kamala. "California and the Fight Against Transnational Organized Crime," *Office of the District Attorney*, March 2014. <https://oag.ca.gov/transnational-organized-crime>

This report explains the efforts of the state of California, the largest sector of transnational crime in the US. It presents an in-depth analysis of how to combat the three emerging pillars of transnational criminal activity: the trafficking of drugs, weapons and human beings; money laundering; and high-tech crimes, such as digital piracy, hacking, and fraud.

NgorNgor, Awunah D. "EFFECTIVE METHODS TO COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSES: THE NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE," *United Nations Asia and Far East Institute*. [http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/pdf/RS\\_No58/No58\\_16PA\\_NgorNgor.pdf](http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/pdf/RS_No58/No58_16PA_NgorNgor.pdf)

The Nigerian government presents its perspective in an effective method to combat transnational crime in the justice system. The report explains situation encountered by the Nigerian government and those close to its borders as well. It explains some of the largest trafficking issues facing the region such as firearm, drugs, humans and vehicles. It also presents some shortcomings in the legislation against transnational crimes.

"Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime," The National Security Council. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/nsc/transnational-crime/strategy>

Transnational Organized crime affects all nations. The above details the US's plan to combat these organized criminals using their five policy objectives. The article explains how targeting infrastructure and economic avenues as a vital part of its plan to combat organized crime against the US.

Tantino, Velia. "International Network Launched to Counter Organized Crime," *Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance*. September 2013 <http://www.idea.int/conflict/international-network-launched-to-counter-organized-crime.cfm>

Transnational organized crime is a large opponent to the development and security of democracy. This article discusses the idea of addressing the issue on a different platform than that of a law enforcement issue and more of a political one. Through several case studies, the Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, explains the initiative on a global network against terrorism. The link to the full article is provided on the above page.

### **Topic II. Measures to Prevent the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Gibson, Jennifer and Shirazyan, Sarah. "The UN Security Council Resolution 1540: An Overview of Extraterritorial Controls Over Non-State WMD Proliferation," *The Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability*. <http://nautilus.org/napsnet/napsnet-special-reports/the-un-security-council-resolution-1540-an-overview-of-extraterritorial-controls-over-non-state-wmd-proliferation/>

This article explored the theoretical options and practical pathways to extend states' control over non-state actors in nuclear proliferation through the use of extraterritorial jurisdiction and international legal cooperation. It explains the various principles involved in the process and the limitations of these options.

Harvey, Cole. "Two Steps Forward, One Step Back: Slow, But Steady Progress Implementing UNSCR 1540," *Nuclear Threat Initiative*, July 2011. <http://www.nti.org/analysis/articles/unscr-1540/>

This article explains the tedious progress that Resolution 1540 by the UNSCR has had since its incorporation. It explains some of its challenges and different paths it has taken to overcome them.

“IAEA and the NPT,” *international Atomic Energy Agency*. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/focus/npt>

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) helps countries with alternative uses for nuclear power, such as sustainable energy. Their work outlines how nuclear power can be used to promote sustainable objectives, such as agriculture, human health, marine environment, and industrial development.

Johnson-Freese, Joan. “INTERPRETATIONS OF THE NONPROLIFERATION TREATY: The U.S. and West Germany,” *Journal of International Affairs*. Vol. 37, No. 2, THE POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (WINTER 1984), pp. 283-293 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24356931>

Although the NPT aims to be straightforward, there are some loopholes that let countries mold the treaty according to their agenda. This article does an excellent job of showing how different countries, specifically the United States and Germany, interpret the NPT.

Khripunov, Igor. “A Work in Progress: UN Security Resolution 1540 After 10 Years,” *Arms Control Association*. May 2014 <https://www.armscontrol.org/print/6250>

This article provides a 10 year summary of the work of resolution 1540. It provides the aftermath of the resolutions expectations versus its reality. Through the three pillars of the resolution, this article manages to explain how it's [the resolution] long term goal, is one that has many hurdles and suggests different approaches to overcome them.

“Nuclear Threat Initiative,” *Nuclear Threat Initiative*. <http://www.nti.org>

Like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), works with countries to develop projects within their country to safeguard against a nuclear attack. They accomplish this in multiple ways, such as nuclear, biological, radiological, chemical, as well as cyber-attacks.

Potter, William. “The NPT & the Sources of Nuclear Restraint,” *American Academy of Arts and Science*. 2010. <http://www.amacad.org/content/publications/pubContent.aspx?d=950>

This article looks at the role NPT has played in the past to promote nuclear restraint as well as the role it will play in the future, in regards to constantly evolving international relations. Consequently, it lists external and internal challenges faced by the NPT in the 21st century. These challenges help determine how effective the treaty will be in the coming years.