PragueMUN2019
3rd-7th February

STUDY GUIDE
DISEC
(Disarmament and International Security Committee)

It's time to be UNique!

Contents

Welcome Letter

Distinguished Delegates,

It´s more than a pleasure for us to welcome you to PragueMUN 2019, and more specifically to our committee, The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC). As Chairs, we are looking forward for you to have an authentic delegate experience. We hope to see high-level committee work, but we will also encourage you to get to know each other and spend some fun time. What you should keep in mind all the time is that solely studying to the topics is not enough, we are also expecting from you to exhibit your skills to drive other people in the committee while staying full diplomatic.

The world we live in today is highly interconnected and complex, and it offers challenges to people, societies and leaders that were unthinkable a few decades ago. Living in the globalized era offers new opportunities but also challenges and threats. Some of these challenges, such as those related to International Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Prevention of an Arms Race or to Preventing Terrorist Organizations from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction be addressed during this conference. We hope it will allow you to understand how difficult it is to offer a global response to these issues, but we also believe that it can help you to learn how to provide solutions to complex problems as they are.

Remember that as Chairs, we are only here to guide, but the conference is yours. We are true believers of the role of the United Nations and its agencies in such a complex and globalized world, and by sharing that belief with you we hope you make it yours and engage with other problems in the future that might require potential leaders as you are.

DISEC can be an extremely exciting committee, especially if you are keen on international security. The temper is usually high and the competition never ceases to exist. In a committee like this, your hardest task is to work together on the matters upon which the world nations hardly agree. So get ready for four intense days where we hope to be able to see the best versions of yourselves. We are eager to make this year's conference a unique and memorable one for all of you.

We are looking forward to meeting you all soon!

Your chairs,

Alperen Guner & Raihan Zahirah

Introduction to the DISEC

The First Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.[1]

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 has no power, it cannot take decisions by its own. All the matters that are spoken in DISEC shall be approved in the General Assembly in order to become a final resolution. So when you are writing a resolution paper in the committee, please take this into consideration.

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[1] United Nations, "Disarmament and International Security (First Committee)), *United Nations*, http://www.un.org/en/ga/first/ (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

Topic A: Preventing Terrorist Organizations from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction

Definition and History

Terrorism means an act of attack that raises fear in the community and political-oriented.[2] Terrorism in history means the act of revolution carried out by government opposition.[3] The root of the problem of terrorism can be traced back to the late nineteenth century with a wave of violence by revolutionaries during the Russian Revolution by the Narodnaya Volya Party, Rasputin and the death of Prince Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip which triggered World War I.[4]

Background of the Problem

After the end of Peace Decade, the issue of international relations was not only dominated by traditional issues, but also non-traditional issues that began to emerge. There is a shift from the state as an object and high-politics issues into individuals as objects and low-politics issues such as the spread of the Ebola virus, Zika virus, energy scarcity, climate change, transnational organized crime (TOC), hunger, food scarcity and one of them is terrorism which relate to the community security. Terrorism is one of the crucial problems in the world, especially in the era of globalization. Terrorism is an act of anger and violence against the disappointment of the political situation. Terrorists are people who commit acts of terrorism and are involved in terrorist organizations. When everything becomes easier to access and faster to connect, sometimes people abuse this to launch acts of terrorism such as bombings, brainwashing, recruitment and war with civilians.

Moreover, there is resentment from terrorist groups and extremists against the West after acts of terrorism happened in the World Trade Center building in Manhattan, New York and the United States invasion with a "War on Terror" slogan to Iraq and Afghanistan led them to an era covered with anger and terror because there are negative labels and discrimination by imposed by the West. Many terrorist organizations in the world fragmented their organization into small cells, especially Islamic terrorist groups such as *ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Islamic Maghreb, Al-Murabitoun, ISIS in Libya, Ansar Al-Sunnah, Al-Qaeda of Arabian Peninsula in Yemen, Al-Shabaab, Haqqani Network, Mujahideen Shura Council, Fethullah Gullen Organization, Kataib Hezbollah, Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Abu Sayyaf, Boko Haram, Jamaah Islamiyah, Jamaah Ansharut Daulah* and others. Usually, someone who wants to join a terrorist organization is due to his condition experiencing financial instability, lack of education, disappointment with the government, unsupporting environmental conditions, public services

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[2] Jeff Victoroff & Arie W. Kruglanski, *Psychology of Terrorism (*East Sussex: Psychology Press, 2009)

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Ibid.*

and government facilities, being ignored from social groups and jihad due to deviant doctrines and against negative labels created by the West.

Terrorism can be triggered by other factors such as harassment by the government and citizens where immigrants from the Middle East or Muslim migrating to the other area in form of physical abuse, detention, destruction of worship sites, discrimination against religious groups in the workplace, educational institutions and around settlement area as a response to labeling and acts of terrorism before.[5] Intimidation also involves verbal harassment by social groups.[6] This is what makes young immigrants angry and will make it easier for them to be brainwashed psychologically. For example, the police in Germany who raided the Islamic cultural center in Bremen accused them for having weapons that would be used for terror acts.[7] But the reality is not and they damaged the door, "tie up" religious leaders and force them to lie on the floor.[8] In addition, there are also attacks on mosques at Le Mans and Narbonne used grenades and pistols, vandalism of mosques in Spain and "Stop Islamization of Europe" protests by political groups in Slovakia.[9] This is precisely what causes a bigger problem, worsens the situation and triggers the creation of a "domino effect" which results in the motivation that continues to emerge the sense of "revenge" by those who are marginalized against discrimination and labeling. Moreover, acts of terrorism are not only carried out in the country of origin as generally happens in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa, Central Asia and South Asia but are carried out by immigrants in the destination country because they are infiltrated under refugee influx. So, the legal system and techniques to fight terrorism will be increasingly considered by both the country of origin and the country that is the target of the attack. Badly, there are countries that use terrorism groups as a "proxy group" to achieve their interests with financial assistance and tolerance for acts of terrorism which worsening the situation.[10]

Current Situations

Today, the pattern of terrorism has changed. Terrorism has included cyber hacking, drug trafficking, guerrilla warfare, rebellion, kidnapping, torture, murder, propaganda, sabotage, vandalism, air bombing, piracy, suicide attacks involving acts of violence against the community.[11] However, there is an important problem in fighting terrorism, namely that between countries must use the Criminal Justice Model or War Model, which has advantages and disadvantages.[12] In determining this model too, there are other problems such as because some acts of terrorism involve immigrants and endanger the surrounding population, then if the Criminal Justice Model is certainly less impactful and less deterrent because they can still

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[5] Pew Research Center, "Global Restriction on Religion Rise Modestly in 2015, Reversing Downward Trend," *Pew Research Center,* (2017): 7, retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://www.compassion.com/multimedia/religious-restrictions-trends-pew-research.pdf
[6] *Ibid.*
[7] *Ibid.,*9.
[8] *Ibid.*
[9] *Ibid.,*10.
[10] Lydia Khalil, "The Counterterrorism Yearbook 2017: the Middle East," *Australian Strategic Policy Institute,* April 12th 2017, https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/counterterrorism-yearbook-2017-middle-east/ (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)
[11] Richard Jackson, Lee Jarvis, Jeroen Gunning & Marie Breen-Smyth, *Terrorism: A Critical Introduction* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011)
[12] John Braithwaite, "Thinking Critically About The war Model and The Criminal Justice Model for Combating Terrorism," *SSRN* (2002): 1-2, retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=330500

become recidivists. Moreover, the UN Security Council is currently very concerned about the emergence of chemical terrorism in which acts of terrorism use chemical weapons.[13] Then, there is also cyber terrorism in which acts of terrorism launched through ransomware use cryptocurrency and DarkWeb as well as narco-terrorism.[14] Terrorism groups can be illustrated as chains that are difficult to break and they always regenerate. Of course, in countering it, a counterterrorism method is needed which could break the chain.

In the Middle East, the gulf state government can be illustrated like Tom and Jerry in

fighting terrorism groups, but there are also those who tolerate and take action against them.[15] Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Gulf countries use terrorist groups to achieve their national interests, as seen from the Qatar Crisis phenomenon.[16] However, the presence of terrorist groups in the region shows how a group can cause instability in the region and outside the region.[17] ISIS and Al-Qaeda will remain a significant threat both in the region and outside the region because the two groups will always compete in recruiting members.[18] Moreover, ISIS has also declared that 4,000 members infiltrated Europe by hiding among immigrants.[19] Therefore, there is a problem between the state must use the Criminal Justice Model or War Model in fighting terrorism by taking into account the complexity of the development of new types of terrorism. In addition, the two models cannot have a significant effect if there is no reform of counter-terrorism laws, frameworks and laws to legitimize acts of terrorism and reform of security agencies that can break the chain of terrorism groups.[20]

The new type of terrorism which proliferating is chemical-terrorism and nuclear terrorism where the terrorist groups acquiring the Weapon Mass Destruction especially chemical weapon, nuclear weapon and biological weapon.[21] In the Chemical Weapon Convention, chemical weapon refers to the any toxic chemical which could cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation or sensory irritation.[22] There are several categories of toxic chemicals such as choking agents (chlorine and phosgene), blister agents (mustard and lewisite), blood

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[13] United Nations Security Council (SC), S/PV.8164, January 23rd 2018, https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7b65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7d/s_pv_8164.pdf (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[14] Everette J, "Risk and Vulnerabilities of Virtual Currency," *2017 Public-Private Analytic Exchange Program,* 2017, https://www.dni.gov/files/PE/Documents/9---2017-AEP_Risks-and-Vulnerabilities-of-Virtual-Currency.pdf (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[15] Lydia Khalil, "The Counterterrorism Yearbook 2017: the Middle East," *Australian Strategic Policy Institute,* April 12th 2017, https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/counterterrorism-yearbook-2017-middle-east/ (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[16] *Ibid.*

[17] *Ibid.*

[18] *Ibid.*

[19] Jeff Crisp, "Refugees: the Trojan horse of terrorism," *Open Democracy,* June 5th 2017, https://www.opendemocracy.net/can-europe-make-it/jeff-crisp/refugees-trojan-horse-of-terrorism (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[20] Lydia Khalil, "The Counterterrorism Yearbook 2017: the Middle East," *Australian Strategic Policy Institute,* April 12th 2017, https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/counterterrorism-yearbook-2017-middle-east/ (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[21] Andrew O'Neil, "Terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction: how serious is the threat?" *Australian Journal of International Affairs Vol. 57,* No. 1 (2003): 101, retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5178/7dfe1a2d487e81240562aa7d39175a30c6ab.pdf

[22] OPCW, "What is a Chemical Weapon," *OPCW,* https://www.opcw.org/our-work/what-chemical-weapon (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

agents (hydrogen cyanide) and nerve agents (sarin, soman and VX).[23] Some of them are widely used in the manufacturing process of chemical and pharmaceutical industries.[24]

In the history, chemical weapon used to poison individuals especially in the Medieval Era and Renaissance.[25] In the 19th century, there was expansion of chemical industry including mass production and deployment of chemical weapon agents in war which proved by the German gas attack with chlorine on April 22nd 1915 at Ypres, Belgium as well as during the World War I including phosgene, sulfur mustard and lewisites which caused 100,000 deaths and 1. 2 million casualties.[26] During the World War II, Nazi used the chemical agents for the prisoners in Auschwitz.

The fear of terrorist attack involving WMD already became a central attention among security analyst since the early 1970s.[27] However, the possibility of WMD use by terrorist group has been magnified since the end of Cold War.[28] There are three main factors which attributed to this issue such as the collapse of USSR in 1991 and concerns about the unsecured physical assets in form of WMD which made by USSR in the former Soviet Union during massive Soviet Cold War inventory which made it easier for terrorist organization to access WMD technologies via theft or purchasing arrangements "loose nukes"; the proliferation of new breed of terrorism worldwide; and the spread of security threat to the other parts of the worlds.[29] There is a tendency that the terrorist organization using WMD will be increased in the post 9/11 era because the events of 9/11 exposed more dramatically than the 1993 World Trade Centre attack and 1995 Oklahoma City bombing.[30] The 9/11 happened due to the terrorist received flight school training in US and coordinated their attack planning in US which reflect the country vulnerability of terrorist infiltrated under migration influx.[31] Moreover, the 9/11 is the benchmark for future terrorist attach which motivate them to surpass 9/11 attack by using WMD.[32]

During the last decade, most of people has been feared that terrorist might be tempted to acquire and use such weapons to attack innocent civilians.[33] There are several reasons which underlying the terrorist acquiring the WMD because as we know that chemical weapons are less expensive, easy to produce, cost-effective, ready to use and commercially available.[34] From the tactics perspective, even small terrorist groups could create mass casualties, panic and disorder with small quantities.[35] The release of chemical agents can be varied starting from using water bottles, cold drink cans, ampoules and pens during the national or international

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[23] *Ibid.*

[24] K. Ganesan, S.K. Raza & R. Vijayaraghavan, "Chemical Warfare Agents," *Journal of Pharmacy and BioAllied Sciences,* (2010), retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3148621/

[25] *Ibid.*

[26] *Ibid.*

[27] Andrew O'Neil, "Terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction: how serious is the threat?" *Australian Journal of International Affairs Vol. 57,* No. 1 (2003): 100, retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5178/7dfe1a2d487e81240562aa7d39175a30c6ab.pdf

[28] *Ibid.*

[29] *Ibid.*

[30] *Ibid.,* 108.

[31] *Ibid.*

[32] *Ibid.*

[33] K. Ganesan, S.K. Raza & R. Vijayaraghavan, "Chemical Warfare Agents," *Journal of Pharmacy and BioAllied Sciences,* (2010), retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3148621/

[34] *Ibid.*

[35] *Ibid.*

events especially in an open area where the chemical could would be less concentrated as it spreads and lead to the mass mild casualties.[36]

There are several gaps especially in the Chemical Weapon Convention verification system under the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons *inter alia* it does not provide international monitoring compliance for important treaty obligations, absence of formal verification tools, excluding unscheduled chemicals, lack of sampling and analysis during inspections, country intended to produce unscheduled chemicals to evade detection, and lack of credibility as long member states have the way to cheat on their basic obligations with little risk of being detected and accountable.[37]

United Nations itself through the Security Council calling for no impunity for the users and stressing on the danger of the proliferation of chemical-terrorism, and the need to find mechanism to improve the accountability.[38] The use of chemical weapon is highly prohibited under international law such as the Hague Declaration concerning Asphyxiating Gases, the Geneva Gas Protocol, and the Statute of the International Criminal Court.[39] Moreover, it is also prohibited under the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.[40] The International Committee of the Red Cross calling for the stronger military manuals or code of conduct to restrict the use of chemical weapon.[41] They also calling for the action of "Responsibility to Protect" of other states towards civilians when other states fail to meet their responsibility including use of force, targeted sanctions, embargo, international condemnation, diplomatic efforts or bring the case to the ICC.[42] Note that the use of force could be the last resort unless authorized by Security Council and justifiable as self-defense in certain circumstances based on article 2 (4) of UN Charter.[43]

In this uncertainty world and the evolving global security environment, the terrorist group actively seek weapon of mass destruction which increasingly accessible due to the scientific advances which reducing the barriers for the biological weapons production, drones, 3D printing, and outbreak virus which worsening the threats of attack using weapon of mass destruction.[44] There is also cyber-terrorism which create a new weapons of mass destruction in form of attacking cybersecurity by having malicious actions to create mass disruption.[45] The worst situation which should be avoided is a hack of nuclear power plant which could release mass radiation.[46] Thus, the threat of weapon mass destruction would be a public health disaster.[47] Jan Eliasson (the Deputy Secretary General of UN) was stressing about the

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[36] *Ibid.*

[37] Jonathan B. Tucker, "Verifying the Chemical Weapons Ban: Missing Elements," *Arms Control Association,* January 1st 2007, https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2007_01-02/Tucker (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[38] UN News, "Security Council fails to adopt three resolutions on chemical weapons use in Syria," *UN News,* April 10th 2018, https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/04/1006991 (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[39] ICRC, "Rule 74. Chemical Weapons*," ICRC*, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule74 (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[40] Jan Eliasson, "Remarks – The WMD Threat from Non-state Actors," *Arms Control Association,* March 1st 2017, https://www.armscontrol.org/taxonomy/term/27 (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[41] ICRC, "Rule 74. Chemical Weapons*," ICRC*, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule74 (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[42] *Ibid.*

[43] Repertoire of the Practice of The Security Council, "Purposes and Principles of the United Nations," *United Nations,* http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/principles.shtml#rel2 (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[44] Jan Eliasson, "Remarks – The WMD Threat from Non-state Actors," *Arms Control Association,* March 1st 2017, https://www.armscontrol.org/taxonomy/term/27 (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[45] *Ibid.*

[46] *Ibid.*

[47] *Ibid.*

importance of international community in robust our defenses which nimble and flexible.[48] He also was adding that there should be strong commitment from all states, long term responses, collective defenses and complete elimination of WMD.[49] He pointed out that world today is over-armed and peace is underfunded as we know that there is an absence of multilateral institutions response capability in preventing terrorist from acquiring WMD.[50]

Izumi Nakamitsu (the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs) pointed out the importance of international cooperation and dialogue with the private sector in eradicating illicit trafficking route and sharing of information due to the production of WMD and their delivery systems were available through legitimate producers which mostly private sector.[51] She was calling international community to prosecute all the responsible actors for supporting terrorist actions using WMD.[52] She also pointed out about the importance of intensified international cooperation which could make terrorist organization harder to illegally traffic sensitive materials.[53] Joseph Ballard (Senior Officer for the Office of Strategy and Policy at OPCW) pointed out that the use of chemical weapon by non-state actors is a reality and international security regime should focus in preventing the re-emergence of chemical weapons and adjust the programs as well as resources.[54] In preventing non-state actors from acquiring WMD, there are three important elements which need to be eradicated such as use of dual-use materials, equipment and technologies which vital in maintaining global norm against use of chemical weapon.[55] Another important things is breaking the financing channel of terrorist group such as money laundering, e-donations, advertisement and ransomware.[56] As we know terrorist group such as terrorist in Gaza Strip and Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) used cryptocurrencies to purchase materials and fund their operations.[57] Moreover, ISIS also used cryptocurrencies to acquire weapons and pay their fighters for carrying out attacks.[58] By the establishment of cryptocurrency, it replaces the traditional method of "hawala" where the terrorist organization used local broker to transfer their money between locations.[59] They also posting an advertisement in the dark web with its Bitcoin address.[60] The Mujahideen Shura

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[48] *Ibid.*

[49] *Ibid.*

[50] *Ibid.*

[51] Security Council, "States Must Step Up Efforts to Check Spread of Deadly Weapons as non-State Actors Exploit Rapid Technological Advances, Speakers Tell Security Council," *United Nations,* June 28th 2017, https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12888.doc.htm (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[52] *Ibid.*

[53] Margaret Besheer, "UN: Terrorist Using 'Dark Web' in Pursuit of WMDs," *VOA,* June 28th 2017, https://www.voanews.com/a/terrorists-dark-web-weapons-mass-destruction-united-nations/3920135.html (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[54] Security Council, "States Must Step Up Efforts to Check Spread of Deadly Weapons as non-State Actors Exploit Rapid Technological Advances, Speakers Tell Security Council," *United Nations,* June 28th 2017, https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12888.doc.htm (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[55] *Ibid.*

[56] Everette J, "Risk and Vulnerabilities of Virtual Currency," *2017 Public-Private Analytic Exchange Program,* 2017, https://www.dni.gov/files/PE/Documents/9---2017-AEP_Risks-and-Vulnerabilities-of-Virtual-Currency.pdf (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[57] *Ibid.*

[58] Ankit Panda, "Cryptocurrencies and National Security," *Council on Foreign Relations,* February 28th 2018, https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/cryptocurrencies-and-national-security (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[59] Antonia Ward, "Bitcoin and the Dark Web: The New Terrorist Threat?" *RAND Corporation,* January 22nd 2018, https://www.rand.org/blog/2018/01/bitcoin-and-the-dark-web-the-new-terrorist-threat.html (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[60] *Ibid.*

Council also launched Bitcoin campaign.[61] Most of the purpose is to purchase range of weaponry including firearms, bomb-making materials and false passport.[62]

Case Study Al-Qaeda

Terrorist groups such as Aum Shinrikyo, Al-Qaeda, Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Jemaah Islamiya and Lashkar al Tayyib are the prominent non-state actors which have clear intention in conducting experiment and programmatic efforts to acquire nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.[63] Al-Qaeda is the most important terrorist groups which need to be monitored because they are pursuing a long-term, persistent and systematic approach in developing weapons to create mass casualties.[64] All of their intention could be traced back to the 1998 when Osama bin Ladin was asserting that his Islamic duty was to acquire WMD that he would ensure that his intention will become priority in his organization.[65] Many of the Osama bin Laden statements reflected that he was strongly emphasized on using WMD for Al-Qaeda to destroy the global status quo and establish conducive conditions to overthrow or attack the apostate regime throughout *Daula Islamiya* or Islamic State even though WMD are outlawed under Islam but he thought that it could be justified in countering US hegemony.[66] Osama put his focus on the acquisition of strategic weapon such as dirty bombs, chemical agents, crude toxins and weapons which reflected through the group's top WMD priority in acquiring nuclear and biological weapons.[67] The Al-Qaeda acquired dirty bombs from Russian black market.[68] The WMD procurement in Al-Qaeda mostly conducted by the senior levels under strict compartmentalization using bottom-up approach with central control over targets and perfect timing.[69] Moreover, they began their long-term effort in acquiring nuclear weapon by construct and steal Improvised Nuclear Device (IND).[70] Once, Al-Qaeda also done their experiment and training in attacking people using crude chemical agents and pathogens in their Afghanistan camp.[71]

There were several persons who were responsible in using WMD such as Abu Khabab (basic training in Afghanistan camp), Abu Musab al Zarqawi (plotting the use of ricin and cyanide for multiple attack planned in Europe, and Bahraini network (plotting the use of crude cyanide gas device "mobtaker" planned in New York subway.[72] The Al-Qaeda choose the weapons based on whether conventional or unconventional, not based on whether easy or hard

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[61] *Ibid.*
[62] *Ibid.*
[63] Rolf Mowatt-Larssen, "Al-Qaeda Weapons of Mass Destruction Threat: Hyper of Reality?" *Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Harvard Kennedy School,* (2010), retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/al-qaeda-weapons-mass-destruction-threat-hype-or-reality
[64] *Ibid.*
[65] *Ibid.*
[66] *Ibid.*
[67] *Ibid.*
[68] Andrew O'Neil, "Terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction: how serious is the threat?" *Australian Journal of International Affairs Vol. 57,* No. 1 (2003): 102, retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5178/7dfe1a2d487e81240562aa7d39175a30c6ab.pdf
[69] Rolf Mowatt-Larssen, "Al-Qaeda Weapons of Mass Destruction Threat: Hyper of Reality?" *Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Harvard Kennedy School,* (2010), retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/al-qaeda-weapons-mass-destruction-threat-hype-or-reality
[70] *Ibid.*
[71] *Ibid.*
[72] *Ibid.*

to acquire.[73] But for creating mass casualties, it is clear that Al-Qaeda choose the weapon based on the ease acquisition especially possessing WMD.[74] Even though the Al-Qaeda's WMD programs have been disrupted, but as international community we still need to sustain the counterterrorist program to avoid them to reestablish their ability to launch major attack using WMD.[75] In analyzing the Al-Qaeda's WMD activity, we could divide into two streams: strategic programs managed by direct supervision of the core leadership, and tactical chemical, biological and radiological weapons development which decentralized as part of "global jihad."[76] There were several part of WMD attacks by Al-Qaeda in post 9/11 such as anthrax letter terror which led by Ayman Zawahiri (Deputy Chief of Al-Qaeda) in 2001, Al-Qaeda's plan on detonating bomb containing OsO_4 in London in 2004, and the Tokyo subway attack by using a simple plastic bag containing the chemical weapon agent Sarin.[77] Another terrorist organization such as ISIS also use their chemical weapon in Syria and Iraq.[78]

International Actions

Global Partnership

The Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction established on June 27th 2002 during the G8 Summit which works on non-proliferation projects, assist other nations to destroy their weapons of mass destruction, monitoring progress, identifying priorities and strengthening the non-proliferation regime.[79] Over 10 years, this partnership raise fund up to $20 billion for the "10 plus 10 over 10" initiative from United States and combination of G7 states.[80] Unfortunately, there is deficiency such as slow progress in collecting funding commitment and no clear coordinating mechanism or plan to do another project ahead.[81]

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Initiatives Mapping Project

This mapping project launched by the Arms Control Association and supported by the MacArthur Foundation on December 6th 2016.[82] The purpose of this mapping project is to provide information, brief background of initiatives, general recommendations and update regarding role of multilateral initiatives (Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Proliferation Security Initiative and the G7 Global partnership Against Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction) in bolstering the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by keeping weapons-usable materials, governing

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[73] *Ibid.*

[74] *Ibid.*

[75] *Ibid.*

[76] *Ibid.*

[77] K. Ganesan, S.K. Raza & R. Vijayaraghavan, "Chemical Warfare Agents," *Journal of Pharmacy and BioAllied Sciences,* (2010), retrieved on November 2nd 2018, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3148621/

[78] Jan Eliasson, "Remarks – The WMD Threat from Non-state Actors," *Arms Control Association,* March 1st 2017, https://www.armscontrol.org/taxonomy/term/27 (retrieved on November 2nd 2018)

[79] NTI, "Overview," *NTI,* May 1st 2018, https://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/global-partnership-against-spread-weapons-and-materials-mass-destruction-10-plus-10-over-10-program/ (retrieved on November 3rd 2018)

[80] *Ibid.*

[81] *Ibid.*

[82] Tony Fleming, "Mapping Nuclear Security and Nonproliferation Efforts," *Arms Control Association,* March 1st 2017, https://www.armscontrol.org/taxonomy/term/27 (retrieved on November 3rd 2018)

the spread of dual-use nuclear ballistic missiles, and halting the illicit distributions of weapons-related items.[83] This online resource information is targeted for nuclear policy experts, academia and public.[84] In providing recommendations, this projects involving the value of collaboration among voluntary groups to bolster the expected impact and results.[85]

United Nations Security Council Resolution 2370 and the Role of UNIDIR

Passed on 2017, the UNSCR 2370 strongly condemns the flow of weapons *inter alia* small arms and light weapons (SALW), military equipment, unmanned aircraft systems (UASs), improvised explosive device (IED) which distributed among terrorist, associated groups, illegal arms groups and criminals as well as calls for cooperation among UN bodies in eliminating and halting flow of weapons.[86] This resolution also emphasizes on the importance of member states in working together with civil society, public sector, and private sector in countering the illicit manufacturing as well as trafficking of SAWL and IED by having exchange of good practice and awareness-raising.[87] In supporting the implementation of resolution 2370, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research invited to provide briefing, stakeholder mapping, analysis of frameworks, create evidence-based and policy-focused research to the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) and member states by having transfer of knowledge to promote the collective action which could give the stakeholder common understanding in implementing the resolution.[88]

United Council Security Council Resolution 1540

Passed on 2004, this resolution calls for prevention of non-state actors from acquiring weapon of mass destruction including nuclear, biological and chemical weapon especially in the distribution of the materials.[89] This resolution also categorizes the possession of WMD as serious threat to the international peace and security.[90] This resolution also further strengthening the obligation of all member states to adopt counter terrorism laws and appropriate measures to prevent the possession of WMD by non-state actors.[91] Moreover, this resolution is more comprehensive by using the 'bow to stern' approach, as global mandate and encourages compliance rather than punishment.[92] But there is a challenge in implementing the resolution such as the procedure to ensure that the non-state actors will be difficult in getting the materials, technologies and knowledge to build, distribute and use the weapon as we know that some of the WMD production is economically feasible and commercially available.[93]

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[83] *Ibid.*

[84] *Ibid.*

[85] *Ibid.*

[86] UNIDIR, "Preventing Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons: An Expert Seminar to Examine Options to Effectively Implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 2370," *UNIDIR,* http://www.unidir.org/programmes/conventional-weapons/preventing-terrorists-from-acquiring-weapons-an-expert-seminar-to-examine-options-to-effectively-implement-united-nations-security-council-resolution-2370 (retrieved on November 3rd 2018)

[87] *Ibid.*

[88] *Ibid.*

[89] Kelsey Davenport, "UN Security Council Resolution 1540 at a Glance," *Arms Control Association,* August 2017, https://www.armscontrol.org/taxonomy/term/27 (retrieved on November 3rd 2018)

[90] *Ibid.*

[91] *Ibid.*

[92] Bryan R. Early & Mark T. Nance, "Here's how the U.N. is working to stop terrorists from getting weapons of mass destructions*," the Washington Post,* May 3rd 2016, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/05/03/heres-how-the-u-n-is-working-to-stop-terrorists-from-getting-weapons-of-mass-destruction/?utm_term=.1c1ec3948445 (retrieved on November 3rd 2018)

[93] *Ibid.*

United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/Res/72/42

Passed on 2017, this resolution calls for measures to prevent terrorist from acquiring weapons of mass destruction by heavily emphasizes on the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation treaty.[94] Same as the UNSCR 1540, this resolution also urges all member states to strengthen their national measures in preventing terrorist from acquiring WMD especially in the distribution of materials as well as technologies in the manufacturing process.[95] Moreover, this resolution also encourages cooperation among member states and regional as well as international organization.[96]

QTBA

1. How to find accountability mechanism for the development and use of chemical weapon?
2. What kind of proper non-proliferation and disarmament procedure to eliminate the use of chemical weapon, taking into account private sector?
3. Is the current CWC Verification Regime effective to eliminate the use of chemical weapon? If so, what are the missing elements or gaps?
4. Should DISEC recommend UNSC to prohibit states to allocate their expenditure on the R&D of chemical weapon industry?
5. Should the OPCW and UNSC launched complete destruction and disarmament of WMD taking into account the proliferation of new breed of terrorism? If so, how?
6. What is the best model to prevent terrorist from acquiring WMD: Criminal Justice or War Model?

Further reading

- **https://www.armscontrol.org/taxonomy/term/27**
- **https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/al-qaeda-weapons-mass-destruction-threat-hype-or-reality**
- **https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/nuclear-terrorism-fact-sheet**
- **https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/International%20Law/ILP0904bp.pdf**
- **https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5178/7dfe1a2d487e81240562aa7d39175a30c6ab.pdf**
- **https://www.un.org/press/en/2002/gadis3240.doc.htm**

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[94] UN General Assembly, A/Res/72/42, "Measures to prevent terrorist from acquiring weapons of mass destruction," December 12th 2017, http://undocs.org/A/RES/72/42
[95] *Ibid.*
[96] *Ibid.*

- https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12888.doc.htm

- **https://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/global-partnership-against-spread-weapons-and-materials-mass-destruction-10-plus-10-over-10-program/**
- **https://youtu.be/OX6zxjxIA_4**
- **https://youtu.be/73gLkuXywAw**

Topic B: International Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and Prevention of an Arms Race

Definition

The outer space (a.k.a. "space") is the expanse that exist between celestial bodies. It is known as the closest approximation to a perfect vacuum. There is not a straight line when it comes to the border between the space and the atmosphere. The "Karman Line" (100 km from sea level) is used as the start of outer space. Also the United States calls people who travelled above 80 miles astronauts. NASA's Space Shuttle used 122 km as an altitude of re-entry. After detailed measurements, 118 km above earth was said to be the boundary between outer space and Earth by some scientists. So, there is not a single and uniform definition on "outer space", especially because it is hard to detects where it starts. The Karman Line is the most credible one so far.

History

Beginning

Early researches and developments have started in Germany until the Treaty of Versailles forbade researches regarding solid fuel rockets in Germany. After conducting primitive but potentially revolutionary experiments, Wernher von Braun flew A2 rocket fueled with ethanol and liquid oxygen. In 1936 the team of von Braun started to work on both A3 and A4. The first manmade object to enter the space was an A4 rocket fired in 1942 and landed 193 km away. The production began in 1943 with a new name: V-2. After the World War II, Wernher von Braun became the lead rocket engineer of the United States. And the ballistic missiles that were taken from the Nazi Germany after the WWII, were sent to US and further developed to be used in the first steps of forming a new platform: the outer space.

The Soviet counterpart of US' von Braun would be no one else than Sergei Korolev. He has been kept as a secret for the whole period of the Cold War, until he died in 1966. The Soviet's conducted the Operation Osoaviakhim in Peenemünde on 22nd of October, 1946. They also used around 200 captured German rocket scientists on Gorodomlya Island, Russia. They have helped Soviet's to create their version of A-4: R-1 in 1948.

Cold War & The Space Race

As much as it sounds like an 80's TV show name, The Space Race has been the most significant outcome of the Cold War. On the date of July 29, 1995 the United States announced that they have an intention to launch a satellite. It was only 4 days later, August 2, 1995 when the Soviet Union responded by declaring that they are also considering to launch a satellite to the outer space in the future. This was the beginning of a long competition and rivalry.

Sputnik 1 became the first satellite to orbit the Earth in October 4, 1957. The Soviet's later beat the United States again by sending the first human in outer space: Yuri Gagarin on

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April 12, 1961. In April, 1972 an agreement made between the Soviet Union and the United States on a cooperative project: Apollo-Soyuz Test Project which somewhat eased the environment of the competition. It was the dissolution of the Soviet Union that put an exact period to the Space Race.

After the Sputnik 1 orbited Earth, created an environment of defeat in the US. This led to speeding the space launching preparations. However, in December 6, 1957 (2 months later than Sputnik 1) the Project Vanguard failed, while being broadcasted live. After this fail, the US initiated the launch of von Braun's Jupiter-C. After 4 months of Sputnik 1, the US finally launched its first satellite on a Juno I rocket: Explorer 1.

On April 1958, President Eisenhower recommended to the US Congress to establish a civilian space agency. This led to the pass of National Aeronautics and Space (NASA) Act, went into force in July 1958. Army's remaining space related activities transferred to NASA, the Redstone Arsenal became NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, with von Braun as its first director.

On September 1959, Soviet Union's Luna 2 impacted the Moon, and Luna 3 even took and sent pictures from the Moon in 1959. The Luna program found its western rival in the same year: Ranger program. It took 5 years for the program to be finally successful, Block III Ranger 7 impacted Moon on July 1964.

On April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first human to go into outer space. He was in a craft called Vostok 1 and he took a single orbit around the earth in 108 minutes. Then he ejected from 7000 meters with a parachute. After another punch the Americans were ready to prove themselves, this time with Man in Space Soonest Program. After the transfer to NASA the name changed to Project Mercury. On May 1961, Alan Shepard became the first American in space, he was launched in a spacecraft called Freedom 7. He could not orbit, as Gagarin did.

President Kennedy pursued the US into sending humans to the Moon. A year later, he purposed a joint US-USSR program in a speech in UNGA. Khrushchev was going to accept it, according to his son's statements 34 years later, but Kennedy got assassinated and the deal was off the table due to the mistrust to Kennedy's successor.

Meanwhile the Project Gemini was underway in order to reach the Moon but it was late, while Soviet's did another first, launched Voskhod 1 with three cosmonauts inside on October 1964. After building up to Apollo with Gemini, the US faced a disaster when 3 pilot in the first Apollo mission were killed in a fire caused by build mistakes on the spacecraft on January 1967. In the same year, Soyuz 1's pilot Vladimir Komarov was killed when the spacecraft started to malfunction.

The US developed their Apollo Program after the crash in the first try and they finally reached to the Moon with Apollo 11 in 1969 with Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin Aldrin. The race slowed down after this point, the Soviet's tried to develop their N-1 rocket but after failures they cancelled it in 1976. They focused on orbital missions but a failure caused Russian crew members to die. The counterpart of the Soviet space orbit station mission (Salyut) was Skylab in US. The Skylab 4 set the record with 84 days in orbit when the mission ended in 1974. In 1975, with the detente, Soyuz and Apollo crafts were put into a joint program to dock together in the space. The mission was successful and the Space Race had came to an end.

International Actions

Creation of the Space Law

There are some main legal documents regarding the space law. The main framework is the "Outer Space Treaty" which was signed by the USA, USSR, and the UK in 1967. It has 17 articles and the main ideas are such as but not limited to the followings:

1. There is a common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

2. Equal treatment to countries no matter how little or big related they are to outer space,

3. No national claim in outer space,

4. Accordance to the international law when conducting researches in outer space,

5. No nuclear or mass destruction weapons, no military bases in outer space or any celestial body,

6. Information sharing among the countries which conduct researches in the outer space,

7. Liability on any kind of damage that can occur to a country from a country's space mission,

8. Principle of cooperation, mutual assistance, and peaceful exploration.

Other than the OST, there are some side frameworks on the international space law. The *Rescue Agreement* of 1968 (assistance to rescue a personnel of a spacecraft that landed on a party country), the *Space Liability Convention* of 1972 (liability for the damage caused by space object), the *Registration Convention* of 1976 (every spacecraft launched to outer space shall be registered), and the *Moon Treaty* of 1979 (a failed treaty because of the lack of parties).

Past Actions on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space

The Cold War was coming to an end when the US and USSR sat on a table and discussed how to use outer space peacefully and protect their mutual benefits. Later this was brought to the UN.

The United Nations have created an ad-hoc committee on this matter: *United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (COPUOS), established in 1959. And the *United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs* (UNOOSA) was established in 1962 in order to promote cooperation between the nations. Every year, the General Assembly adopts a resolution entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space".

Subtopic 4: Current Situations and Threats

Background

The Space Race began with the missile race at first. The threat of each other led the two superpowers at a cycle of superseding. The missile race later turned missiles into rockets and

rockets into vehicles for astronauts and satellites. This is why missiles have this much of an importance on a matter which might not seem related on the first sight.

The other thing about missiles is that they can be a threat to the satellites in outer space. Now that there are ballistic missiles that can go into outer space easily, the satellites are at stake. This is important because if the satellites were harmed the world would be more prone to a war. The things we do in our daily life is connected to the satellites, all the time. Especially the internet and phone calls. Other than that the Global Positioning System, a.k.a. GPS, is connected with schools, hospitals, and many more. A small damage to the GPS system could create a damage of hundreds of billions of dollars in a small fraction of time.

The anti-ballistic missile systems, used by the countries in order to protect themselves against the ballistic missiles, work with the satellites. So if the satellite which is connected to a specific ABM system was shot down, then the whole area that system covers is vulnerable to nuclear attacks.

And to prevent this, some countries might need to equip their satellites with anti-ballistic missile systems, which would basically mean that they are going to have ballistic missiles which are capable of carrying out nuclear warheads in outer space, although it is strictly illegal according to the OST.

At first, especially during the Cold War, the aim was not to use outer space in accordance with the military agendas. It always included intelligence but the weaponization was never the focus point. Later on the outer space's ability to be used to gain leverage over the other countries, especially in a strategic way, started to be exposed. Countries started to conduct researches on how to put conventional or nuclear weapons on space crafts, which is illegal according to the international law.

Anti-Satellite Weapons

First experiments conducted by the USA, a mock attack on a satellite was made and the missile went as near as 4 miles to the satellite. At first, they considered to have nuclear explosions near satellites to destroy them, later with the development of ballistic missile systems, this idea was forsaken. The first and only successful shot was made in 1985, from an F-35 to the Solwind P78-1 (satellite). On February 2008, the US Navy destroyed a malfunctioning spy satellite using a RIM-161 SM 3.

Soviet's have initiated an ASAT program called UR-200. But UR-200 was late so it was cancelled by Khrushchev in favor of R-36. The system (R-36) was declared operational in 1973. They also used ground-based lasers to sabotage satellites.

2007 Chinese ASAT Test

China successfully destroyed one of its own satellites, FY-1C, with a missile, SC-19, with a kinetic kill warhead. In 2013, the Chinese government announced that they were going to launch a suborbital rocket carrying a scientific payload. The US sources claimed that it is not for a scientific research but for an ASAT weapon system.

Space Debris

"...every satellite launch and maneuver is carefully coordinated because some orbits are strewn with the space-based equivalent of…abandoned vehicles…" says William Welser IV and Dave Baiocchi.

Debris in outer space not only causing extra calculations when traveling but it also is highly dangerous for space crafts or for civilians, if the debris start to fall with a little touch of gravity.

Not just our life, our daily lives are at risk right now. With 17,000 miles per hour, a debris as big as an iPad can destroy a satellite which provides your cable TV or your cellular data or your GPS which would lead to a disaster.

Experts state that more active measures needed to remove debris. To do that, there are two things to achieve: *deploying an effective yet economical debris-removal technology* and *settling on an amenable policy governing the use of this technology.*

Bloc Positions

China here seems to be the most dangerous one of the world nations. They are advancing in ICBM quite fast. The United States is definitely the most resourceful of them and capable of everything the other powers can. Russia has been the number one in space matters 60 years ago. Even though they are not the only country operating in outer space some resources, mostly American, stated that the Kosmos 2499 satellite that the Russia sent to outer space is spying on the other satellites, collecting intelligence, and is capable of sabotaging them.

How is the future going to be shaped?

The world is growing up so fast. The amount of development we had in the recent century is more than the development in the before thousand years.

57 years ago, Yuri Gagarin went to space for the first time, 48 years ago Neil Armstrong went to the moon and they started a journey for all the humankind, right now what they did might feel as normal as walking but it was not even imaginable in most of the World.

The recent developments show that there shall not be a conflict between world powers in the close future regarding outer space. However, specific actions or statements can trigger unwanted outcomes. Any damage to the satellites, especially GPS satellites would make billions of dollars of damage. All the hospitals, schools, commercial planes, military aircrafts, ABM systems, and many more are using these.

QTBA

1. What would be the outcome of satellites being destroyed and how could we prevent this from happening? What kind of international cooperation that could be used?

2. Which measures or indicator are needed in order to ensure a safe future about outer space?

3. To what extent we can tolerate space debris? What would happen if we keep ignoring it? What should we do to clear our orbit?

4. What should be the method on removing space debris?

5. Are the authorities about outer space good enough? What do they lack?

6. Is putting ABM systems on a satellite dangerous for the international security? How would it impact our world?

Further reading

- Every resolution adopted by the UNGA regarding the outer space:
http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/documents-and-resolutions/search.jspx?&view=resolutions

- RAND, Published Research, Confronting Space Debris:
https://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG1042.html

- https://www.nti.org/learn/treaties-and-regimes/proposed-prevention-arms-race-space-paros-treaty/

- https://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/outerspace/

- http://www.unidir.org/files/publications/pdfs/prevention-of-an-arms-race-in-outer-space-a-guide-to-the-discussions-in-the-cd-en-451.pdf

- http://blogs.icrc.org/law-and-policy/2016/11/07/space-law-peaceful-uses/

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