

Cerritos Fall Conference 2019

Ad Hoc on Terrorism



Topic: Proliferation of Weapons

Director: Rachel Yoo

October 12, 2019

To Delegates of Cerritos Novice 2019 Conference

Dear Delegates,
Welcome to Cerritos Novice 2019!

It is our highest honor and pleasure to welcome you all to our annual novice conference here at Cerritos High School. On behalf of the Cerritos High School Model United Nations program, we are proud to host another year of this long-standing conference, where you will become more knowledgeable on international issues, participate in intellectually stimulating discussions, and create new and everlasting friendships.

The CHSMUN program continues to compete around the world as a nationally ranked MUN program. Our delegates utilize diplomacy in order to create complex solutions towards multilateral issues in the global community. Our head chairs are selected from only the best seniors of our program, undergoing a rigorous training process to ensure the highest quality of moderating and grading of debate. Furthermore, all the topic synopses have been reviewed and edited numerous times. We strongly believe that by providing each and every delegate with the necessary tools and understanding, he or she will have everything they need to thrive in all aspects of committee. We thoroughly encourage each delegate to engage in all of the facets of their topic, in order to grow in their skills as a delegate and develop a greater knowledge of the world around them.

Our advisors and staff have put in countless hours to ensure delegates have an amazing experience at the conference. Our greatest hope is that from attending CHSMUN 2019, students are encouraged to continue on in Model United Nations and nevertheless, inspired to spark change in their surrounding communities. With 31 high school committees and 2 middle school committees, CHSMUN 2019 will provide a quality experience for beginners to learn, develop, and grow as delegates.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please contact us! We look forward to seeing you at CHSMUN Novice 2019!

Sincerely,

Brianna Roldan and Tess U-Vongcharoen

Secretary-Generals

Ad Hoc on Terror

International Terrorism

A Note From the Director

Delegates,

Hello Everyone! My name is Rachel Yoo and I will be serving as your director for the Ad Hoc on Terror Committee at the 2019 Cerritos Novice Conference. I am currently a senior here at Cerritos High School, and have served as a part of the distinguished Cerritos Model United Nations team since my freshman year. I have also had previous MUN experience in middle school, totaling my years as a MUN delegate to be 6, following this year! Over the course of my high school career I have been involved in a series of activities on and off campus; including the American Red Cross, American Cancer Society, and National Honor Society. I served as an Executive Board Member of my local Red Cross chapter my junior year, and hope to continue to advance its causes throughout my senior year as well as expand the club. Of all of my activities combined, I have been the most involved in my school's tennis program, which I have participated at the varsity level since freshman year, and have served as co-captain my junior year. Most of all, however, I am very excited to see what committee holds in store for us, and can't wait to meet you all in committee!

Sincerely,

Rachel Yoo

Director, Ad Hoc on Terror

Committee Introduction

The Ad Hoc on Terror Committee was established by the United Nations' General Assembly in 1996 following a rise in terrorist-related activity, specifically bombings. By its 51st session, the committee expanded to act as a supplement to other international organizations dedicated to ending terrorism internationally, and has been working with governments worldwide ever since. Starting from the 63rd session, the General Assembly in accordance with guidelines set by the Ad Hoc on Terror committee, began to request international government cooperation to deal with issues set by terrorist organizations such as ISIS. Each year, the committee has one session that lasts between one to two weeks. During this time, the committee forms working groups to summarize their goals and plans for the coming year. With delegations participating from all member states for the first time, the General Assembly passed resolution 51/210 with goals focusing on the grassroots of tackling terrorism, including its growth and financial development.

Likewise, in this committee we will be focusing on a specific aspect of terrorism and how to inhibit its growth through this specific trade.

Background:

The proliferation of weapons is encompassed entirely within the illicit trade of arms between terrorist organizations, governments, and any other organizations with an outcome of devastation to a living population or infrastructure. In addition to firearms, nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons are also encompassed by this topic.

The proliferation of weapons is singularly considered the backbone of many terrorist organizations as it assists in their mission to invoke terror as well as provide a means of income. Included in the topic of proliferation is not only Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), which include combat-oriented hand held firearms, but also Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD's) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED's). Although many general fears surrounding terrorists are in regards to large-scale attacks, it was found that firearms were used in "18% of terrorist attacks globally in 2016 - and in 32% of the most deadliest attacks in 2015." It is the responsibility of Ad Hoc on Terror to take into consideration all of the factors that boost the weapon trade in order to decrease the degree of terrorist damage. These devices can potentially cause harm to a wide range of people and infrastructure, which is why the proliferation of these instruments of destruction has become such a widely-debated topic within the United Nations.

The global arms trade has a total revenue that garners nearly 4 billion USD annually, and within this business, 25% is made illicitly. Especially in nations that have unstable governments, or governments run with terrorist ideologies, the expanse of land and "diplomacy through leadership" boosts the illicit trade. The trade of illicitly manufactured arms and self-improvised weapons has proven to threaten the security of numerous states and their citizens. In both possible directions of the weapons trade, whether to or from the terrorist groups involved, the armed capabilities of these groups will only increase as time passes without international action.

United Nations Involvement:

Considering that Ad Hoc on Terror Committee was established with the purpose of limiting the effects of terrorism, most of the contributions made by the General Assembly have gone through Ad Hoc on Terror, besides specific terrorism incidents which have been handled by Security Council. Many international frameworks created within the United Nations have already established general policies that prevent nations from participating in arms trades with terrorist organizations. These policies do not encompass the illicit trade nor the proliferation of weapons. For example, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), signed in 2013, has worked to regulate international and state approved arms trade between countries. The United Nations has been mainly instrumental in coordinating treaties and mutual agreements between the international community to limit diplomatic arms trade in addition to minimizing proliferation. Although these treaties, most notably Resolution 1540 (2004), have assisted in creating a sense of cooperation in such matters, it has not created a mandate to require member states to assist in the movement to prevent the spread of such weapons into terrorist territory. In addition, the United Nations Office

for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) has contributed greatly by preventing militarized responses to conflict and thus reducing the need to smuggle related weapons. As emphasized by the UNODA, the international community has come together to create strict guidelines and regulations for state jurisdiction over certain types of weapons, as highlighted in Resolutions 1718 and 1874; notably receiving support from militarized nations such as the DPRK and Iran. Not only have these resolutions focused on the prevention of arms trade and proliferation, but it has also emphasized upon disarmament and cooperation between countries invested in the arms trade.

Bloc Positions:

Western Bloc: The United States has been voicing their opinion over the topic as their country policy is in favor of the arms trade, especially with the Middle East. With one of the largest weapons deals in history between Saudi Arabia and the United States, the bloc's position is seen as in favor of weapons deals. The United States has been very active in related situations and holds a large portion of political power regarding military stances. However, in terms of proliferation-linked terrorism, the United States has been supporting related governments in dealing with prevention and security measures. Other countries in the Western Bloc mostly do not affiliate themselves with such proceedings, but do have active positions against terrorism.

Latin America and Caribbean Bloc: Seeing as many of the Southern American bloc are affected by major weapon proliferation by extra-governmental groups such as Hezbollah, FARC, and FMLN. These military-run groups have been relying on weapon proliferation to boost their motives, as no government would deal in arms trade with these revolutionary organizations. Governments in South America have been working to find ways to prevent proliferation of these weapons, specifically firearms, to these organizations, as the length of exposure to such violence has existed in South American far longer than other blocs.

African Bloc: Many terrorist organizations have taken their roots in Africa, taking advantage of the multitude of weak and unstable governments to enhance their businesses across the continent. Home to multiple terrorist organizations such as Al-Shabaab and Al-Qaeda, which are known for their involvement in the lucrative yet illegal trade of illicit arms, the African Bloc has been seeing rises in the number of terrorist attacks. Recently, African countries have been forming military and diplomatic coalitions such as the Multinational Joint Task Force to end the reign of terrorist groups.

Asia-Pacific Bloc: The Asian bloc has traditionally been one of the regions least affected by terrorism, but a recent surge in terrorist ideals has led affected countries within the bloc to take action to prevent further terrorist incidents. In collective prevention policies, many countries in the bloc have joined the Arms Trade Treaty and ratified its goals for the Asian bloc as the advancement of terrorism in the region marked serious security measures to be taken. Seeing other regions such as the Western Bloc being marked with terrorist ordeals, most countries of the Asian Bloc have been slowly moving towards an anti-terrorist society and level of preparation.

Basic Solutions:

The idea of proliferation of weapons has been an ongoing problem, advanced only through the rise of terrorism. Because terrorist groups require the usage of a multitude of arms, the issue should be looked at from a wider perspective. Additional measures must be taken in complement to the principal multilateral treaties. To effectively tackle the issue of weapons proliferation, three aspects must be considered: finances, cooperation, and security. In regards to finances, the United Nations has made goals to solve the issue of financing their project of creating an international-based coalition on proliferation by requesting funds from more established nations of the General Assembly. Projects such as these, which can be effectively used by governments worldwide regardless of their country's economic circumstance, will be able to most benefit the international community. New funding methods, other than the World Bank, will be well considered by the international community during debate. Other aspects that must also be taken into consideration include the funding of these terrorist organizations to advance this business in addition to their target consumers. The finances regarding the entire issue must be completely investigated in order to create a well-rounded response to the issue. To ensure international cooperation upon this matter, delegates may propose the emphasis upon certain resolutions such as the ATT or suggest the creation of new documents that might address the inadequacies of documents currently in operation. Most of the international protocol is created in response to certain events, but an internationally endorsed protocol system has yet to be created. Security, another crucial factor in preventing proliferation, should also be considered by delegates as new and efficient technology will greatly assist individual nations in tackling the grassroots of the issue. To maximize efficiency, technology must not only be adequate, but must also be affordable to the majority of the international community. Most of these security measures will be used at borders in the transportation of weapons, but delegates should also consider identification and tracking devices to enhance their country's effectiveness at tackling issues within their borders. During debate, delegates should be sure to understand other countries' policies and how to accommodate them to create a resolution that will be able to be utilized by the majority of the international community.

Questions to Consider:

1. What is your country's position on arms trade, and how does this differ with other countries in different blocs?
2. What resolutions/coalitions have your country ratified since the rise of arms-related terrorist incidents?
3. Is your country affected by a specific terrorist organization? If so, consider what your country has done to prevent violence in relations to arms.
4. What exact laws has your country enacted to prevent the proliferation of weapons within its borders?
5. What technological developments has your country utilized to prevent proliferation of arms and the trafficking of other harmful devices?

6. How will your country be able to fund new projects / projects in consideration? (Think of other ways besides the World Bank)

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