

UNDER: MODERATOR: CHAIR:
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The background of the entire page is a black and white photograph of a city in ruins. In the foreground on the left, a large, dark stone statue of a seated figure is partially visible. The rest of the image shows a vast landscape of rubble, with twisted metal, broken concrete, and skeletal remains of buildings. In the distance, a range of mountains is visible under a hazy sky. A person can be seen sitting amidst the debris in the middle ground.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Topic A : “Intervention of Related Countries in Acts of Atomic Terrorism, considering its Profits and Consequences in Countries' Infrastructure”



Welcoming letter

Dear Delegates,

It is a pleasure to have you here in the CFMUNX. We are pleased with your participation during the event and fully dedicate ourselves to ensure that your experience in this model is the best.

Throughout the three days of the model, we aim to provide the best educational and social experiences. This includes the opportunity to debate and learn about current global issues, as well as fostering leadership and negotiation skills, including the implementation of diplomatic solutions for these global problems. The General Assembly committee expects your active participation.



We appreciate all your assistance and enthusiasm in participating in our model, and once again, welcome to the CFMUN.

Cordially,

Stefania Dominguez & Maika Fernández



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I. Committee Background

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) serves as the primary policymaking organ of the Organization. Comprising all 193 Member States of the UN, this committee provides a unique forum for the multilateral examination of global situations, including peace and security covered by the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly makes recommendations to states on international issues within its competence. It also takes actions across all pillars of the United Nations, including political, economical, humanitarian, social, and legal matters.

The General Assembly convenes in regular sessions from September to December each year, and thereafter as required. It discusses specific issues through dedicated agenda items or sub-items, leading to the adoption of resolutions (United Nations General Assembly, n.d.).

II. Introduction to the Topic

An atomic bomb or weapon is denominated as a powerful explosive device resulting from the sudden release of energy upon the splitting, or fission, of the nuclei of a heavy element, such as plutonium or uranium. Therefore, an atomic act of terrorism is a transgression committed by the unlawful and intentional use of radioactive material with the intent to cause damage or attempted attacks on nuclear facilities and installations.

The inaugural atomic bomb, designated as "Little Boy," was assembled in Los Alamos, New Mexico, during World War II as part of the Manhattan Project. This initiative constituted a cooperative endeavor involving the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, led by a group of scientists and experts headed by the theoretical physicist Robert Oppenheimer and the engineer Leslie R. Groves.



As a consequence of its use in 1945, during the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the United Nations calls for the complete elimination and disarmament of nuclear weapons, due to the potential dangers involved, and the long-term catastrophic effects caused by their usage.

III. Evolution of the Topic

In 2023, nuclear terrorism remains as a plausible and menacing threat. Preventing and countering terrorism continues to be one of the primary challenges faced by policymakers. Notwithstanding the perception that the prospect of nuclear terrorism might be regarded as anomalous or non-existent, the enduring potential risks persist.

According to the International Law Studies Journal, there are various ways to cause terror using radioactivity. Nuclear terrorism can manifest in a minimum of four forms: the detonation of an intact nuclear weapon, an improvised nuclear device, a radiation dispersal device, or a "dirty bomb"; or the release of radioactivity. The latter term refers to a device whose main purpose is the spread of dangerous levels of radiation and is the most possible form of nuclear terrorism.

Radioactive material of high-level, if illicitly acquired from one location, has the potential to be utilized in the construction of a radiological dispersal device elsewhere. Although the current risk of a terrorist group acquiring a nuclear weapon is low, several terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaeda, North Caucasus terrorists, and the so-called Islamic State (IS), have demonstrated nuclear ambitions or attacks on nuclear facilities as a means of targeting their "enemies."

One of the paramount risk factors associated with atomic terrorism is the accessibility to nuclear knowledge. Historically confined to governmental and military entities, exclusive access to atomic knowledge has undergone a shift, and presently, it is characterized by a comparatively unrestricted and available accessibility.

Furthermore, the lack of civil awareness regarding attacks of a similar nature and skepticism about the gravity implies a lack of prevention against this international security threat, which increases the risks to a humanitarian and infrastructure disaster.



IV. Relevant Events

A. PANORAMA

Nuclear Attacks in Hiroshima: On August 6th, 1945, the United States detonated a uranium bomb over Hiroshima, Japan, killing more than 140,000 people within months and destroying 70% of buildings. Many more later died from radiation-related illnesses. To facilitate the reconstruction process, the United States implemented a formal governmental structure in Hiroshima. This initiative aimed not only to restore the city, but also to address the employment challenges faced by individuals grappling with job scarcity.

Second Nuclear Attack in Nagasaki: On August 9th, 1945, the United States exploded a plutonium bomb over Nagasaki. An estimated 74,000 people died by the end of 1945, causing massive destruction in the city.



Nuclear Smuggling Incidents: Highly dangerous materials, such as uranium, plutonium, and radioactive isotopes, have been stolen from different scientific establishments. An illustrative instance of such malfeasance is discerned in the incident that transpired at the Institute of Scientific Production Association in Russia.

Chernobyl 1986 Accident: The incident in Chernobyl, Ukraine, in 1986 was precipitated by deficiencies in the reactor design and the operation by inadequately experienced personnel. The resultant explosion led to the release of approximately 5% of the nuclear reaction's byproducts into the environment, causing a substantial deposition of radioactive materials across extensive regions of Europe. Although not constituting an act of atomic terrorism, this historical event is of paramount significance in elucidating the multifaceted repercussions of nuclear disasters.

B. POINTS OF VIEW

Russell–Einstein Manifesto: Bertrand Russell, Albert Einstein, and other eminent scientists jointly issued a manifesto on July 9, 1955, cautioning against the perils associated with nuclear conflict and advocating for a peaceful resolution of disputes by all governments.

Barack Obama and Global Security Prevention: In 2009, the United States' 44th president, Barack Obama, remarked on and identified the risk of nuclear terrorism as the most immediate and extreme threat to global security. The former president called for a worldwide effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear materials and to disrupt the illicit trade.



Russian Federation Statements: Vladimir Putin, as the President of Russia, has been vocal about global security and the need to combat terrorism, including the threat of nuclear terrorism. Russia, as the nation possessing the most extensive arsenal of nuclear weapons, has a significant interest in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and safeguarding nuclear materials to prevent their use by terrorists.

V. UN and External Actions

A. UN ACTIONS

- The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) engages in cooperative initiatives with governments, organizations, and communities to facilitate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This overarching framework aims to diminish the risks associated with disasters and enhance resilience to a spectrum of calamities, through a strategic emphasis on prevention, preparedness, and recovery.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the world's intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical operation in the nuclear or atomic field, works with the purpose of enhancing safety, security, and the peaceful use of atomic science and technology.



It contributes to the peace outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

- The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted in 2017 by the United Nations as the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons, with the ultimate goal being their total elimination. The Treaty prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons on national territory and the provision of assistance to any State in the conduct of prohibited activities
- The United Nations Security Council has instituted a series of measures designed to forestall the acquisition of nuclear weapons. These measures include a commitment to thwart the illicit trafficking of chemical, biological, and nuclear materials.



Additionally, the Security Council is steadfast in its determination to safeguard against the malevolent application of biotechnological advancements for terrorist purposes. Concurrently, the Council is resolute in its efforts to prevent attacks and enhance response systems to mitigate the impact of potential terrorist events.

- The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism is a 2005 United Nations treaty designed to criminalize acts of nuclear terrorism and to promote police and judicial cooperation to prevent, investigate, and punish those acts.

B. EXTERNAL ACTIONS

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a global center for cooperation in the nuclear field, aims to promote the use of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes and under conditions of safety and security. It maintains a robust relationship with the United Nations, with the final purpose of promoting peace and international cooperation in alignment with UN policies. This involves furthering the establishment of safe agreements and disarmament according to UN policies. It's essential to note that the responsibility for the implementation of atomic security falls entirely on the respective state actors.

VI. Conclusion

The threat of nuclear terrorism is neither distant nor theoretical in the current security landscape, defined by the intensification of geopolitical conflicts. Therefore, preventing acts of nuclear terrorism involves multinational intervention, necessitating international security efforts that transcend individual national interests and a strengthening of protection for fissile and radioactive materials.

Organizational efforts have collaborated on legislation and international agreements, emphasizing protective and cooperative mechanisms and initiatives. However, external actions related to nuclear terrorism are crucial for enhancing security and promoting disarmament. The objective is to reduce potential impacts on the affected countries' infrastructure and potential humanitarian risks.



VII. Committee Focus

Delegates must address the challenges of nuclear security and control required to prevent terrorist crimes of the same nature, emphasizing the need of multinational collaboration for the protection of human lives and nations infrastructure.

Delegates will collaborate to develop strategies, policies, and frameworks to enhance security protocols for the prevention and response to nuclear terrorism events.

When considering possible solutions to the committee's topic, the following points must be considered:

- How can a nation's infrastructures remain resilient in the potential event of an atomic terrorism attack?

- In which manners could the International Atomic Energy Agency help prevent the illicit trade of atomic weapons?
- Is my delegation subject to governmental restrictions or regulations pertaining to the utilization and development of atomic weapons?
- How does the committee intend to ensure the prevention of incidents involving atomic materials?
- Does my delegation's nation possess any nuclear weapons? If affirmative, what regulations are being implemented to ensure the safety and security of the country?

VIII. Participation List

1. Arab Republic of Egypt
2. Democratic People's Republic of North Korea (observer)
3. Dominion of Canada
4. Federal Republic of Germany
5. French Republic
6. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
7. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
8. Japan
9. People's Republic of China
10. Republic of Estonia
11. Republic of Finland
12. Republic of India
13. Republic of Iraq
14. Republic of Korea
15. Republic of Latvia
16. Republic of Lithuania
17. Republic of Poland
18. Russian Federation
19. State of Palestine (observer)
20. The Kingdom of Denmark

21. The Kingdom of Norway
22. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
23. The Kingdom of Sweden
24. The State of Israel
25. Ukraine
26. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
27. United States of America

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