

XXXIV

TECMUN

First Committee

Disarmament and

International Security

Podría comenzar hablándote de cuán grande es nuestro Modelo, o de la cantidad tan amplia de años que llevamos haciéndolo, no obstante, ese no es mi objetivo esta vez. Hoy decidí que como la Secretaria General de este MUN, más allá de hablarte de lo que puedes o no hacer en un foro de simulación, buscaré que reflexiones por medio de la carta más personal que te he escrito durante mi estancia en TECMUN.

Todas las problemáticas que has analizado, leído o incluso ignorado, son situaciones que aquejan a gente como tú o como yo, no obstante, existe una diferencia detonante: tú y yo contamos con el privilegio de tener una voz que difícilmente va a ser acallada; y tengo que aclarar algo, los privilegios, más allá de agradecerlos, debemos usarlos para que se vuelvan derechos. Tú, yo y todes, debemos tener el derecho a ser escuchados.

Lo que harás con este privilegio, debe ser algo que impere durante tu vida entera: sé una persona empática, comparte o emprende una lucha y si no eres protagonista de ella, hazte a un lado y apoya desde la posición que puedas hacerlo. Pero hazlo, cambia tu entorno, mejóralo, sé una voz, sé aquella persona que no guarda silencio ante las injusticias, denuncia la corrupción, el acoso, la discriminación y, eventualmente, no seas parte de los problemas que tienen hundida a nuestra patria. Sé valiente y aprovecha tu tiempo.

No seas parte del *status quo*, no permitas que definan tu vida, ten el coraje para soñar y cumple tus sueños. No te pido mucho, sólo que seas justo y emprendas tu propia guerra desde hoy, pues sólo de esta forma, tú y yo, juntos, cambiaremos esta fatídica situación.

Gracias, TECMUN.

Sandra Patricia Véliz Clara
Secretaria General
XXXIV TECMUN

“Si no te gusta algo, cámbialo. Si no puedes cambiarlo, cambia de actitud”

-Maya Angelou

Delegados, jueces, embajadores, ministros, fiscales y compañeros:

Me complace darte la bienvenida al XXXIV TECMUN. El día de hoy recibimos a más de quinientos alumnos que forman parte de la diferencia, aquellos que salen de su zona de confort porque sienten la necesidad de darles voz a aquellos que no la tienen, aquellos que cuando quisieron hacerlo fueron reprimidos y algunos que perdieron la vida al hacerlo. Gracias por no ser conformista y por tener ese pensamiento crítico que te lleva a cuestionar y analizar a profundidad todas esas situaciones que vivimos y se viven alrededor del mundo. No es nada fácil asumir el papel que durante estos tres días vas a vivir.

Estoy casi seguro que en estos momentos te sientes nervioso y preocupado de lo que vaya a suceder, no te preocupes, yo también lo estoy, pues al igual que tú, hace cinco años, TECMUN me recibió por primera vez como delegado. Disfruta cada etapa de tu vida y todas las experiencias que llegan a ella, no las desaproveches pues el tiempo pasa volando, jamás imaginé que aquella primera participación de un minuto me llevaría a haber sido moderador, vicepresidente, presidente y subsecretario de la Organización; asimismo aprendí que el mayor premio que me pudo dar TECMUN no se llama “mención honorífica” ni “mejor delegado”, sino experiencia y conocimiento, eso, puedo decirte, fue base esencial para que el secretariado pusiera en mis manos la subsecretaría de la Asamblea General, lo cual estoy muy agradecido por eso.

Aprende sin soberbia y transmite los conocimientos y experiencia que adquieras en TECMUN, pues, si no lo haces, el propósito de tu participación quedará incompleto y así permanecerá en un ciclo de conformismo.

Me despido de ti, sabiendo que puedo contar contigo para cambiar nuestro mundo.

Mauricio Barrón Marín
Subsecretario de la Asamblea General
XXXIV TECMUN

Delegates,

Here I stand for the last time as the president of this committee, but more than that, I stand as a person. To be human and sensible to others is the only way for us to be compassionate and understand people, understand one another and therefore, support each other. In a world which shows some people no fate, where tragedies and pain are conceived as normal, where they not live, but survive hoping to be alive for the next day to come, is a challenge we are faced against everyday. Throughout these three days of debate, we must not see it as an act in vein, but as a form of solidarization towards people that live through these kinds of situations everyday. In times like these, is where we must stand together as one, and work towards a brighter and bigger future, because as time goes by, things only get harder.

As I am speaking to everyone or anyone reading this letter, I feel implied to say that words are the most powerful weapon we have against the corrupt, against injustice and unfairness. Thus let your words be strong, be powerful and full of meaning. Do please, mean every word, because people are scared of language and the responsibility that follows with its use, but when used right, it can be wonderful. Words are the only hope we have to make this world a better place. In the end, the world is yours, so don't be good, be great. It might be hard, words can come out stumbling, other times we don't really think what we say, we might fear and sometimes silence is our best option, but in the end, our words are full of significance and with a strength that can create and destroy. Then, as a final chance for hope, as one very wise person wrote "go out and do something that's worth your while, that touches your and someone else's heart."

Diana Alhelí Ortega Alfaro

President of the First Committee Disarmament and International Security

XXXIV TECMUN

Outline of the First Committee Disarmament and International Security

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee, also known as the First Committee Disarmament and International Security (hereinafter referred to as DISEC), is one of the six main committees of the General Assembly conformed by all 193 members of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as UN). The First Committee reunites every year in October for a 4 to 5 week session entitled to deal with topics such as disarmament, global challenges and threats to world peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime (Wikipedia, 2018). Working in accordance with the UN Charter, the First Committee is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage. Through the promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening the overall stability of countries through lower levels of armaments, DISEC seeks to consider all forms of 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 of governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments (United Nations General Assembly, n.d). All is considered under seven thematic clusters: nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, outer space (disarmament aspects), conventional weapons, regional disarmament and security, other disarmament measures and international security, and the disarmament machinery.

Topic A

Developing arrangements for the reinforcement of international security against the uprising of the Russian Mafia in means of organized crime groups as world menace.

By: Diana Alhelí Ortega Alfaro

Outline

Organized crime can be defined as coordinated and conducted people working together for a particular criminal activity or activities, their motivation is often, but not always, some sort of financial gain. Collaboration is commonly reinforced by shared experiences (such as prison association), or recommendation from trusted individuals. Others are bonded by family or ethnic ties, 'crime families' are precisely that (National Crime Agency, n.d.)

The global extent these groups have regarding criminal operations has become among the most threatening issues around the world. Because the power or most organized crime groups, also known as mafias, reside in their control and exploitation of territory and community, concepts such as family, power, respect and territory are fundamental to understanding the dynamics of these mafias. They are capable of manipulating elections and installing their people in administrative positions even in places far from the territories they control as expressed by the Europol. Nevertheless, these people focus more on activities such as money laundering and large scale drug trafficking, however, they are also involved in overall corruption, currency counterfeiting and the illegal trafficking of toxic waste (Europol, n.d).

Furthermore, because of these groups as a menace to international security, which will be addressed as the preservation of social, political and economical structure against any harmful disturbance around the globe, it becomes a challenge to all countries to deal with in order to maintain a healthy state for all citizens and people.

Background of the conflict

The Russian Mafia has its reputation as it being as brutal as it is well organized. Established since ancient times, with the uprising of the Soviet Union and Stalin's regime, some of its first leaders emerged inside the forced labor camps. Eventually with the end of the Second World War and the death of Stalin, these groups began to grow exponentially and the gangs became even more powerful as to being able to control over two thirds of the Russian economy. Aiming towards 6,000 different groups, over 200 of them have global reach, Louis Freeh, former director of the FBI, said that the Russian mafia posed the greatest threat to U.S. national security in the mid-1990s (BBC News, 1998). Nevertheless, crimes such as the distribution of drugs, prostitution, white slavery, extortion, racketeering, illegal gambling, firearm offenses, wire fraud, credit card fraud, identity theft, electronic hacking, murder for hire, between others have greatly aggravated the situation over recent years.

During the Soviet era, in the years of 1917 and 1991, most of the mafia gangs began to emerge, these started as criminal elite groups which were able to be identified by particular tattoos or any recognizable symbol primarily used by the Russian mobsters. Later on, between the years of 1992 and 2000, these groups would began to spread not long after the USSR collapsed with its involving economy, opening an easy path for russian organized criminal groups to take over and gain a big partial control of it. A time in which growth, development and the beginning of their internationalization allegedly let to the solid basis of what the Russian Mafia is today.

In times of the post-Soviet Russia, multiple alliances between organized crime groups in Moscow and other parts of Russia, the mere idea of the diffusion of the Russian mafia groups across the country has led to territorial murders, bombings, kidnappings and gun battles, indicative of a ruthless underworld struggle for control in a still-forming economy. Still the progressive expansion of their web of international alliances, possess a greater threat both in terms of traditional crime and also potential nuclear expansion (Utrata, 2014).

Outbreak of the conflict

On 7 June 2017, according to Joe Valiquette editor of NBC, 33 Russian mafia affiliates and members were arrested and charged by the FBI, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and NYPD for extortion, racketeering, illegal gambling, firearm offenses, narcotics trafficking, wire fraud, credit card fraud, identity theft, fraud on casino slot machines using electronic hacking devices; based in Atlantic City and Philadelphia, murder-for-hire conspiracy and cigarette trafficking (Valiquette, 2017).

As on February 19, 2018, 18 defendants affiliated with the Russian Mafia were accused of laundering over \$62 million through Real Estate and one of Russia's largest insurance companies, and unfortunately, Russian organized crime operates just about everywhere (Abersold, 2018). Because of the concerning growth of the international approach from the russian organized crime groups, is also alarming because of their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons placing international security and safety for all at risk. Furthermore with the infiltration of members of these gangs into important roles as part of the political sphere around the globe, also makes the situation a lot harder as the uprising of the groups inside the Russian Mafia start to have not only political power, but also economical and social as the are also changing if not transforming the social development of people.

Other incidents in 2018 recall the mafia boss, Aslan Gagiev, nicknamed Djacko, after a long legal process, was finally been sent back to the capital city of Moscow from Austrian

capital Vienna. Notably, Djacko and his team reportedly specialised in killing cops, businessman, bankers and officials with a bad reputation over a ten-year period, during which time he is believed to have killed over 60 people. Djacko was finally arrested in Vienna in 2015 after Russian police gave them a tip of that he had gone on the run in Austria, Djacko is also the last of a 22 member mafia gang to be judged by the Russian Court (Express, 2018).

The conflict

Now, addressing a clear explanation of the threats from these organized crime groups firstly there is the violence involved with these particular groups, the idea of their international expansion, political and economical corruption as part of their direct crimes to conform a control system, between other legal issues such as arms trafficking, drug smuggling, extortion, fraud and even murder. In other words, economic influence, sooner or later always reaches political power.

Because organized crime represents a direct threat to the government structure as it has been said by some US diplomats that Putin's power is founded on his links to organized crime, even still Russia has been claimed to be a corrupt, autocratic kleptocracy centred on the leadership of Vladimir Putin, in which officials, oligarchs and organized crime are bound together to create a 'virtual mafia state' (Harding, 2010).

Reiterating the idea of violence as one of the main issues with the Russian Mafia and the international security, the threat and use of violence is a defining characteristic of Russian organized crime. Violence is used to gain and maintain control of criminal markets, and retributive violence is used within and between criminal groups. The common use of violence is not surprising since extortion and protection rackets are such a staple of Russian criminal activity, and still shall be controlled if not eradicated at all (Pike, 2018).

Because organized crime works towards legal issues that implies social and political involvement that puts people's life at risk, the way it is presented as a threat to the international security is because organized crime is starting to trespass frontiers, which at the same time it involves relationships in between countries dealing with their own sovereignty and their own rules and laws. The situation presented in a way that even if members of the Russian Mafia are caught in a country or state that is not part of the Russian Federation, then the involvement of both the country's government and Russia's government to make agreements upon how to deal with these situation.

The international situation

To have a better understanding on how the Russian organized crime works upon transnational activity, it is important to know that the Russian Mafia is well known not only for its organization but also for their tight security. In other words, their availability and strength comes from the physical force operatives coming from the ranks of former police and military groups, cyber criminals and counterfeiters through links with academia, and financial expertise from the business community, including banks themselves. Because they have such a wide range of work, from working inside government jobs or just general street jobs, they are able to have a bigger control over social and political matters. Furthermore, because the Russian Mafia is able to operate through a wide range of supply chains it allows it to have the necessary capabilities to increase its bargaining power with potential partners or rivals and provide greater protection from law enforcement measures, therefore, they do not need to rely on outsiders. Even at a street level they have a large supply of multinational enforcers (Grant, 2012). The bigger the extension they reach with their former gangs and members, the harder it is to locate them and track them down.

The measures that should be taken in order to combat the Russian Mafia and the Russian transnational organised crime are essentially the same as those required for other transnational criminal groups, but they have to operate on a much larger scale. What this means is that actions must be coordinated, between countries operational security should be a priority, and therefore should be within maximum cooperation and simultaneous exchange of information between law enforcement agencies on both a national and international basis. There also needs to be a significant increase in awareness within all financial institutions and law enforcement agencies of the complexities of nationality issues when it comes to capturing any member within the Russian Mafia structures (Grant, 2012). All of this leading to the full participation of all 193 state members of the General Assembly as part of the First Committee.

DISEC and Organized Crime Groups

According to the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, the committee considers all disarmament and international security matters relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations. Regulating the arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through the support of activities that are aimed at assisting countries emerging from conflict, reducing the risk of relapsing into conflict and at laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development for international safety, as well as to work towards advance in the international peace and security matters through the pursuit

of the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the regulation of conventional arms (United Nations, n.d).

It all deals with international relationships between countries working towards a common goal to stop russian or even other gangs that conform organized crime groups to develop and extend their power to international frontiers and starts to threaten the security of people and government international relationships. The assessment of this threat calls for law enforcement from authorities and policymakers with regulations for the identification, targeting and dismantling of the most dangerous mafia families and clans. At the same time, persuade authorities to legislate accordingly with their individual law as not to disrupt with the sovereignty of their respective countries so that mafia membership is criminalised and extradition requests made easier. Also would encourage a regional or continental intelligence secretary by Member States with the purpose of implementing their national intelligence cycles in order to avoid important information gaps on organised crime affecting the international security generally (Europol, n.d).

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Glossary

A

Autocratic: relating to, or being an autocracy: a person ruling with unlimited authority.

B

Bargaining: an agreement between parties settling what each gives or receives in a transaction between them or what course of action or policy each pursues in respect to the other.

C

Counterfeiting: an imitation of something else with intent to deceive.

D

Disturbance: the act of disturbing: to alter the position or arrangement of a natural state.

E

Extradition: the surrender of an alleged criminal usually under the provisions of a treaty or statute by one authority (such as a state) to another having jurisdiction to try the charge.

G

Gambling: to play a game for money or property.

I

Internationalization: to place under international control.

K

Kleptocracy: government by those who seek chiefly status and personal gain at the expense of the governed.

L

Laundering: to transfer (illegally obtained money or investments) through an outside party to conceal the true source.

R

Racketeering: one who obtains money by an illegal enterprise usually involving intimidation.

Relapsing: the act or an instance of backsliding, worsening, or subsiding.

S

Sovereignty: supreme power especially over a governmental authority.

Topic B

Regulations to eradicate illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials for the creation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

By: *Diana Alhelí Ortega*

Outline

Illicit trafficking is a worldwide problem mainly because it deals with possible weapon creation and weapons trade. Because it means a huge menace to international security and possible dangerous armaments of radical groups, the nature of the scope around nuclear security risks. Unauthorized activities involving nuclear and other radioactive material outside of the regulatory control, implies potential scenarios of world extremist attacks and the detonation of a nuclear weapon arms race that would lead to the most devastating consequences. According to the Nuclear Threat Initiative (hereinafter referred to as NTI), “ While the chances that terrorists could obtain a ready-to-use nuclear weapon are low, there is a concern that some terrorist groups could construct a crude nuclear weapon from weapons-grade or weapons-useable nuclear material, such as highly enriched uranium or plutonium.” (Nuclear Threat Initiative, 2011).

Activities considered crimes inside the workframe for illicit trafficking are factors such as illegal possession, movement, or attempts to illegally trade of any kind of nuclear or radioactive materials. The most common materials involved in illicit trafficking according to the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as UN), include natural uranium, depleted uranium, and thorium all of which can be used for weapon production (United Nations, 2007).

Background

According to the NTI, the Global Incidents and Trafficking Database and Annual Reports prepared by the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) are able to show that the database currently includes 943 incidents reported between January 2013 and June 2018, with accompanying annual reports, maps, and infographics (Nuclear Threat Initiative, 2018).

Some of the reported incidents include in 2013, the Department of Homeland Security of the United States (hereinafter referred to as DHS), arrested a man attempting to sell yellowcake uranium. As well, in 2015, the Moldovan Police arrested a man attempting to sell cesium-137 to the Islamic State. Finally in 2017, Kazakhstani police arrested four men attempting to sell plutonium from an industrial device. These data is interpreted in a way that 72% of trafficking incidents involve non-nuclear radioactive materials, but some are suitable for radiological extremism, leaving 28% of trafficking incidents to involve radioactive nuclear

material. At the same time 68% of trafficking incidents occur in the former Soviet Union, and their surroundings (Nuclear Threat Initiative, 2018).

Nevertheless, the exponential increment of trafficking incidents leads to the possibility of extremist relationship with traffickers and therefore, the idea of a potential threat regarding the creation of nuclear weapons and other harmful and illegal machinery that could contribute to extremist threats and the continuous war against nuclear weapon possession and use. The idea of a possible arms race is considered unacceptable at the eyes of the direct relationship between technology development and the consequential danger of weapons that could lead to world devastation.

Outbreak of the conflict

Nuclear extremism is a serious issue now days, activities concerned with the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear installations, nuclear material accountancy, detection of and response to trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive material, the security of radioactive sources, security in the transport of nuclear and other radioactive material, are left under the protection of other organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereafter referred to as IAEA), and each country's government measures to control these activities. However, with the uprising of extremist groups, the unauthorized possession of radioactive or nuclear materials are often related to criminal activities and can be described as illicit trafficking, containing such factors as illegal possession, movement, or attempts to illegally trade in the materials, which eventually risks the overall international security of countries around the globe.

According to Jack Mendelsohn editor of the issues magazine in science and technology, looking at the situation from the american point of view, the United States should reinforce the idea that the use of nuclear weapons is unacceptable under almost any circumstances. As one of the most urgent issues facing the United States is the idea of national and international security. Should therefore consider that the possibility that nuclear weapons might be used against the nation as an instrument of war or terror shall produce such a catastrophe with its unprecedented environmental, economic, and social effects. This threat must be addressed vigorously and soon, however, facing up this threat shall require more than tracking down extremists or warning rogue states that they will be held accountable for their actions. It will require delegitimizing nuclear weapons as usable instruments of warfare and relegating them to a weapons of last resort. This policy change will be difficult to adopt, because the nation's

leaders as well as the general public have lost sight of the devastating power of nuclear weapons and tend to disregard the political and moral taboos surrounding their use.

The Conflict

The threat of criminal or unauthorized acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material has grown significantly since the early 1990s. It is well known that terrorist groups have sought to acquire such material (International Atomic Energy Agency, 2007). The First Committee facing threats such as criminal and unauthorized acts such as trafficking represents potential nuclear and radioactive threats to the international security. Therefore, developing approaches to thwart criminal or unauthorized acts as to prevent the advances in information intelligence and technology allow the availability of radioactive material for extremists or other criminal organizations to increase and obtain the necessary material, components and expertise to construct a nuclear explosive devices. Proper controls are a central feature of the long term effort to prevent nuclear and other radioactive material from threatening international peace and security (International Atomic Energy Agency, 2007).

Even though the international community's effort to implicitly establish a norm against the use of nuclear weapons, it has not been fully operational, and thus, arrangements have been discussed for the denuclearization of countries inside the First Committee of the General Assembly and other important organisms such as the call for an international response against the use of nuclear weapons to be orchestrated through the United Nations Security Council. According to Mendelsohn, "Although there is no international convention forbidding the use of nuclear weapons in warfare, implicit political and moral constraints against their use seem to be recognized by most states." (Mendelsohn, 2015).

Finally that the situation is being addressed in a way that can explain the agravating international situation regarding the importance of maintaining a state of peace and ensure security for all population striving towards a better relationship between countries and continuous development for all. DISEC has the capability of discussing the topic and achieving a possible solution that with the support of other UN councils will be able to reach a law and jurisdictional solution.

The international situation

According to the IAEA, the Incident and Trafficking Database (hereinafter referred to as ITDB) was established in 1995 to help participating States and selected international organizations to

combat illicit nuclear trafficking and strengthen nuclear security. Its purpose was to facilitate information exchange and provide material that can be used to analyze patterns and trends, thereby helping identify potential security threats and vulnerabilities. The ITDB is also an essential component of the information platform supporting the IAEA's Nuclear Security Plan 2018-2021. However, information reported so far to the ITDB demonstrates that unsecured nuclear and other radioactive material continues to be available and individuals and groups are prepared to engage in trafficking this material. However, effective border control measures help to detect illicit trafficking, even though effective controls are not uniformly implemented at all international border points. (International Atomic Energy Agency, 2016).

The reason why the threat is continuously spreading in the international community said by Svein Thorstensen, a Norwegian Diplomat, Official, Chief, Division of Operations from the Department of Safeguards & Inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is because every state and every government is responsible for the security, accounting, handling, and control of their nuclear material. In order to combat nuclear smuggling, the states and their governments must build an effective regulatory infrastructure that incorporates prevention, response, and training.

What this means is that for the prevention of illicit trafficking it requires state level mechanisms to detect and deter unauthorized activities. Material accounting and control, physical protection, import and export control are necessary components for an effective prevention system. In addition, an anti-trafficking infrastructure, including customs officials, police forces, and nuclear, defense, and intelligence agencies, must coordinate efforts and be prepared to respond effectively to identified threats. Staff from all these relevant agencies and organizations must receive specialized training to ensure cooperation and familiarity with equipment and procedures (Thorstensen, 1996).

Nonetheless, the idea of collaboration between governments shall always be present as the conscient participation of intelligence agencies and non gubernamental organizations can be key for information exchange which can also help combating trafficking activities and extremist relationships driven by the soul idea of protecting international security.

DISEC and illicit trafficking

DISEC as a committee agrees on the idea of focusing on the serious elimination of nuclear arms and complete nuclear disarmament of the states, and though the First Committee has the

power to discuss any issue of international security, it can firstly only pass non binding resolutions, and can only discuss issues which are not currently being discussed by the Security Council. Despite resolutions only being taken into the forms of recommendations, the First Committee, along with the General Assembly, has two distinct powers. Firstly, it can pass resolutions onto the Security Council to be discussed so they may become binding international law. Secondly, the General Assembly may take action if the Security Council fails to pass a resolution due to a veto. In the case of an immediate threat to international security, if a majority of General Assembly members request for an Emergency Special Session on the aforementioned topic, the Secretary-General must grant it (Nightingale, 2017).

Having understood the main functions of the committee and its relationship with other important committees and agencies, now is fundamental to understand the International participation towards security as a main priority. To mutually reinforce the relationship between development and security as part of the ongoing growth of new technologies and scientific discoveries, it is just as important to understand both positive and negative consequences of these variables. For an instant the increased conflict due to the development of the infrastructure of nuclear weapons has posed a physical threat upon everybody. Furthermore the same idea that these materials used to create weapons of mass destruction has not a solid system that controls the acquisition, production and even the commercialization of nuclear and radioactive materials puts the safety and peace of the international community at stake.

Witnessing a rapid growth in military expenditure and the continuous production of nuclear weapons from Countries with means to 'ensure' their safety, means threatening the life of millions of people in any case there is a risk of conflict between countries. To strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms, and also to consolidate international efforts towards peace and security, first, there is a need to control and eradicate the main sources of these issues, starting with the illegal trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials for the creation of weapons.

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Glossary

A

Accountancy: the profession or practice of accounting; the system of recording and summarizing business and financial transactions and analyzing, verifying, and reporting the results.

D

Depleted: to lessen markedly in quantity, content, power, or value.

Delegitimize: to diminish or destroy the legitimacy, prestige, or authority of.

Deter: to turn aside, discourage, or prevent from acting.

E

Engage: to attract and hold by influence or power.

I

Illicit: not permitted: unlawful.

N

Nonproliferation: providing for the stoppage of proliferation (as of nuclear arms).

S

Smuggling: to import or export secretly contrary to the law and especially without paying duties imposed by law.

T

Trafficking: illegal or disreputable commercial activity based on imports and exports.

Thorium: a radioactive metallic element that is obtained especially from monazite and is usually associated with rare earths.

Taboos: a prohibition imposed by social custom or as a protective measure.

Thwart: to oppose successfully : defeat the hopes or aspirations of.

W

Workframe: work structure or form.