



ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2010
BERGEN COUNTY ACADEMIES

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY
ORGANIZATION

PETER KWON
TOM SEO

1/28/09

Hello delegates!

Welcome to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of this year's AMUN. We the chairs, Peter Kwon and Tom Seo, will be serving this committee in order to resolve several important real issues that are being discussed around the world. As previous delegates, we are very well aware of the process and are excited to witness how you will debate and resolve the topics we have prepared. If you have any questions about the committee procedures or concerns, you may e-mail us during the AMUN period.

Sincerely,

Peter Kwon
petkwo@bergen.org

Tom Seo
sanseo@bergen.org



The case of Iraq led to one of the major concerns of WMD, which is the uncertainty of some of the nations' claims of possession. As of now, there are a total of twenty eight countries that have been confirmed to possess WMD, eight of which have been confirmed to have nuclear weapons. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was created for a balance of non-proliferation, disarmament and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology, was signed by many nations around the world, including all of the members of NATO, in 1968. Five members of the UN, United States of America, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China, are members of the NPT, while India, Pakistan and North Korea are not. Israel and Iran have also been targeted as possible possessors of nuclear weapons.

In order to counter the proliferation of WMD, the North Atlantic Council, the main decision-making body of NATO. With the start of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative in 1999 and the foundation of a WMD Centre at NATO Headquarters in 2000, NATO officially began looking for a solution to the issue.

At the Prague Summit in November 2002, NATO members have agreed to remove their own chemical or biological weapons programs and have taken these five nuclear, biological and chemical initiatives.

- *a Joint Assessment Team that analyzes and inform the NATO commanders of events and possible methods of dealing with them*
- *a deployable analytical laboratory that can be easily transported to gather and study samples of different chemical or nuclear agents*
- *a defense virtual stockpile that can be quickly allotted to all members of the Alliance*

- *a development in biological, chemical and nuclear training*
- *a disease-surveillance system that can detect any outbreak of disease and collect data*

NATO has also been improving its CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) defense capabilities through the Multinational CBRN Defense Battalion, which was established in 2004. Not only preparing for possible crises or attacks through defense mechanisms, NATO has also been making efforts for disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. All of the members have done their share to significantly reduce the nuclear programs among the Allies and have dedicated to destroy any stocks of chemical agents. Through a series of resolutions from the Istanbul Summit (2004), Riga Summit (2006) and the Bucharest Summit (2008), the Alliance has been working for their goals.

By supporting the UN Security Council Resolution 1540, which aims to effectively control national exports, to enforce laws to penalize proliferation and to prevent non-state actors from obtaining WMD. Through actions such as the G-8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation in 2004, NATO has been trying to put an end to illicit trafficking of related materials.

Questions to Consider

1. Have recent actions made by NATO been effective in achieving in deterrence of WMD?
2. How should the process of confirming the possessions of WMD in foreign countries be handled?
3. Should only a select few of the nations reserve the right to possess WMD?

Sources

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-AEEA79A1-05914B66/natolive/topics_50325.htm

<http://www.un.org/terrorism/strategy-world-summit-outcome.shtml>

http://www.nato.int/ebookshop/briefing/weapons_mass_destruction/weapons_mass_destruction2008-e.pdf

<http://documents.un.org/welcome.asp?language=E>

