

The Nuclear Black Market Global Organized Crime Project

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This project thoroughly investigates the critical threats posed by the nuclear black market, delving into the intricate networks of global organized crime that facilitate the illicit trade of nuclear materials. We explore the mechanisms, actors, and devastating consequences of nuclear proliferation, aiming to provide comprehensive insights for international security and counter-proliferation efforts.

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The Nuclear Black Market

Black Market Billions blows the lid off the world's fastest-growing illicit industry: organized retail crime. Hitha Prabhakar reveals how criminals with ties to terrorist groups around the world are committing huge product thefts, and using the profits to fund terrorist acts. Prabhakar connects the dots and follows the money ... from consumers "dying for a deal" to terrorist cells eager to do the killing.

Black Market Billions

This book explains the existence of illicit markets throughout human history and provides recommendations to governments. Organized criminal networks increased in strength after the enforcement of prohibition, eventually challenging the authority of the state and its institutions through corruption and violence. Criminal networks now organize under cyber-infrastructure, what we call the Deep or Dark Web. The authors analyze how illicit markets come together, issues of destabilization and international security, the effect of legitimate enterprises crowded out of developing countries, and ultimately, illicit markets' cost to human life.

Illicit Markets, Organized Crime, and Global Security

This text addresses an international concern of the 1990s and beyond: the illegal trade in nuclear materials that has erupted in the Newly Independent States (NIS) and Europe since the collapse of the former Soviet Union. Rensselaer Lee raises the question of whether such traffic poses a threat of consequence to international security and stability. Lee reveals that although government versions of relevant events suggest that the significance of the trade is minor and receding, these governments cannot necessarily be trusted to share important details on proliferation sensitive issues. In this investigation, Lee unveils an overall picture, claiming that Russia is currently characterized by a variety of criminal proliferation channels, smuggling operations are becoming progressively more

sophisticated, and Russian stockpiles already may have suffered serious leakages of weapons usable materials. The chapters address such topics as statistical trends in smuggling, configurations of criminal actors, diversion scenarios and pathways, and black market transactions.

Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Subtitled 'Violence in the New Millennium', this provides an insight into this relatively new phenomenon in the United States.

Russian Organized Crime

Never before have world order and global security been threatened by so many destabilizing factors—from the collapse of macroeconomic stability to nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and tyranny. Corruption, Global Security, and World Order reveals corruption to be at the very center of these threats and proposes remedies such as positive leadership, enhanced transparency, tougher punishments, and enforceable sanctions. Although eliminating corruption is difficult, this book's careful prescriptions can reduce and contain threats to global security. Contributors: Matthew Bunn (Harvard University), Erica Chenoweth (Wesleyan University), Sarah Dix (Government of Papua New Guinea), Peter Eigen (Freie Universität, Berlin, and Africa Progress Panel), Kelly M. Greenhill (Tufts University), Charles Griffin (World Bank and Brookings), Ben W. Heineman Jr. (Harvard University), Nathaniel Heller (Global Integrity), Jomo Kwame Sundaram (United Nations), Lucy Koechlin (University of Basel, Switzerland), Johann Graf Lambsdorff (University of Passau, Germany, and Transparency International), Robert Legvold (Columbia University), Emmanuel Pok (National Research Institute, Papua New Guinea), Susan Rose-Ackerman (Yale University), Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona (United Nations), Daniel Jordan Smith (Brown University), Rotimi T. Suberu (Bennington College), Jessica C. Teets (Middlebury College), and Laura Underkuffler (Cornell University).

Smuggling Armageddon

In *The globalization of crime: a transnational organized crime threat assessment*, UNODC analyses a range of key transnational crime threats, including human trafficking, migrant smuggling, the illicit heroin and cocaine trades, cybercrime, maritime piracy and trafficking in environmental resources, firearms and counterfeit goods. The report also examines a number of cases where transnational organized crime and instability amplify each other to create vicious circles in which countries or even subregions may become locked. Thus, the report offers a striking view of the global dimensions of organized crime today.

Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Now in its second edition, *Nuclear Forensic Analysis* provides a multidisciplinary reference for forensic scientists, analytical and nuclear chemists, and nuclear physicists in one convenient source. The authors focus particularly on the chemical, physical, and nuclear aspects associated with the production or interrogation of a radioactive sample.

The Future of Terrorism

The United States currently lacks a comprehensive strategy for countering the threat of terrorism involving nuclear, radiological, chemical, and—most glaringly -- biological weapons. Although federal, state, and local governments have made impressive strides to prepare for terrorism involving these weapons, the whole remains less than the sum of the parts. As a result, the United States is now at a crossroads. Although credit must be given where due, the time has come for a cold-eyed assessment and evaluation based on program reviews and other measures of effectiveness. This report offers such an assessment, providing a road map of near- and long-term priorities for senior federal officials to marshal federal, state, local, private sector, and nongovernmental resources for defending the U.S. homeland against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism.

Nuclear Terrorism and Countermeasures

Every nuclear weapons program for decades has relied extensively on illicit imports of nuclear-related technologies. This book offers the most detailed public account of how states procure what they need to build nuclear weapons, what is currently being done to stop them, and how global efforts to prevent such trade could be strengthened. While illicit nuclear trade can never be stopped completely, effective steps

to block illicit purchases of nuclear technology have sometimes succeeded in slowing nuclear weapons programs and increasing their costs, giving diplomacy more chance to work. Hence, this book argues, preventing illicit transfers wherever possible is a key element of an effective global non-proliferation strategy.

Corruption, Global Security, and World Order

The collapse of the Soviet Union, although providing a host of welcome opportunities for people of that nation, also exacerbated a number of transnational concerns just as serious as those that emanated from the bipolar hostility of the previous 50 years. Among these challenges is the marked increase in the theft of and illegal trafficking in nuclear materials, often referred to as nuclear smuggling. Prior to the early 1990s, nuclear smuggling generally involved small quantities of bogus materials or, at most, nuclear-associated materials that posed no serious danger to security. Recently, however, several disturbing incidents involving kilogram quantities of sensitive nuclear materials suitable for constructing bombs have occurred. No one doubts that hostile groups could conceivably bring weapons-usable nuclear material into the United States. Moreover, nuclear smuggling represents a possible shortcut for states such as Iran seeking plutonium or highly enriched uranium for their weapons program. The consequences of such states succeeding would be profound.

The Globalization of Crime

When the Cold War ended, the world let out a collective sigh of relief as the fear of nuclear confrontation between superpowers appeared to vanish overnight. As we approach the new millennium, however, the proliferation of nuclear weapons to ever more belligerent countries and factions raises alarming new concerns about the threat of nuclear war. In *Return to Armageddon*, Ronald Powaski assesses the dangers that beset us as we enter an increasingly unstable political world. With the START I and II treaties, completed by George Bush in 1991 and 1993 respectively, and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), signed by Bill Clinton in 1996, it seemed as if the nuclear clock had been successfully turned back to a safer hour. But Powaski shows that there is much less reason for optimism than we may like to think. Continued U.S.-Russian cooperation can no longer be assured. To make matters worse, Russia has not ratified the START II Treaty and the U.S. Senate has failed to approve the CTBT. Perhaps even more ominously, the effort to prevent the acquisition of nuclear weapons by nonweapon states is threatened by nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan. The nuclear club is growing and its most recent members are increasingly hostile. Indeed, it is becoming ever more difficult to keep track of the expertise and material needed to build nuclear weapons, which almost certainly will find their way into terrorist hands. Accessible, authoritative, and provocative, *Return to Armageddon* provides both a comprehensive account of the arms control process and a startling reappraisal of the nuclear threat that refuses to go away.

Nuclear Forensic Analysis

The nature and goals of terrorist organizations have changed profoundly since the Cold War standoff among the U.S., Soviet, and Chinese superpowers gave way to the current "polyplex" global system, in which the old rules of international engagement have been shattered by a new struggle for power among established states, non-state actors, and emerging nations. In this confusing state of global disorder, terrorist organizations that are privately funded and highly flexible have become capable of carrying out incredibly destructive attacks anywhere in the world in support of a wide array of political, religious, and ethnic causes. This groundbreaking book examines the evolution of terrorism in the context of the new global disorder. Richard M. Pearlstein categorizes three generations of terrorist organizations and shows how each arose in response to the global conditions of its time. Focusing extensively on today's transnational (i.e., privately funded and internationally operating) terrorist organizations, he devotes thorough attention to the two most virulent types: ethnoterrorism and radical Islamic terrorism. He also discusses the terrorist race for weapons of mass destruction and the types of attacks, including cyberterrorism, that are likely to occur in coming years. Pearlstein concludes with a thought-provoking assessment of the many efforts to combat transnational terrorism in the post-September 11 period.

Combating Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Terrorism

The report seeks to provide an overview of the recent trends in organised crime and the countermeasures taken against it throughout the world. Chapter One gives a general overview of the tendencies

and changes displayed by criminal enterprises. The purpose of Chapter Two is to provide an overview of the recent trends of illicit activities within organised crime in various areas in the world (North America, Central and South America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Gulf States, Asia and Oceania) and the changes in criminal groups which operate at the international level. Chapter Three describes the recent main initiatives taken internationally against organised transnational crime by both governmental and non-governmental organisations (the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the G7/P8, the European Union, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organisation of American States) as well as other forms of action, such as bilateral agreements. The aim of Chapter Four is to describe national legislation against organised crime, in terms of both substantive legislation and procedural legislation.

Preventing Black Market Trade in Nuclear Technology

These papers from a meeting on terrorism in Cork in 1999 include: the effects of changing geo-politics on terrorism; strategic and tactical responses to innovations in terrorism; the changing nature of terrorism; the threat of weapons of mass destruction; and single-issue terrorism.

Controlling threats to nuclear security a holistic model

Using lively case studies, this book analyzes the transformation of crime and terrorism and the business logic of terrorism.

Controlling Threats to Nuclear Security

Starita considers the terrorist threat of the transnational criminal syndicate Mara Salvatrucha, commonly known as MS-13, its affiliation with Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) in El Salvador, and its possible link to al Qaeda. Starita's findings suggest that the goals, tactical capabilities, and organizational fecklessness of MS-13 make the Salvadoran gang capable of providing the assistance necessary for the realization of al Qaeda's goals and that this assistance could be provided by the cliques of MS-13 operating in the southwestern United States. Further, she finds indirect evidence of collaboration between MS-13 and al Qaeda and that other transnational criminal syndicates could also offer al Qaeda the same tactical assistance MS-13 might provide.

Return to Armageddon

"The arrest and public confession of Pakistani nuclear weapons scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan in 2004 revealed the existence of a global proliferation network which had, over almost two decades, provided nuclear technology, expertise, and designs to Iran, North Korea, Libya and possibly other countries. Khan was not the only nuclear arms merchant and Pakistan was not the only country implicated in his shadowy network. It spanned three continents and eluded both national and international systems of export controls that had been designed to prevent illicit trade. The discovery of the network highlighted concerns that nuclear technology is no longer the monopoly of industrially advanced countries, but can be purchased off-the-shelf by both states and terrorist groups. The IISS Strategic Dossier on nuclear black markets provides a comprehensive assessment of the Pakistani nuclear programme from which the Khan network emerged, the network's onward proliferation activities, and the illicit trade in fissile materials. In addition, the Strategic Dossier provides an overview of the clandestine nuclear procurement activities of other states, along with the efforts made both by Pakistan and the international community to prevent the reoccurrence of further proliferation networks and to secure nuclear technology. The final chapter assesses policy options for further action.

Assessing the threat first annual report to the President and the Congress of the Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction

Since the early 1990s, the United States has been concerned about the diversion of expertise and sensitive information from the nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons complexes of the former Soviet Union (FSU). This documented briefing offers an assessment of the threat of diversion from the FSU and examines each of its key components, including the nation-states and individuals who seek to illicitly acquire NBC weapons expertise and the institutions and individuals who already have it. The authors argue that the threat goes beyond just scientists to highly skilled technicians, retirees, and key administrative and support personnel who can provide sensitive information. The authors further argue that applying a simple supply-and-demand model to the problem of proliferation overlooks the

critical role that various barriers and disincentives to proliferation have played in keeping the actual number of cases of diversion low.

Fatal Future?

The essays in this volume, written in memory of Judge Nagendra Singh are centred around the theme of International Law in Transition'. The international legal system has been in transition ever since the end of the Second World War, and it can be argued that a new' international law has emerged, different from traditional Eurocentric law, and comprising legal principles and standards of behaviour acceptable to all States, irrespective of their ideological, economic or political systems. Innovations in international law have been brought about in response to contemporary needs, demands and aspirations within the global community, to fill gaps in the existing law, and in order to bring it into some accord with radically new societal conditions. Distinguished scholars, jurists and judges from around the world have contributed essays to this thought-provoking book.

Force Multiplier for Intelligence

"In The Merger, Jeffrey Robinson gives a true account of a global network of unimaginable proportions and lays bare the criminal fraternity's new world order. Until now, the details of these activities were only known to international law enforcement insiders. Robinson makes these connections public, tracing an intricate network of connections between such infamous organized crime rings as the Sicilian Mafiosi, the Camorra from Naples, the Ndrangheta from Calabria, the Chinese Triads, the Russian, Hungarian, and Czech Republic "maffiyas," and organized crime groups from Columbia, Mexico, Nigeria, and Vietnam - just to name a few. Through his meticulous research, Robinson has pin-pointed the factors that led to these global crime cartels - digital communication, world markets, the Internet - revealing how they have changed the face of crime forever."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Conflict, Community, and Criminality in Southeast Asia and Australia: Assessments from the Field

This publication is intended for individuals and organizations that may be called upon to deal with the detection of and response to criminal or unauthorized acts involving nuclear or other radioactive material. It will also be useful for legislators, law enforcement agencies, government officials, technical experts, lawyers, diplomats and users of nuclear technology. In addition, the manual emphasizes the international initiatives for improving the security of nuclear and other radioactive material, and considers a variety of elements that are recognized as being essential for dealing with incidents of criminal or unauthorized acts involving such material.

Organised Crime Around the World

Security measures against cyber threats are insufficient throughout both government and the private sector. To counter the cyber threats of the future, the United States must develop a comprehensive response policy for thwarting all attacks on national infrastructures and assets -- be they within or outside of U.S. borders. For this to happen, government must not only lead by example. It must also provide specific incentives that will encourage the private sector to better protect its own systems. This report illuminates the problem and lays out the first, essential, steps for defending the homeland against this new reality.

The Power of Outreach

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Nuclear Smuggling

Glenn Schweitzer sounds an alarm alerting us to the barrage of new terrorist threats targeted at Americans in the form of biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons. Superterrorism - heinous and violent acts aimed at causing massive death and destruction - poses the greatest threat to life as we know it. Schweitzer spotlights for the first time the volatile mix created when religious and other zealots join forces with mobsters, drawing on billions of dollars of laundered drug money to bankroll terrorist attacks. He warns that the tried-and-true routes for smuggling drugs and arms may become highways for contraband nuclear, chemical, and biological materials that could lead to the kind of holocaust that

Americans have never known. Are we prepared for a chemical, biological, or nuclear attack? Schweitzer provides a shocking answer, but also suggests steps to prevent the worst from happening.

Strategic Forum

The asymmetric power of terrorism / Josef Schrofl and Samuel R. Schubert, 2005.

The Future of Terrorism

Dirty Entanglements