

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Agenda: Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

I. General Overview of Agenda

1. Committee and Agenda Introduction

The United Nations was founded in 1945 right after the termination of the World War 2 to ensure the safety and prosperity among all member states of the organization. Because the international society was experiencing dramatic shifts in its political paradigm, it called for the establishment of a transnational institution to eliminate ambiguities in further recoveries and restorations. The United States, France, the Soviet Union (later succeeded by the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom and the Republic of China (later succeeded by the People's Republic of China) contributed tremendously to the foundation of the United Nations on October 24th, 1945. Therefore, they were entitled to maintaining their positions as permanent members of the Security Council (also known as P5) and using veto power to reject pending resolutions. Although their decisions were mainly based on their political orientations and preferences, they endeavored to remain neutral in approaching current events around the world. Narrowing down into the current theme, the United Nations Security Council of the 10th HAFS MIMUN will tackle the implementation regarding action plans of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Specific measures to attain disarmament and ensure the affirming process of treaties in place are urgent matters at stake for the United Nations Security Council.

2. Definition of Key Terms

- Weapons of Mass Destruction

Weapons of mass destruction refer to materials, weapons, or devices intended to cause (or are capable of causing) death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or precursors, a

disease organism, or radiation or radioactivity, including (but not limited to) biological devices, chemical devices, improvised nuclear devices, radiological dispersion devices, and radiological exposure devices. In regards to this agenda, they possess great threats to the world.

- Conference on Disarmament (CD)

The CD was formed in 1979 as the single multilateral disarmament negotiation forum of the international community after reaching an agreement during the first special session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). The CD and its predecessors have settled multilateral arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements through the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Environmental Modification and Seabed treaties, the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty (CTBT).

- Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

The monopolization of arms control and development is regulated by the Chemical Weapons Convention (The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction). The Convention aims the elimination of entire categories of weapons and prohibits individual nations to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, retain, or transfer weapons of mass destruction. By clarifying steps to enforce prohibition in respect of persons within their jurisdiction, the goal of disarmament is being achieved through incorporation of inspections.

- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Implementing the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention is the OPCW's mission at stake. In achieving a vision of a world with a credible and transparent foundation, OPCW encourages international cooperation and assistance to universal membership nations. To verify the destruction of chemical weapons and to prevent the re-emergence of threats to national security and proprietary interests, it has been essential to the disarmament process and issue.

- The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)

With a wide adherence, the NPT has established international safeguards to protect and support safe exchange of nuclear-related information. It classifies states-parties in two categories: nuclear-weapon states (NWS) committing to pursue general and complete disarmament, and non-nuclear-weapon states (NNWS) under agreements to acquire nuclear weapons. Based on the inspection of nations, especially NNWS' nuclear facilities, NPT targets the transfer of fissionable materials between the NWS and NNWS.

- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Established in 1980, UNIDIR initially ensures international security systems in order to alleviate progress with disarmament efforts. It mainly focuses on security issues targeting tactical nuclear weapons and small arms and promotes social and economic development for all nations.

3. Significance of the Agenda

Disarmament is an issue that regards both security and development. With the lack of partnerships, information crucial to possible mass destruction and insufficient arms races have been exposed and abused by certain designated nations. Weapons of mass destruction jeopardize both the natural environment and lives of future generations. Nations dispute over the mere existence of these weapons and yet, full disarmament has not been achieved and long remains as a challenge to humanity. The goal to eliminate all weapons has shown minor progress, even with the existence of several treaties that ensure necessary regulations.

Yet, to achieve nuclear disarmament, international society has shifted its approach to national policies multiple times. In terms of quantitative measures, bilateral legal binding arrangements amongst nations have reached conclusions. Taking initiatives that analyze a specified objective are still not at consent. However, with the gradual reduction of chemical weapons, networks of global institutions have retrieved to inclinations of strategic though instead of devising achievement methods. Individual nations forgo threats to withdraw from force treaties. Moreover, perennial tensions exist between NWSs and NNWSs have challenged proliferation with ambiguity and deficiency. Thus, global society has not accomplished trust nor integrity in partnerships essential to enact non-proliferation progresses

any further. Past established international agreements require proper revisions to be implemented and new approaches to accelerate disarmament of weapons.

4. Direction of the Debate

The direction of this debate will mainly focus on revisions of past international agreements and actively implementing them. Past reductions of weapons of mass destruction are unbinding as the numbers of nuclear weapons that especially strong nations possess are still a threat to global security. Reflections of country stances and the status quo of a tense, alert conflict amongst strong nations is required to minimize the humanitarian consequences at risk. To validate current step-by-step methods can help international community to identify aspects of the real world security environment based on a speculation of major obstacles. Delegates should propose priorities of such causations and refurbish means not applicable.

Delegitimizing weapons entails approximately three issues, the initial one being weapons of mass destruction are as defined, more destructive than conventional explosions. Treaties of conventional weapon use are incompetent with the development capacities individual nations gain now. Second, despite efforts to equate the forms of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons devastate in bigger scale. This is not taken into consideration and hence, networks should be regulated adequately for proper targeting. Lastly, the public is generally unaware of the numeric amounts of nuclear weapons around the world. Security issues become a problem as nations overprotect their weapons in reserve from the global society and weapon testing becomes merely confidential information within nations.

II. Historical Background

After the world's first nuclear weapons explosion on July 16, 1945, the ban of nuclear technology for mass destruction was called upon to global society. Nations reached agreement upon the imperative to seek the ends of the nuclear arms race and pursue full disarmament. To ensure peaceful purposes in weapon development and testing, the South Pacific Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone was also put in effect. To settle nuclear issues of North

Korea, treaties that exchanged non-proliferation for the support from threat or safety were signed. By 2003, North Korea has eliminated these deals and any other forms of agreement upon non-proliferation.

The United States, on behalf of ineffective agreement declared a full ban on all nuclear testing and prompted disarmament with the vision of a world without nuclear weapons on December 12, 1995. Later that month, nations signed into past treaties and established considerable support for the past actions of the international community. The first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly established a Commission to deal with the discovery of atomic energy among nations, ensuring peaceful purposes to be implemented. On May 11, 1988, global security was threatened by nuclear testing conducted in India and Pakistan. Sanctions were imposed to fight the possibilities of future destruction. Test-firings from North Korea have likewise eradicated past established networks. Planes in protection from missile defense systems have future targets that disrupt the balance within nations and may even carry nuclear, biological or other weapons of mass destruction.

III. Interested Parties (5)

1. United State of America

United States' approach to nuclear arms control is distinct to that of other nations. Historically U.S. nuclear policies have centered on controversial interpretations on the incentive of nuclear weapons testing. There are two conclusions clarified: (1) domestic influence of nations, and (2) the structural fallacy that led regulation methods of global nuclear methods to emphasis of political responsibility. Based on these strategic involvements, the United States have achieved reducing warheads and nuclear systems. The US has dismantled more than 13,000 nuclear weapons since 1988 and has not conducted a nuclear explosive test since 1992 either (Nuclear Age Peace Foundation). Recent reports also state the US to maintain its nuclear weapons to meet the corresponding changes to global security.

The United States have clearly expressed agreement to the significance of non-proliferation. Nonetheless, it does not withdraw its rights to maintain enormous amounts of stock – despite

reductions – and has kept nuclear weapons as its foundations of military.

2. United Kingdom

Domestically, debates regarding non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are highly politicized within the United Kingdom. Progress has been reported through the UK's 2015 National Security Strategy and Strategic Defense and Security Review that contain the disarmament obligations to be taken by the UK. Humanitarian perspectives have been culminated in negotiations.

UK has also committed to long term goals on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to provide essential foundations for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Moreover it takes significance on the trust and transparency that should be implemented as a result of efforts towards non-proliferation.

3. People's Republic of China

China developed a very opaque source environment regarding warheads for safeguarding its national independence, integrity and for the prevention of nuclear blackmail. To achieve the goal of complete and thorough non-proliferation, China has kept to six cornerstones: (1) the establishment of a new fair and just international order as a prerequisite, (2) the approach of gradual reductions and the principles of "strategic stability", (3) obligations of nuclear-weapon states, (4) ratification of the NPT and CTBT, (5) global strategic balance and stability as the basis of progress and (6) conventions comprehensive to prohibition.

4. Russian Federation

Russian Federation is involved in the USSR's weapons of mass destruction complex since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Since then, Russia has implemented arms control agreements and have taken part in threat reduction programs that dismantled arsenals and made entity networks more transparent. At present, Russia is at its process of modernization and recapitalizations of nuclear weapons and delivery systems.

Progress towards "global zero" can only be achieved through strengthened strategic stability and strict adherence to universal security and Russia has verified upon the pressing urgency within demand of non-proliferation.

5. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

DPRK is known for its active and sophisticated weapons capabilities. Its withdrawal from the NPT and CTBT has led to an increase of several nuclear tests in recent years. In defiance of sanctions of the international community and considerable tension amongst nations in relation, the DPRK has escalated its weapons activities. The DPRK is not a party to the CWC but a state party to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).

IV. Future Outlook

Bridging the gap between partnerships is an essential step to reduction of tension between nuclear legal instruments. The challenges of implementing non-proliferation in a gradually degrading global security environment, strengthening existing multilateral disarmament fora and receiving engagement in nuclear diplomacy can reinforce international frameworks.

With adversarial power relations worsening, there is a potential collapse of arms control between the US and Russia and disruptive technologies have emerged from tailored advocacy and global security environments. Moreover, for past treaties as the NPT to remain healthy and viable, nations must push the resolve of international security problems. If nuclear weapon states do not make further progress, security benefits will erode and insufficient cooperation will most possibly engender unhealthy corresponds to the NPT

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