

DISEC: Nuclear Proliferation



Chairs: Brady Ellicott, Erin Sullivan

Letter from the Dias

Esteemed Delegates,

We are elated to welcome you to BrewMUN this year. It is a relief to be able to return to an in person format with the decline of the pandemic. Although we are both North Salem Students, we have enjoyed collaborating with Brewster thus far and are awaiting conference day.

Undoubtedly, nuclear weapons can alter the course of the world in an instant. Nuclear proliferation will cost countries many lives, resources, and money. The power lies within your country's leaders to decide the expansiveness of nuclear weapons. You will be able to articulate your position in regard to your country's stance.

This chapter in history is evolving; it is more prominent than ever.

Best,

Brady Ellicott
Erin Sullivan

History

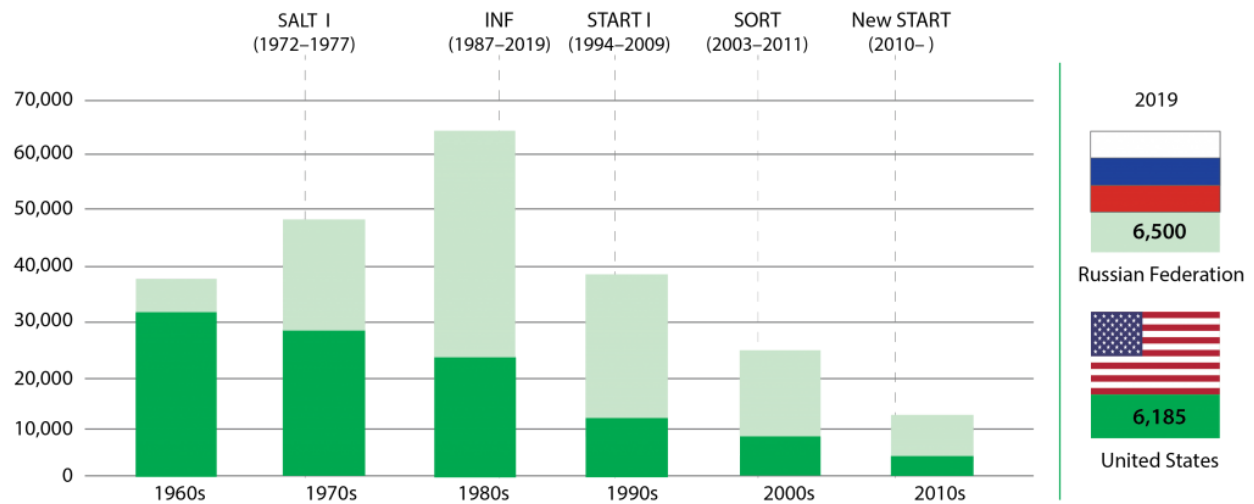
The nuclear age began in the late 1930's after the scientific discovery of three scientists in Berlin. Dr. Otto Hahn, Dr. Lise Meitner and Dr. Fritz Strassman working at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry in Berlin developed an experiment aiming to split an atom of an element that would then produce two atoms of smaller different elements. Throughout World War II the United States became worried that their enemies would develop nuclear weapons. To combat this, The Manhattan Project was developed. This ultimately led to an Arms race (Cold War) between the US and the Soviet Union. The first Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945 and later on Nagasaki on August 9th, 1945. Around 140,000 people were killed in Hiroshima and 70,000 in Nagasaki. Radiation exposure later killed many people in the form of cancer. Temperatures swelled due to the radiation (up to 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit). To this day these are the only bombs ever used during war. The capabilities of Nuclear weapons since the 40s have grown exponentially, and many states now have access to them.

In 1970 the NPT (The Treaty on The Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons) was put into force. The objective was to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons peacefully. It is up for review every 5 years. During the 1960s in the height of the Cold War tensions were higher than ever. Each country was loading up their weapons in response to the other. In 1969 Nixon and Brezhnev met to have Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT I) in Finland. For the first time since the start of the Cold War the US and the USSR agreed to start limiting their arsenals of Nuclear weapons. This was a great step in the direction of peace. In late 1972 SALT II began. It initially focused on the limitation of MIRVs (Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicles). In 1974 Ford and Brezhnev agreed on a 2,400 limit on strategic Nuclear delivery vehicles, 1,320 limit on MIRVs, and a ban on ICBM launchers. This was later tweaked/finalized and signed in 1979 by Brezhnev and Carter.

Regional-Nuclear-Weapon free zones (NWFZ) have been established in an effort of nuclear non-proliferation and to fortify a movement towards peace and unity. Since the origin of nuclear weapons, the UN has strived to eliminate these weapons. In response to the discovery of atomic energy among others, the United Nations GA established a Commission to deal with the issues that arose. *Inter alia* was proposed, it set boundaries for the control of atomic energy only for peaceful purposes. Ultimately, the resolution concluded that limitations only be applied, "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction". Bilateral and plurilateral treaties have been suggested that aim to prevent nuclear proliferation in tandem with promoting progress in nuclear disarmament. Examples of these are the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests In The Atmosphere, In Outer Space And Under Water, also known as the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

(CTBT), which was signed in 1996 but has yet to enter into force, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) , which will enter into force on 22 January 2021.

The proliferation of the most threatening nuclear weapons and the means to deliver these weapons has been addressed through a number of bilateral and plurilateral treaties and arrangements. Several treaties between the United States of America and Russian Federation as well as various other ambitions have been established (eg. , Nuclear Suppliers Group; the Missile Technology Control Regime; The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation; and the Wassenaar agreement).



For over 50 years, but especially since the end of the cold war, the United States and the Russian Federation (formerly the Soviet Union) have engaged in a series of bilateral arms control measures that have drastically reduced their strategic nuclear arsenals from a peak of around 60,000. The most recent of those measures, the New START Treaty, limits the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons to 1,550 per State.

General Parliamentary Procedure

Point of Order - A Point of Order may interrupt a speech and be used when a delegate feels that the Chair or another delegate is not correctly following the rules of procedure.

Point of Inquiry - A Point of Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker and may be used to direct a question to the chair to clarify parliamentary procedure or to ask a question. Substantive analyses or speeches may not be made using a point of inquiry.

Point of Information - A Point of Information may not interrupt a speech and may be used either to clarify a point or motion, or to bring substantive information to the notice of the Dais. No analyses or speeches may be made using a point of information.

Point of Personal Privilege - A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised when a delegate's ability to participate in debate is immediately impaired for any physical or logistical reason (for instance, if the speaker is not audible). In addition, this point may be used to bring up any issues with the conditions of the room, such as lighting or temperature. This point may interrupt a speech, and the Dais will immediately try to resolve the difficulty.

Right of Reply - The Right of Reply may be invoked in the rare case that a delegate feels his or her personal dignity or integrity has been deliberately offended. The delegate may raise his placard and ask the Chair for a Right of Reply which will be judged at the Chair's discretion.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus - A motion to enter into a moderated caucus must specify the topic of debate, the length of the caucus, and the speaker's time. Much of committee debate is expected to take place in moderated caucus.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus - A motion for an unmoderated caucus is up to the Chair's discretion and must specify a topic of debate for the caucus. If this motion passes, the rules of debate will be suspended for the given amount of time, and delegates will be permitted to leave their seats to discuss and write documents for submission.

Motion to Introduce Documents - A motion to introduce documents must be recognized by the chair for any of the documents to be presented or discussed. The document will be read out loud by the Chair or by the presenting delegate and be submitted for committee discussion if it has at least four signatures from delegates. If the document is a directive it will abide by the rules set forth below.

Motion for a Q&A Session - At the Chair's discretion, after a document has been submitted for debate, a delegate may motion for a question and answer session to ask questions of the document's author(s). If the Chair approves this motion, the rules of debate will be suspended for a session whose length is subject to the Chair's discretion.

Motion to Enter Voting Procedure - If a delegate deems that a document has been sufficiently discussed, he or she may motion to enter the voting procedure. If this motion passes, debate will be suspended on that document, and the committee will enter voting procedure.

Motion to Suspend Debate - At the end of a committee session, a delegate may motion to suspend debate. If this motion passes, debate will be suspended and resume at the next committee session. This motion may be ruled out of order at the Chair's discretion.

Motion to Adjourn Debate - At the end of the final committee session, a delegate may motion to adjourn debate. If this motion passes, debate at this committee for this conference will be adjourned, and committee business will be concluded. This motion may be ruled out of order at the Chair's discretion.

Between Delegates - Delegates are encouraged to exchange ideas amongst one another during unmoderated caucus and through the passing of notes during normal flow of debate. Out of respect for other members of the Ministry, however, talking during another member's speech will not be tolerated. The chair may take disciplinary action against delegates who do not adhere to this policy.

Topics of Debate

1. How does the geographic location of your country impact your delegation's perspective of nuclear weapons?
2. How could your country use nuclear weapons to their advantage?
3. How can the United Nations monitor the use of nuclear energy to make sure it is not being used to create weapons?
4. Does the size of your countries impact the number of nuclear weapons you should be permitted to keep

Countries

Possesses Nuclear Weapons: The United States, Russia, The United Kingdom, France, China all belong to NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty). Other countries possess nuclear weapons that have not joined the NPT or have withdrawn. These include India, North Korea and Pakistan. Israel will not confirm or deny their status.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Russian Federation

France

China

United States

Turkey

India

South Sudan

Pakistan

Italy

Iraq

Romania

Islamic Republic of Iran

Germany

Japan

Israel

Pakistan

Switzerland

Nepal

South Africa

Ukraine

Kenya

Ireland

Algeria

Canada

Iceland

Republic of Korea

Egypt

Saudi Arabia

Hungary

Mongolia

Kenya
Mexico