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Introductions from your Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances Dais

Hello delegates!

My name is Ian Graham Martinez, and I'll be your Chair for the Budapest Memorandum Committee at StuyMUNC 2022! I've been a member of the club for four years, first as a member, then as a member of the Personnel department, and now as the Secretary-General for the team. Outside of Model U.N., I'm in the I.T. Department of the Student Union. I'm very interested in Computer Graphics and Cybersecurity, and I like to work on personal projects related to these things in my own time.

I know Model UN can be very intimidating and very demanding, especially for those of you competing in-person for the first time, but I would encourage you to participate as much as possible in this committee, regardless of your experience level. If this is your first year (or even first conference) participating in Model UN, feel free to reach out with any questions you may have, especially given that this committee is quite different from many others. If you have any questions about anything hypothetical that wasn't covered in the background guide, or if you'd like some advice on how to approach a committee like this one where research can be hard to do, feel free to shoot me an email! We hope to lead a collaborative committee, and one where delegates are open to well-researched arguments and intellectual debate. Don't be afraid to change your view if you have good reason to, or to stand against what the majority of the committee has agreed upon. We're going to be in committee for quite a while; it's okay to introduce some new ideas in that time!

Looking forward to meeting you all,

Ian Graham Martinez

igraham20@stuy.edu

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to StuyMUNC 2022! My name is Jerry Yang, and I am honored to be your Director for the Budapest Memorandum committee. I am currently a junior, and I've been a part of StuyMUN since my freshman year. This is now my second year directing at StuyMUNC (last year, I directed for the Franco-Prussian War JCC), and I am excited to use my MUN experience to make this committee enjoyable and informative. Outside of MUN, I'm also on the Parliamentary Debate team, the bowling team, the Transit and Urbanism Association, and StuyChem. You can also find me loading up strategy games in my free time (such as HOI4).

For this committee, it will be very important to consider the long-term, and make an agreement that can stand the test of time. The implications of the Budapest Memorandum will be felt for decades (and unfortunately still are in the real world!) and you will have to anticipate potential geopolitical change in the future (which doesn't necessarily have to be what actually happened!). I also encourage you to do standard Model UN things (i.e use the background guide, raise your placards, etc.) to guarantee that this committee will be great.

Good luck with your preparations for this committee and I hope that this background guide will help you. If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to email me or Ian, and I look forward to meeting you all in May at StuyMUNC, whether that ends up being in-person or virtually.

Sincerely,

Jerry Yang

jyang31@stuy.edu

Committee Information

The Budapest Memorandum is a specialized committee covering the negotiations regarding the distribution of nuclear weapons in former soviet states after the dissolution of the USSR. The committee takes place in December 1994 and centers around Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. Delegates will represent individuals from these countries, as well as leaders of the member nations to the security council at this point in time.

This committee will be a Specialized committee, and will follow normal parliamentary procedure for specialized committees (i.e moderated/unmoderated caucus, points/motions), however, we have made one modification to voting procedures. Seeing as Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan are severely impacted by this agreement, these nations will be given the right to veto any directives that are under consideration if all delegates from the nation choose to. This is intended to ensure that any agreement that is passed does not clearly violate a nation's rights, and that its vital interests have been taken into consideration. We encourage you to use this power sparingly and to respect its spirit. We intend for this

committee to run more like a General Assembly than a Crisis committee, but we may choose to include crisis elements. If you are unsure about anything related to parliamentary procedure or this committee, feel free to consult [the delegate guide](#) or contact the dais directly. If you have trouble finding information on your position, feel free to reach out to us as well. Some of these historical figures may be a bit obscure, so you may need to extrapolate what interests they represent based on their political background or position in government.

StuyMUNC does not require position papers, but we **highly** encourage you to prepare and submit your position papers anyway! We are always open to giving feedback on your position papers. If you choose to submit a position paper, please email it to us by April 30th in order to receive guaranteed feedback. Make sure to include your position title and your name in your position paper. Again, if you're not familiar with writing position papers, you can find [our delegate guides](#) on our website.

Committee Background

The Cold War

The Second World War was the deadliest conflict in global history. A new world order emerged in its aftermath, with the United States' discovery of the atomic bomb through the Manhattan Project and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

The world soon found itself divided into two major blocs, led by the two global superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States. Both major superpowers sought to spread their ideologies, and this became more urgent with the Soviet Union's development of their own atomic bomb in 1949.

The capability of nuclear weapons continued to increase through the 1950s. The United States developed the first hydrogen bomb in 1952, followed by the Soviet Union in 1955. The newly developed nuclear weapons were significantly more powerful than the atomic bombs, and both sides began to develop their nuclear capabilities in

order to prevent destruction by the other. The doctrine of "mutually assured destruction" led to the prevention of nuclear war, but this doctrine also required for the US and USSR to have roughly equal nuclear capabilities.



The development of the satellite in 1957-1958 by the two superpowers brought a new type of delivery method into play: the ballistic missile, which could be launched from submarines or from the ground. Along with the standard delivery method of bombers, these methods formed the "nuclear trifecta" that remain the basis of nuclear deterrence to this day.

To this end, both superpowers attempted to threaten each other with their nuclear capabilities. In 1961, the United States deployed Jupiter missiles in Italy and Turkey that were capable of reaching Moscow within minutes. A year later, taking advantage of the Cuban Revolution, the Soviet Union delivered nuclear ballistic missiles to Cuba. This led to the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, where the two countries inched towards

nuclear war before negotiations led to the withdrawal of US missiles from Cuba and Soviet missiles from Turkey.

Other countries began to also develop their own nuclear capabilities. After the 1946 Atomic Energy Act was passed by the US Congress, prohibiting multinational cooperation on nuclear projects, the United Kingdom began to develop their own nuclear weapons, testing their own atomic bomb in 1952 and hydrogen bomb in 1957. France also developed its own nuclear program, detonating their first weapon in 1960, as a means to distance themselves from NATO and have their own deterrent. After this, the People's Republic of China tested their first nuclear weapon in 1964, which was developed with Soviet assistance in exchange for uranium ore.

Detente

After the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Cold War entered a new phase where the two superpowers sought to avoid direct conflict. To ease tensions, the Limited Test Ban Treaty (1963) was signed, which was an agreement between the US, UK, and USSR to restrict nuclear testing, except for underground nuclear testing. This helped to ease public concerns about the fallout from nuclear testing, and in 1969, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) began. Eventually, the SALT I Treaty was signed in 1972, which limited

each country's anti-ballistic missile systems and froze each country's ballistic missile numbers for five years. However, SALT I placed no limitation on warheads, and both superpowers continued to grow their stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

SALT I was built off with SALT II, which banned all new missile programs and limited the number of MIRV/long-range missiles. While SALT II's promises were followed, the treaty itself was tabled after the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

In these decades, other countries continued to develop their own nuclear weapons. India developed its own nuclear weapons as a deterrent to aggression from China, conducting its first nuclear test in 1974. In response, Pakistan, which had fought several wars against India in the preceding decades, saw a need to develop its own nuclear weapons program. While Pakistan has not had a nuclear test (as of committee start time), it is widely accepted that Pakistan developed their own nuclear capabilities in the 1980s, performing a series of "cold tests".

Israel also developed its own nuclear programs. Israel started to develop its nuclear program with French cooperation shortly after achieving independence. It is widely believed that Israel had performed nuclear tests during the 1960s and developed its first

weapons during the 1970s. However, Israel denies the existence of its nuclear program, and its nuclear program is not subject to international regulation.

Denuclearization Efforts

In 1970, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) came into effect.

It is the primary document regulating the international use of nuclear weapons. The NPT recognizes the US, USSR, UK, France, and China as

“nuclear-weapon states”, and limits the possession of nuclear weapons to these states. The NPT has three pillars:

non-proliferation, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The NPT establishes a global goal for nuclear disarmament, but does not provide a time frame for this goal. Significantly, the NPT empowered the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with ensuring that its principle of non-proliferation was being met. The IAEA currently does this through inspection of nuclear reactors.

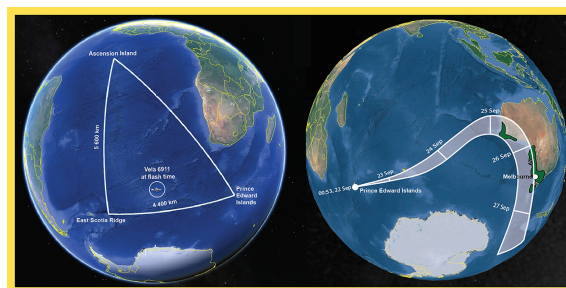
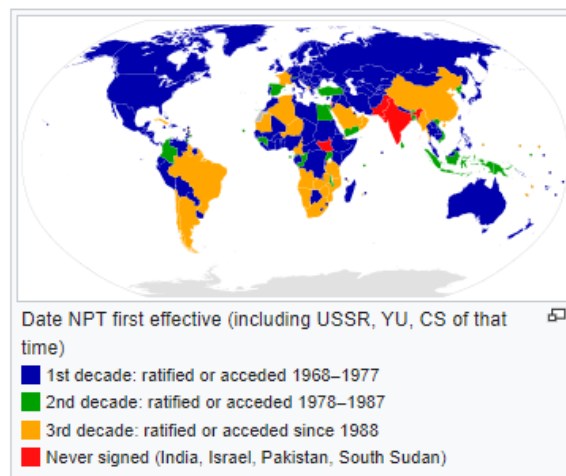
The NPT went into effect with 46 states as parties. As of committee start time, over 150 countries participate in the NPT. The NPT is set to expire in 1995, next year, and its looming expiration is something that has to be considered. The NPT requires a review conference every 5 years, with the most

recent one being in 1990, in order to review the treaty in terms of the current global situation.

South Africa is the only current nation to acquire nuclear weapons before undergoing successful nuclear disarmament.

South Africa's nuclear program eventually produced 6 fully completed nuclear weapons. After South Africa's

international isolation as the result of this and its apartheid policy, South Africa decided to restore its international credibility by dismantling its nuclear weapons. After the signing of the New York Accords in 1988, South Africa no longer saw its neighbors as a security threat, and in 1989, South Africa dismantled its nuclear weapons.



In 1991, South Africa acceded to the NPT, and in August 1994 (right before committee time), an IAEA inspection confirmed that South Africa had converted its nuclear program into a peaceful one.

India, Pakistan, and Israel are the only countries who possess nuclear weapons who are not parties to the NPT. Since they are not recognized as “nuclear-weapon states”, joining the NPT for these countries would necessitate a dismantling of their nuclear arsenals, which is not something that any of these countries want to do.

North Korea announced its intention to withdraw from the NPT in March 1993, after an IAEA inspection in North Korea in 1992 led to a request for more information about its nuclear reactor at Yongbyon. However, in October 1994, North Korea pledged in the Agreed Framework with the US to dismantle its nuclear weapons program in exchange for diplomatic and economic aid, although the likelihood of this plan being properly implemented is uncertain.

The Breakup of the Soviet Union

After the failure of SALT II and the Soviet Union’s invasion of Afghanistan, tensions between the two superpowers increased once again. This eased with Mikhail Gorbachev’s entry into power in 1985, and his policies of

“perestroika” (restructuring) and “glasnost” (openness) leading to better relations with the West. In 1987, the two superpowers banned a class of nuclear weapons in the 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. Both countries agreed to reduce their nuclear forces, and in 1991, the US and USSR signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), which barred both countries from deploying more than 6000 nuclear warheads and a total of 1600 ICBMs/bombers.

In 1989, communist regimes in eastern Europe fell and these countries broke away from the Soviet Union’s influence. With the Soviet Union’s withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989 and the reunification of Germany in 1990, The Cold War ended in 1991 with the breakup of the Soviet Union. A growing number of Soviet republics began to secede from the Soviet Union, starting with the Baltic states and eventually extending to Russia itself. Gorbachev resigned in December 1994, and a few days later, the Soviet Union ceased to exist.

The Alma-Ata Protocols formed the Commonwealth of Independent States, which linked the Soviet republics after the fall of the Soviet Union. All republics other than Georgia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia participated in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Russia was authorized to be recognized as the Soviet Union’s successor state in

the UN, carrying its permanent Security Council seat.

Since the fall of the Soviet Union, there have been various conflicts among former Soviet Republics. These include the First Nagorno-Karabakh War (between Armenia and Azerbaijan), conflict between Georgia and Russian separatists, the Tajikistani Civil War and the outbreak of the Chechen War. All of these conflicts have continued to complicate the transition into a post-Cold War world.

The major issue at play in this committee centers around the distribution of the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons. Upon the Soviet Union's dissolution, its nuclear weapons were under the control of whatever republic they were physically located on. This led to Belarus (81), Kazakhstan (1,400), and Ukraine (3,000) acquiring significant amounts of former Soviet nuclear weapons. However, the codes required to operate these weapons were still controlled by Russia. Even considering this, the world does not want to spread nuclear proliferation or take the risk that operational control of the weapons could fall into any of the republics' hands.

Despite this, it will take significant incentives for these countries to give up their nuclear weapons. There has been progress towards this goal, with the signing of the Lisbon Protocol to the START I Treaty, recognizing Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan as successor states to the Soviet Union. This led to their assumption of the USSR's obligations under START I and to the accession of Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan to the NPT in 1992.

The three countries still control their nuclear stockpiles for now, and retain the ability to change their decision. Delegates will have to navigate any possible demands in order to achieve denuclearization.

Questions to Consider:

- ❖ What incentives can be offered in order to encourage denuclearization?
- ❖ What does every party want from this agreement?
- ❖ How can we retain peace between former Soviet republics?
- ❖ How do we get to denuclearization beyond the former Soviet Union?

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Committee Positions

Ronald Walker

Ronald Walker is currently the
governor for Australia on the board of

the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Walker is currently serving as the chair of the IAEA. The IAEA is responsible for inspecting nuclear sites under the NPT and is responsible for pursuing the goal of peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Alexander Lukashenko

Alexander Lukashenko is the current President of Belarus. He was the winner of the first Belarusian presidential election, and he ran on a platform of ending corruption, imposing price controls on goods, and increasing ties with Russia.

Vyacheslav Kebich

Vyacheslav Kebich is the former Prime Minister of Belarus. He promoted a pro-Russia stance during his tenure. He came in 2nd place in the 1994 Belarusian presidential election, losing to Lukashenko. He presided over Belarus' signing of the Belavezha Accords and Lisbon Protocol.

Nursultan Nazarbayev

Nursultan Nazarbayev is the current President of Kazakhstan. He was elected in 1991 with 95% of the vote, and he took Kazakhstan into the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Serikbolsyn Abdildin

Serikbolsyn Abdildin is the former Chairman of the Supreme

Council of Kazakhstan. He continued to support communism after the collapse of the USSR, and his position was abolished by President Nazarbayev in 1993. He currently stands in opposition to Narabayev's government.

Leonid Kuchma

Leonid Kuchma is the current President of Ukraine. He was elected to a five-year term in the 1994 presidential election, and he served as Ukrainian Prime Minister between October 1992 and September 1993. He ran on a platform to implement pro-market reforms and restore economic relations with Russia. He won in the eastern and southern parts of the country in the election.

Leonid Kravchuk

Leonid Kravchuk is the former President of Ukraine. He was forced to resign after a political crisis, and ran for a second term in 1994, losing to Kuchma despite winning in the western part of the country. He took a stand against Ukraine having nuclear weapons and presided over an era with tension between Ukraine and Russia.

Boris Yeltsin

Boris Yeltsin is the current President of Russia. He led the Confederation of Independent States and led Russia into a post-USSR world. At the time of the committee, Yeltsin

had just announced an invasion of Chechnya. Yeltsin has also been on record calling for global denuclearization.

Oleg Lobov

Oleg Lobov is the current Russian Security Chief. He was formerly the Minister of Economy and the Deputy Prime Minister.

Bill Clinton

Bill Clinton is the current President of the United States. He was elected in 1992. Clinton's popularity is currently reeling, with his party losing control of both houses of Congress in the midterm elections earlier in 1994. Clinton supports upholding the NPT.

John Major

John Major is the current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He has just led the United Kingdom out of a major economic recession.

Jiang Zemin

Jiang Zemin is the current President of the People's Republic of China. He is the successor to Deng Xiaoping. He is responsible for continuing to enact economic reforms within China. China stands against nuclear weapons and is working with the US on disarmament.

Francois Mitterand

Francois Mitterand is the current President of France. He has led France since 1981, and has ample experience shaping the post-Cold War European order. France has currently suspended its testing of nuclear weapons.

Hassan Gouled Aptidon

Hassan Gouled Aptidon is the current President of Djibouti. He is leading his country during the Djiboutian Civil War, which is beginning to wind down. The Djiboutian economy is currently deteriorating rapidly.

Farooq Leghari

Farooq Leghari is the current President of Pakistan. After being elected in 1993, he's faced criticism following corruption scandals. Pakistan is one country that has not signed the NPT, and Pakistan is currently working to develop its own nuclear program.

Itamar Franco

Itamar Franco is the current President of Brazil. During the 1980s, U.S.-Brazil tensions ran high, with the U.S. placing economic sanctions on Brazil. Under Franco, Brazil has sought to develop a more independent economy and to distance itself from the U.S., which had historically had close ties and heavy involvement to Brazil. He has worked with Argentinian President Carlos Menem to work towards joint nuclear disarmament.

Jim Bolger

Jim Bolger is the current Prime Minister of New Zealand. Bolger has continued to pursue a policy of nuclear disarmament. New Zealand has had tensions with the US in the past over banning nuclear-powered ships or ships carrying nuclear weapons from entering its ports.

Felipe Gonzalez

Felipe Gonzalez is the current Prime Minister of Spain. Spain voted in a 1986 referendum to remain in NATO (which Gonzalez supports) while banning nuclear weapons on Spanish soil.

Pasteur Bizimungu

Pasteur Bizimungu is the current President of Rwanda. He helped to negotiate the 1993 Arusha Accords to end the Rwandan Civil War, and leads a country that is reeling from the Rwanda genocide that took place just months prior to this committee.

Sani Abacha

Sani Abacha is the current Head of State of Nigeria. He is a general who took power through a military coup. He has

seized absolute power and does not have any stances about nuclear weapons.

Qaboos bin Said

Qaboos bin Said is the current Sultan of Oman. Oman has historically been an ally of the U.S., and sided with the west during the Cold War.

Carlos Menem

Carlos Menem is the current President of Argentina. He was elected in 1989 and has led his country through an economic recovery. He presided over the end of Argentina's nuclear program and favors good relations with the United States and United Kingdom.

Vaclav Havel

Vaclav Havel is the first President of the Czech Republic. He was also the last President of Czechoslovakia, the recent dissolution of which has been part of the political realignment of the region. The Czech republic, formerly a satellite state of the USSR, is now increasingly aligning itself with the U.S. & other western powers.