Indore World Summit

Study Guide (DISEC)

DISEC

AGENDA

Deliberation on nuclear weapons and global arms regulation; their impact on international peace and security

Letter from the executive board

Dear delegates,

Team MUNIVERSITI welcomes each one of you to IWS 2022. Several of you may be attending your very first ever MUN conference, and we strongly urge you to review the study guide that has been compiled for you as a part of the conference to get a better understanding of the issue. We encourage all participants to be pragmatic in their outlook towards this conference. In order to reform policy and understand the mechanisms of global politics, it is imperative to comprehend the values and principles behind each agenda.

However, there is a lot of content available beyond this study guide too. In order to get the most out of your intellectual energy, you will need to research, collate, write down possible points of discussion, questions, and possible responses. At the same time, it is not just about speaking and presenting, but also about the ability to listen, understand viewpoints and learn new perspectives from one another. Winning should not be your motive, but instead you should be motivated by learning, since learning something means that you are the real winner, directly and/or indirectly.

Wishing all of you a great learning experience. Looking forward to having you all with us.

Best wishes.
The Muniversiti Executive Board

Committee Overview

The United Nations (UN) Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the first of the Main Committees in the General Assembly when the charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945. Thus, DISEC is often referred to as the First Committee. DISEC was formed to respond to the need for an international forum to discuss peace and security issues among members of the international community. According to the UN Charter, the purpose of DISEC in the General Assembly is to establish 'general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and also to give "recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council." Although DISEC cannot directly advise the Security Council's decision-making process, the UN Charter explains that DISEC can suggest specific topics for Security Council consideration. Aside from its role in the General Assembly, DISEC is also an institution of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), formally named in January 1998 after the Secretary-General's second special session on disarmament in 1982. The UNODA is concerned with disarmament at all levels—nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and conventional weapons—and assists DISEC through its work conducted in the General Assembly for substantive norm-setting support to further its disarmament initiatives.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

Nuclear Weapons

Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth. One can destroy a whole city, potentially killing millions, and jeopardizing the natural environment and lives of future generations through its long-term catastrophic effects. The dangers from such weapons arise from their very existence.

Although nuclear weapons have only been used twice in warfare, about 13,080 reportedly remain in our world today and there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests conducted to date. Disarmament is the best protection against such dangers but achieving this goal has been a tremendously difficult challenge.

The UN has sought to eliminate such weapons ever since its establishment. The first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1946 established a Commission to deal with problems related to the discovery of atomic energy among others. The Commission was to make proposals for, inter alia, the control of

atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

Several multilateral treaties have since been established with the aim of preventing nuclear proliferation and testing, while promoting progress in nuclear disarmament.

Missiles

Missiles continue to be a focus of increased international attention, discussion, and activity. Their potential to carry and deliver weapons of mass destruction (WMD) payload quickly and accurately makes missiles a qualitatively significant political and military issue. In addition, the diversity of international views on matters related to missiles poses a particular challenge for efforts to address the issue in multilateral fora. Currently, there is no legally binding multilateral instrument dealing with the issue of missiles.**Biological Weapons**

Biological weapons disseminate disease-causing organisms or toxins to harm or kill humans, animals, or plants. They can be deadly and highly contagious. Diseases caused by such weapons would not confine themselves to national borders and could spread rapidly around the world. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) effectively prohibits the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of biological and toxin weapons.

To date, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has taken more than 3.5 million lives. Many of these deaths have been attributed to misleading information that fragmented a coordinated effort to mitigate loss of life. Future pandemics will continue to be a threat, so it is important to lay bare the true cause of this devastation. From the beginning, the origins of the pandemic have been debated, even though a natural zoonotic transfer to humans has been determined as the likely cause; however, speculation around a viral bioweapon and laboratory leaks remains. The evidence for the origins of this current pandemic can be found in the science and history behind biological outbreaks and the signs of bioweapon use. This knowledge will help minimize the harm of future pandemics.

From the early stages, wild speculation existed regarding the origins of the virus. In March 2020, the US Department of State summoned the Chinese ambassador to protest statements of a Chinese spokesperson, who suggested that the virus was brought to Wuhan by the US military, allegedly as a bioweapon.[2] Then, a

US senator suggested that the virus resulted from a botched Chinese bioweapons program.[3] Palestinian media argued that SARS-CoV-2 was a biological weapon being used by the US and Israel against China and Iran.

Whether covid was a bioweapon or not is unknown but since the world was one time and again biological weapons have proven to have a devastating impact.

- **Chemical Weapons**

The modern use of chemical weapons began with World War I, when both sides to the conflict used poisonous gas to inflict agonizing suffering and to cause significant battlefield casualties.Long-sought efforts to globally eliminate these weapons of mass destruction finally came to fruition with the conclusion in 1993 of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

- **Conventional Weapons**

Conventional arms are weapons other than weapons of mass destruction. They are the most commonly known and widely used weapons in conflict and crime settings and encompass a wide range of equipment, including battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large-caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft and uncrewed combat aerial vehicles (UCAV), attack helicopters, warships, missile and missile launchers, landmines, cluster munitions, small arms, and lights weapons and ammunition.

- **Landmines**

The Anti-personnel Landmine Convention, adopted in 1997, addresses this scourge. It bans the stockpiling, transfer and use of anti-personnel landmines, requires countries to clear them on their territory, while prescribing States in a position to do so to assist affected countries.

- **Ammunition**

Stockpiled ammunition can become unsafe if not properly stored. Unintended explosions of ammunition depots have affected over 100 countries worldwide, leading to thousands of casualties over the past 15 years.

Through the UN Safeguard Programme, the UN works on improving whole-life

management of ammunition, thus providing people more safety and more security.

Arms trade

For several decades, the trade in weapons has been among the most lucrative businesses in the world with predictable increases year after year. The ready availability of weapons and ammunition leads to human suffering, political repression, crime and terror among civilian populations. Irresponsible arms transfers can destabilize an entire region, enable violations of arms embargoes and contribute to human rights abuses. Investment is discouraged, and development disrupted in countries experiencing conflict and high levels of violence. Countries affected by conflict or pervasive crime have the most difficulty attaining Sustainable Development Goals.

History

The Arms Trade Treaty is the first legally-binding instrument ever negotiated in the United Nations to establish common standards for the international transfer of conventional weapons. The development of common international standards for the trade of conventional arms has been a long time in the making, with origins in the League of Nations draft convention on the arms trade which was never adopted.[1] However, while international law during the Cold War developed prohibitions on the transfer of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, no such progress was to be found with respect to conventional arms.

the risk of human rights violations in a recipient country was one of the reasons for many supplier countries to follow a restrictive arms transfer policy.[3] Recognising that arms proliferation was a global problem, the United States called on the P5 countries to meet at senior levels to discuss the establishment of guidelines for transfers of conventional arms.

Meanwhile, in 1991, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms was established as the key international mechanism to promote predictability and transparency in the conventional arms trade.Illicit trafficking was particularly an issue in Africa, Latin America, the Pacific and South-East Asia.

The road from 2006 to the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) on 2 April 2013 was not straightforward. States approached the negotiations from a wide range of perspectives.

General Assembly resolution 67/234A, which had convened the Final Conference, had a built-in redundancy, an off-ramp. The President was required by the resolution to report to the General Assembly on the outcome as soon as possible after the Final Con-

ference concluded. This allowed delegations legitimately to take the text to the General Assembly for adoption. This proved to be the measure of last resort. On 2 April 2013, Ambassador Woolcott's final text of the ATT was adopted by General Assembly resolution 67/234B.

ARMS TRADE TREATY

The adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in April 2013 by the General Assembly of the United Nations marked a turning point in the international community's efforts to regulate the global trade in conventional arms and promote peace and security.
Before the adoption of the ATT, there was no global set of legal rules governing the trade in conventional weapons. The Treaty sets robust international standards to help guide governments in deciding whether or not to authorize arms transfers. It provides for cooperation and assistance to help countries develop adequate regulatory systems and safe weapons stock

pissential elements of the ATT

• Scope: All important weapons systems: battle tanks, armed personnel carriers, artillery, fighter jets, attack helicopters, warships, missiles, and small arms and light weapons.

• Ammunition as well as parts and components are covered.

• Prohibitions on transfers: Any transfer that could violate Security Council arms embargoes or be used to commit acts of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.

• Criteria for assessment of exports: States will deny an export if there is an "overriding risk" that weapons may be used to negatively impact peace and security, undermine international humanitarian/human rights law, facilitate terrorism, organized crime, and gender-based violence.

• Commitment to regulate: Countries commit to develop an export and import control system. Furthermore, they are also encouraged to regulate transit of weapons through their territories and arms brokers.

• Commitment to report: Transparency is paramount. States commit to report on their present regulatory system, and their actual imports and exports of weapons.

• International cooperation/assistance: The ATT includes provisions on institutional capacity-building and establishes a voluntary trust fund to help States implement the treaty.

Countries not a member

China and Russia, among the world's leaders in weapon exports, were among the 23 nations that abstained.Cuba, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan also abstained. Armenia, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Vietnam did not vote.

Influence

The Treaty's impact will be measured by how it is implemented on the ground. The political will of States to ensure the Treaty's robust implementation will need to be maintained. Many States will need to allocate resources to strengthen their own national systems for controlling imports and exports and to meet reporting requirements set out in the ATT. For many States, they will not be able to do this alone. For those States in a position to do so, their willingness to support and assist other States which may require legislative, technical or financial assistance or institutional capacity-building in order to implement the ATT will also be crucial. In the future, States' progress in meeting ATT obligations will need to be monitored.

The ATT is already prompting States to take stock of their existing transfer controls – be they exporting, importing, or transit States – and to identify weaknesses and gaps.[16] When the Treaty enters into force and as the regular Conference of States Parties take hold, it will underscore that the discussions and scrutiny of the arms trade have firmly found a place on the multilateral agenda.

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the United States remains the world's largest arms exporter responsible for 38.6 percent of international arms sales between 2017 and 2021, up from 32.2 percent between 2012 and 2016. During the most recent time span, the country supplied arms to more than 100 countries.

Russia remains in second position, but its share has been decreasing. Between 2017 and 2021, the country was responsible for 18.6 percent of global arms exports. Between 2012 and 2016, it had been 24.1 percent.

Russia's biggest customer is India, followed by China, but the latter country has been buying fewer Russian arms in the past. Sales to Algeria and Egypt also declined.

France continued to grow its arms exports, while Germany's relative importance in the global arms market shrunk. The country was overtaken as the fourth-biggest exporter by China, which revived international sales. Italy and South Korea also rose in the rank-

ing compared to last year. Italy's biggest export partner is Egypt, but sales in 2021 rose most to Qatar, Turkey and Kuwait. In the case of South Korea, a major sale to Indonesia upped the country's export figure.

lntroduction

Currently, more than six hundred million arms and weapons are in circulation globally, andare responsible for over five hundred thousand deaths each year. The United Nations is committed to combating the illegal use and trade of such weapons. The United Nations, through series of mandates, has outlined the types of weapons with which the Department of Disarmament Affairs is most concerned. A large majority of these weapons have been left over from the Cold War, yet continue to circulate the globe.1 The United Nations is primarily concerned with the growing trend of illegal trade because such illicit trade and use has been linked with increasing intensity in civil conflicts, prolonging the duration of conflict and encouraging violent responses. The United Nations Policy on Small Arms calls on member states to implement weapons programs to demobilize such forces in order to create a stable regional environment.

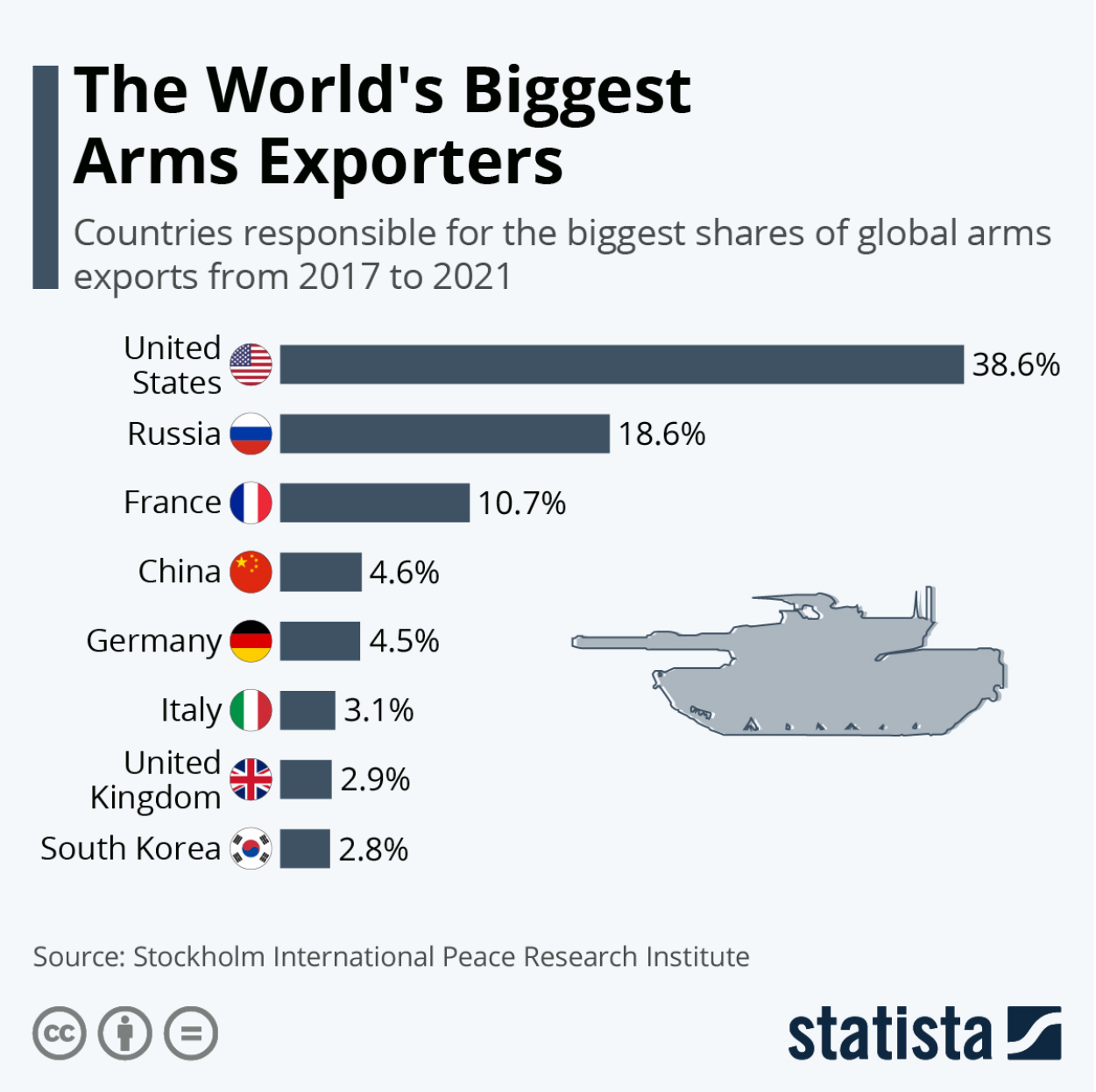
Background

In 1995, the United Nations General Assembly issued a resolution (50/70B) in order to recognize the disturbing trend of illicit light weapons trade. This resolution came in light of the genocidal acts of violence in Rwanda, in which small arms played a significant role. Truly the acts of the Rwandan genocide shed immense light on the destructive and disastrous effect that light weapons had on intra-state conflict. Stephen D. Goose, the Washington Director of the Human Rights Watch Arms Project, stated that, "Rwanda is only the latest example of what can happen when small arms an light weapons are sold to a country plagued by ethnic, religious, or nationalist. strife. In today's wars such weapons are responsible for most of the killings of civilians and combatants". The surge in the popularity of such weapons is closely linked with the strength of the national economy of its consumers. Small arms, because of low cost, easy availability and access, were a major element of the level of brutality in such a conflict.2 The United Nations Conference on the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in 2001, took a major step forward by agreeing upon the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, in All Its Aspects. The Program of Action established multinational efforts to identify and collect weapons obtained illegally and bolster states' ability to track illicit light armaments. The Program continues today receiving backing most recently from the General Assembly's 2005 World Summit

Current Situation

The United Nations currently deals with the illicit trade of small arms, light weapons, and nuclear stockpiles in numerous peacekeeping and enforcement operations. While the United Nations has made some progress, the elusive small arms trade is still strong. Programs like those in Liberia, in which peacekeepers offered a cash settlement of three hundred dollars for each weapon submitted, are not effective. Often in such programs, combatants will trade in dysfunctional weapons or use the entitlement to purchase more lethal weapons. Also such programs have little effect upon the trade itself. While the programs may limit the result of proliferation it does not address the availability of such weapons or the persons involved in peddling them. DISEC feels that until it can limit the availability of these weapons, ends based programs will fall short of the mark. While the United States is the leading supplier of legal arms in the world. Nearly all illegally trafficked arms come from ex-Soviet countries or their satellite States.3 Thus the United Nations still desperately needs more efficient and encompassing solutions to the problem of the small arms

trade particularly focusing on the origins of black market weapons.



History

Hiroshima stands on a flat river delta, with few hills or natural features to limit the blast. The bomb was dropped on the city centre, an area crowded with wooden residential structures and places of business. These factors meant that the death toll and destruction in Hiroshima was particularly high.

The firestorm in Hiroshima destroyed 13 square kilometres (five square miles) of the city. Almost 63% of the buildings in Hiroshima were completely destroyed and many more **were damaged. In total, 92% of the structures in the city were either destroyed or damaged by blast and fire.**
Estimates of total deaths in Hiroshima have generally ranged between 100,000 and 180,000, out of a population of 350,000. Tens of thousands died immediately and many more in the days and months that followed.

CONSEQUENCES

This suffering goes beyond the survivors. Future generations either born to survivors or born to those living in Hiroshima for years to come had increased chances of small brain sizes, delayed development, blindness and increased susceptibility to leukaemia and other cancers. The bombings of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki represent a human tragedy which should never be repeated.

The horrific devastation and suffering witnessed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 will help us to understand the implications of nuclear weapons and its impact on peace and life of people

- **A nuclear weapon detonation in or near a populated area would – as a result of the blast wave, intense heat, and radiation and radioactive fallout – cause massive death and destruction, trigger large-scale displacement[6] and cause long-term harm to human health and well-being, as well as long-term damage to the environment, infrastructure, socioeconomic development and social order.[7]**
- **Modern environmental modelling techniques demonstrates that even a "small-scale" use of some 100 nuclear weapons against urban targets would, in addition to spreading radiation around the world, lead to a cooling of the atmosphere, shorter growing seasons, food shortages and a global famine.[8]**
- **The effects of a nuclear weapon detonation, notably the radioactive fallout carried downwind, cannot be contained within national borders.[9]**
- **The scale of destruction and contamination after a nuclear detonation in or near a populated area could cause profound social and political disruption as it would take several decades to reconstruct infrastructure and regenerate economic activities, trade, communications, health-care facilities and schools.[10]**
- **No state or international body could address, in an appropriate manner, the im-**

mediate humanitarian emergency nor the long-term consequences of a nuclear weapon detonation in a populated area, nor provide appropriate assistance to those affected. Owing to the massive suffering and destruction caused by a nuclear detonation, it would probably not be possible to establish such capacities, even if attempted, although coordinated preparedness may, nevertheless, be useful in mitigating the effects of an event involving the explosion of an improvised nuclear device.[11]

- **Notably, owing to the long-lasting effects of exposure to ionizing radiation, the use or testing of nuclear weapons has, in several parts of the world, left a legacy of serious health and environmental consequences[12] that disproportionally affect women and children.**

These two events still resonate to this day and serve as the greatest warning of the devastating effects of nuclear weapons.

International momentum

In 2010 the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference's final document officially expressed 'deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons' for the first time. Following this, a group of countries began delivering joint statements on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons: . This movement was the precursor to demands at the United Nations for a global nuclear weapons ban.

The historical experience from the use and testing of nuclear weapons, including at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, has demonstrated their devastating immediate and long-term effects. No political circumstances can justify their use. And of course, today's nuclear bombs are many times more powerful than the ones used on Japan in 1945.

The International Red Cross has identified further humanitarian consequences of a nuclear explosion, including widespread famine and the destruction of medical facilities and personnel. The organisation has stated that the global humanitarian community would never be able to effectively respond to the aftermath of a nuclear conflict. An International Red Cross report recently stated, 'We are not talking about the possibility of another Hiroshima and Nagasaki, horrendous as they were. We are facing the prospect of something much, much worse.'

Since the development and first use of nuclear weapons, the international community has established many agreements and frameworks to restrict their development and use. The NPT

was adopted in 1968 to curb the spread and development of nuclear weapons and to promote nuclear disarmament. The NPT also includes provisions to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy to ensure nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measures do not infringe on states' ability to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. According to Article VI, all parties are required to enter into negotiations on a treaty for "general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

In 1996, the CD adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Treaty has two main commitments: States parties are prohibited from carrying out a "nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion," and are further prohibited from urging other states to cause such explosions. While the CTBT has wide support and has supported a norm against nuclear testing, it has not yet entered into force as eight key states have not ratified the Treaty. In 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution 72/70 to urge the necessary states parties to ratify the Treaty and enter it into force.

The most recent international instrument on nuclear weapons is the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), adopted by the General Assembly in 2017. The Treaty prohibits the testing, development, stockpiling, use, and threat of use of nuclear weapons. The treaty further requires NWS to immediately decommission and destroy all of their nuclear arsenals with the cooperation and oversight of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). While it is the first comprehensive nuclear disarmament treaty, it lacks the support of the NWS, none of which participated in the drafting or adoption of the Treaty.

The General Assembly has also adopted several key resolutions on nuclear disarmament. The first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1946 was resolution 1(I) on the "establishment of a committee to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy." The resolution establishes the commission to control atomic materials, to create effective safeguards for the control and use of atomic energy, and to eliminate all atomic weapons and related WMDs. In 1959, the General Assembly adopted resolution 14/1378 that calls on all states to establish measures to achieve general and complete disarmament. Recently, in 2015, the General Assembly adopted resolution 70/40 on the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The resolution reaffirms disarmament commitments in Article VI of the NPT, and specifically calls on nuclear-armed states to completely eliminate their nuclear arsenals. The resolution also calls on states to enter bilateral, regional, and multilateral agreements to reduce existing stockpiles, increase transparency and confidence-building, and establish further nuclear-weapon free zones to support total nuclear disarmament.

Increasing awareness of the impact of a nuclear bomb, building on what we know from the attacks in 1945, contribute to a growing sense of urgency in the international community about securing an end to nuclear weapons.

Food for thought

The risk of accidental or intentional use of nuclear weapons remains significant. No state or international organisation has the capacity to address or provide the short and long term humanitarian assistance and protection needed in case of a nuclear weapon explosion.

Today 15,000 nuclear weapons still threaten the survival of the world, even though the majority of people in the world and their governments want to negotiate an international ban on their development and use.

As hundreds of millions of people across the globe go hungry, the nuclear-armed nations spend close to US$300 million a day on their nuclear forces.

The production, maintenance and modernization of nuclear forces diverts vast public resources away from health care, education, climate change mitigation, disaster relief, development assistance and other vital services. Globally, annual expenditure on nuclear weapons is estimated at US$105 billion – or $12 million an hour. The World Bank forecast in 2002 that an annual investment of just US$40–60 billion, or roughly half the amount currently spent on nuclear weapons, would be enough to meet the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals on poverty alleviation by the target date of 2015.

Nuclear weapons spending in 2010 was more than twice the official development assistance provided to Africa and equal to the gross domestic product of Bangladesh, a nation of some 160 million people. The Office for Disarmament Affairs – the principal UN body responsible for advancing a nuclear-weapon-free world – has an annual budget of $10 million, which is less than the amount spent on nuclear weapons every hour.

NWFZ

The establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) is a regional approach to strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms and consolidate international efforts towards peace and security. Article VII of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) states: "Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories".

A nuclear-weapon-free zone should not prevent the use of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes and could also promote, if provided for in the treaties establishing such zones, bilateral, regional and international cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the zone, in support of socio-economic, scientific and technological development of the States parties.

Disarmament and Youth

Youth has the power to shape the new world. United Nations Secretary-General Guterres articulates in his Agenda for Disarmament, Securing Our Common Future, how young people have been a tremendous force for change in the world, noting how they have "proved their power time and again in support of the cause of disarmament. Young activists have worked at the forefront of successful international campaigns to ban landmines, cluster munitions and nuclear weapons." The important and positive contribution that young people can make in sustaining peace and security was reaffirmed by the UN General Assembly through its unanimous support for a new resolution entitled, Youth, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, adopted on 12 December 2019.

Recognizing the importance of young people to bring about change, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) launched its youth outreach initiative, "#Youth4Disarmament" in 2019 to engage, educate and empower young people with the aim of facilitating their meaningful and inclusive participation in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. Through the combination of educational, creative and innovative practices, the #Youth4Disarmament initiative invites youth of all backgrounds, interests and expertise to meaningfully participate in Securing our Common Future - one safer, more sustainable and peaceful for all and future generations.

TIMELINE:

- The science of atomic radiation, atomic change and nuclear fission was developed from 1895 to 1945, much of it in the last six of those years.
- Over 1939-45, most development was focused on the atomic bomb.
- From 1945 attention was given to harnessing this energy in a controlled fashion for naval propulsion and for making electricity.
- Since 1956 the prime focus has been on the technological evolution of reliable nuclear power plants.
- From the late 1970s to about 2002 the nuclear power industry suffered some decline and stagnation. The share of nuclear in world electricity from mid 1980s was fairly constant at 16-17%. However, by the late 1990s the first of the third-generation reactors was commissioned – Kashiwazaki-Kariwa 6 – a 1350 MWe Advanced BWR, in Japan. This was a sign of the recovery to come.
- 1998 January — President Bill Clinton announces that China has issued support of international nuclear proliferation efforts. The announcement paved the way for the sale of U.S. nuclear technology to China, a move protested by many members of Congress.
- May 11, 1998India detonates its first “weaponized” nuclear bombs. It is the first time India has carried out such tests since 1974. The experiments took place without any warning to the international community, and there was widespread outrage and concern over the tests.
- May 28, 1998Pakistan detonates its first nuclear weapons in response to India’s nuclear tests two weeks earlier. The move provoked worldwide condemnation and fears of a nuclear conflict in one of the world’s most volatile regions.
- March 11, 2011Fukushima Daiichi nuclear-power plant accident occurs after a severe earthquake off the coast of Japan.

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www.unicef.org.uk/unicefuk/policies/policy_detail.asp?policy=5 - UNICEF

www.hrw.org/about/projects/arms/un-0108-paper.htm – Small Arms

www.china-un.org/eng/zghlhg/cj/qxwq/t29281.htm – Chinese Official UN Statement

- **Rules of procedure**

Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither “yes” nor “no vote”,and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless

a delegate's presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion israised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

• Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utili#e it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits).The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.

• Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have

the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

• Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech
to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair(":hank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either "Yes" or "No". If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers' list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which the signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following **points** are in order:

- Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

- Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

- Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

- Point of information: After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder

of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

- Right to Reply: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

Draft Resolution

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a 9otion for amendment and approval of the chair=

Friendly Amendments: Amendment,which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

BODY of Draft Resolution

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee : UNDP
Country : Chad
Topic : Women in Development

Chad is concerned about gender equality concerns and is pleased that people are paying attention to this subject. We promote human rights and believe that all humans, including men and women, are created equal. We see that violence and gender discrimination would be a violation of human rights. We also think that women, like men, should be allowed a larger role in practically every facet of life.

This crisis has been resolved in practically every country, and we now need to create a safer and more secure environment. Improved environment for women and their activities As many as 70% to 80% of women are responsible for their home. However, they are in an unpleasant condition due to a lack of education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. Which led to bigger problems

such as unpaid overtime work, low education owing to forced young marriage, and other culturally based constraints that make people unhappy.

Our country may have joined and ratified human rights accords that acknowledged the Gender equality is a concept. And our government enthusiastically passed the domestic violence statute, which is yet another step toward recognising this issue. Nonetheless, we think that there is a problem in law enforcement, which is why Chad will participate in UNDP programmes regarding gender equality, women empowerment, and advocating our position to our own people.

The government of Chad presented various remedies to this problem.

1. Creating an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. in which case
As an example, UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community.” to different villages Education is one of the projects. The majority of the time, young girls are stolen.away from school and compelled to work or marry owing to financial difficulties Developing an option may be night school or another flexible-in-time and free school.

2. A basic financial education. Women should seek out services or products that are effective. capable of handling them We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. And they should be functioning as entrepreneurs in their town or group. Which in this case In this situation, they create a new, independent employment.