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Education

IASMUN
International Academic School
Model United Nations

COMMITTEE HANDBOOK

Disarmament and International Security Committee

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Table of Contents

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

History of the DISEC:

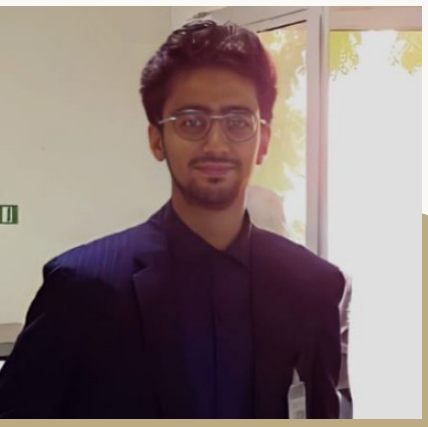
The United Nations (UN) Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the first of the Main Committees in the General Assembly when the charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945. Thus, DISEC is often referred to as the First Committee. DISEC was formed to respond to the need for an international forum to discuss peace and security issues among members of the international community.

Purpose of DISEC:

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.

DISEC

DISEC Chair : Shayan Abbas



My name is Shayan Abbas and I am a Senior at IAS. I have been selected as a Chair at the IASMUN. I hope that I will be able to help you navigate the complex rules and regulations in the MUN while keeping it fun for all of you, delegates. My strongest desire is that this MUN will help you showcase your research, teamwork, debate skills, critical thinking, and public speaking abilities. As the chair, it is my responsibility that you will be able to make the most of your experience at the MUN. Moreover, I understand how privileged I am and I will do my best to serve as the chair of my committee I wish you all the best of luck!

DISEC Co-chair : Rahaf Ahmed

My name is Rahaf Ahmed, and I am a junior at IAS. I am thrilled to have been appointed co-chair of my school's model United Nations. I hope that by participating in this event, you will be able to showcase your strongest research, teamwork, debate, critical thinking, and public speaking abilities. As co-chair, it is my responsibility to encourage all delegates to do their best and make the most of this experience, as it has the potential to enhance their self-confidence and public speaking skills. Taking part in model UN not only brings me great joy and excitement but also provides me with valuable experience and skills for my desired career path. I want to be a lawyer, and as important as preparation is, the ability to think on your feet is equally important when defending your client. Model UN can teach you both these skills. Although Model United Nations is a great learning experience and I encourage all of you to take it very seriously, I know that some of you may feel nervous or uneasy at first, but I assure you that it is a lot of fun and that you will want to participate again after your first time. Moreover, I understand how privileged and lucky I am and I will do my best to serve as a co chair in my committee and I wish you all the best of luck!

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

TOPIC 1: THE PEACEFUL APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY:

- Nuclear Technology has many uses in many industries and has the potential of aiding humanity in numerous ways.
- Additionally to producing electricity, modern usages of nuclear technology range from agriculture to medicine to space exploration to water desalination.
- However, the use of nuclear power has many adverse effects on the environment which is a rapidly growing issue today, and despite the fact that it has greatly benefited the healthcare industry, it has many adverse effects that present themselves in later stages of treatment.
- Furthermore, there are nuclear power plants operating in 32 countries around the world. In fact, through regional transmission grids, many more nations rely in part on nuclear-generated electricity.
- Approximately 440 nuclear power reactors produce 10 percent of the world's electricity. Approximately 55 additional reactors are currently under construction in 15 countries, representing about 15% of the existing capacity. In 2020, thirteen nations generated at least a quarter of their electricity from nuclear power.

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

Environmental issues

● Numerous significant environmental issues are attributable to the use of nuclear energy. The production of radioactive wastes, including spent reactor fuel, uranium mill tailings, and other radioactive wastes, contributes to environmental issues.
● Moreover, these materials will remain radioactive and hazardous. And considering that Radioactive waste is hazardous because it emits radioactive particles, which pose a threat to human health and the environment, this issue is of paramount importance.
● Countries that excessively depend and use nuclear power suffer major environmental issues and this is a international growing issue however, countries that depend less on nuclear power do not face these consequences as severely. For instance, the United Arab Emirates.
● As such, solving this problem could allow nations to easily shift to nuclear power and usage of nuclear power in many industries without the consequences of this.

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

Climate change and nuclear power

- Climate change affects clean air, safe water, sufficient food, and secure shelter.
- Malnutrition, malaria, and heat stress are expected to cause 250, 000 additional deaths per year by 2050.
- As such, climate change is one of our generation's greatest challenges. To be successful in this endeavor will require creativity and flexibility and this includes considering all technologies at our disposable, this includes nuclear energy.
- It has the potential to ease the world into achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 (one of the United Nations' goals).
- As of now, nuclear power provides 10% of global electricity without producing CO2. Moreover, Nuclear energy is the largest source of low-carbon electricity in OECD (nations part of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) economies, and the second largest after hydropower.
- To limit global warming to 1.5°C, the NEA found that nuclear energy capacity must triple to 1,160 gigawatts by 2050. However, these goals won't be met with current regulations and lack of commitment.
- Even with 50 nuclear reactors under construction and 100 planned, global nuclear energy capacity will remain steady as older reactors are retired. The nuclear industry has proven technologies and supply chains, which is a major advantage.
- Nuclear power displaces 1.6 gigatonnes of CO2 annually. By refurbishing and operating existing reactors for decades, the nuclear sector can offset 50 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide between 2020 and 2050.
- As such, nations must find a way to implement nuclear power and how they can do this.

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

The usage of nuclear technology in the healthcare industry

- In nuclear medicine, radioactive material is administered into the body and then used either to observe how organs or tissue are functioning (for the purpose of diagnosis) or to target and destroy organs or tissue that are damaged or diseased (for treatment). Even though we are all exposed to ionizing radiation on a daily basis as a result of the natural environment, additional exposures, such as those that occur during nuclear medicine procedures, may increase the risk of developing cancer at a later point in one's life

TOPIC 2: GLOBAL WEAPON DISARMAMENT

- Disarmament is the act of reducing or eliminating weapons whether it be conventional weapons or weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Its end state will be a weapons-free world, in which all weapons are completely eliminated. This would allow for an enormous reduction in crime in the world.
- However, this issue is a global issue due to the fact that it requires the active participation of all nations, especially the nuclear states.

Many WMDs have the power to destroy whole cities, killing millions, and jeopardizing the natural environment and lives of future generations through its long-term catastrophic effects. All of this is possible within mere hours.

- Solving this issue would remove the fear from billions of people's hearts andwould bring the world much closer to World Peace.

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

The necessity of weapons to Global Security

● Many nations believe that (WMDs) and other military weapons are crucial for their own security against other nations and that disarmament would allow them to be open to threats.

● This belief is the most cited excuse for the proliferation of weapons (especially WMDs) and this leads other countries to develop WMDs and spend billions on their own security which could be better spent in other sectors.

● Solving this issue of how nations can approach disarmament at all levels - nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and conventional weapons - and furthermore, still, letting these nations have the strong sense of security that they have now would help lead the world much closer to lasting peace. Moreover, no nation would have the hovering threat of complete mass destruction.

United States, Russia, and China disarmament program

● As these countries are World superpowers and ninety percent of all nuclear warheads belong to these two countries, the denuclearization of these two nations is crucial for denuclearization globally. Furthermore, these three superpowers have the most deadly weapons compared to all others.

● The threat these three nations pose to the international order is enormous. As such the disarmament of these nations is paramount to the mission of DISEC.

● Furthermore, when these nations get rid of their nuclear stockpiles then other nations would follow suit as these countries have no more threat to their security in terms of nuclear weapons.

An International System for regulation of weapons of mass destruction for the purpose of disarmament

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

An International System for regulation of weapons of mass destruction for the purpose of disarmament

● An international system is a prerequisite if the global community wants to proceed with global disarmament at all levels.
● This would solve questions like what to do with the weapons? How to dispose of them? And many others.
- This system will be very useful so that the nations can be investigated to see if they are holding up their deal. Which will allow for no weapon to go unaccounted for and will allow nations that do not trust each other to be sure that nations are holding up their end of the bargain.

Preventing Non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

● In the modern world, malicious non-state actors actively utilize weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and conventional without respect for life.
● While these weapons are already a threat to international security in the hands of states, their use by violent non-state actors has unpresented repercussions.
● Furthermore, scientific advances and emerging technologies have lowered barriers to producing chemical and biological weapons by terrorist organizations. As a result, nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons are more accessible than ever.
● Additionally, there is a growing link between WMDs, terrorism, and cybersecurity.
● As these weapons can aid in these crimes, the prevention of Non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is pertinent for the peace of the global community.

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Focus Questions for Global Weapon Disarmament:

- What steps is your nation taking to achieve weapon disarmament?
- What is your nation's belief on weapon disarmament?
- What issues has your nation faced with regard to weapon disarmament?
- How involved is your nation in the militarization of the United States, Russia, and/or China?
- Does your nation have a body or policy for weapon disarmament?
- How does your nation dispose of weapons after disarming them?
- What laws are in place to barricade the use of WMDs?
- Does your nation have a body/policy system in place for ensuring no accusation of WMDs takes place?

Focus Questions for peaceful applications of nuclear technology:

- Does your nation support the peaceful use of nuclear technology? State your reasoning.
- How does your nation make peaceful use of nuclear technology?
- Does your nation rely heavily on nuclear technology?
- Does your country believe that nuclear power is the answer to producing clean, environmentally friendly energy and why?
- How would your country be affected if your nuclear technology was only used for peaceful purposes?
- Does your nation have a policy regarding the use of nuclear technology?
- Does your nation's healthcare industry utilize nuclear technology?
- Does your nation contribute to programs for the peaceful use of nuclear technology?

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

NOTE:

The aforementioned subtopics are suggested, however, delegates may pick and choose which subtopics to research or even introduce subtopics that have not been mentioned in this document, as long as they are relevant to the topics and appropriate.

Moreover, the more focus questions delegates cover in their research, the better prepared they will be for their session.

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