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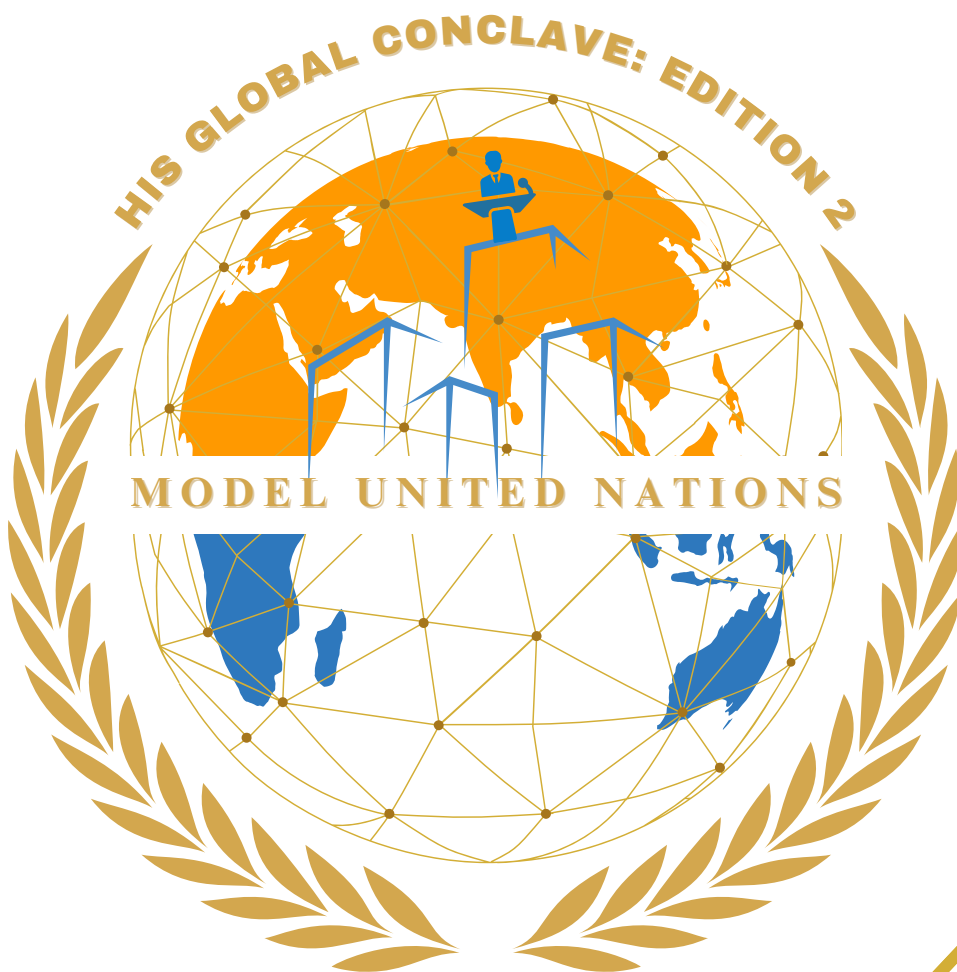
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**Karapakkam**



# BACKGROUND GUIDE

**NOVEMBER 05, 2025**



**DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY**

*"Fostering Global Dialogue for a Better Future"*

Dear Delegates,

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you all to UNGA DISEC(United Nations General Assembly - Disarmament and International Security Committee) at HIS Global Conclave. As members of the Executive Board, we are truly excited to witness the exchange of ideas, diplomacy, and debate that you will bring to the committee.

The agendas, The Regulation of Autonomous Weapons Systems and The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Military Decision-Making holds significant relevance in today's global scenario. We encourage you to approach it with both depth and creativity—balancing the principles of your country's foreign policy with innovative solutions for global cooperation. Throughout the sessions, our primary goal will be to ensure that every delegate has an equal opportunity to express themselves, learn, and engage constructively. Remember, MUNs are not merely about competition, but about understanding international perspectives and the art of negotiation.

We strongly advise delegates to come well-researched, with a comprehensive understanding of their assigned nation's stance, relevant UN resolutions, and possible policy frameworks.

We look forward to three days of productive debate, diplomacy, and learning. May this conference be a memorable and enriching experience for all of you.

Best regards,

Abel Mathew Nibin

Chairperson, United Nations General Assembly - DISEC

HIS Global Conclave

Akhil Gokul

Vaibhav.S

Vice Chairperson, United Nations General Assembly - DISEC

## History of the committee:

### DISEC - Disarmament and International Security Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), a primary body within the United Nations General Assembly, was created to address pressing issues in global disarmament and security. Established in 1945, DISEC's foundation was rooted in the world's collective commitment to avoid future large-scale conflicts following the widespread devastation of World War II. This committee was developed to prioritize arms control and support lasting peace efforts.

DISEC's core mandate encompasses three primary areas: disarmament, arms control, and the promotion of international security. The committee's objective is to develop and promote comprehensive strategies to address the spread of weaponry, regulate arms trade, and mitigate conflicts that pose a threat to global stability. DISEC has significantly shaped international standards by contributing to treaties aimed at reducing arms, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and fostering peace initiatives worldwide.

As of 2023, DISEC is addressing evolving security challenges, including cyber warfare, autonomous weaponry, and the influence of non-state actors in armed conflicts. The committee remains dedicated to adapting its policies and frameworks to respond effectively to these new threats, thereby strengthening global peace and security in an increasingly complex world.

# Introduction to the Agenda

## Agenda 1: Regulation of Autonomous Weapons Systems (AWS)

Autonomous Weapons Systems (AWS) represent one of the most profound challenges to international security and humanitarian law in the 21st century. These systems are capable of identifying, selecting, and engaging targets without direct human control, raising serious concerns about accountability, proportionality, and moral responsibility in warfare. As technological innovation accelerates, several nations have begun investing heavily in developing semi- and fully-autonomous combat systems for defense and offensive operations. However, the absence of a universally accepted legal framework governing their development and deployment has intensified global debate. Some may argue that AWS can enhance precision and reduce human casualties, while others fear a dangerous erosion of human judgment in life-and-death decisions, potential violations of the laws of armed conflict, and the risk of unintended escalation. The United Nations has initiated discussions on regulating AWS. Yet, consensus remains elusive. The UNGA wants to address the ethical, legal, and security implications of AWS and determine whether humanity should delegate the power to kill to machines.

## Agenda 2: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Military Decision-Making

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming modern defense systems, reshaping how states gather intelligence, assess threats, and conduct military operations. From predictive analytics in cybersecurity to autonomous drones and battlefield simulations, AI enhances the speed and precision of decision-making. However, this growing reliance on AI introduces grave concerns about algorithmic bias, data manipulation, and the loss of meaningful human oversight in critical military judgments. AI systems lack moral reasoning and the contextual understanding necessary for ethical choices in warfare.

The integration of AI into command structures risks accelerating conflict escalation, especially if automated responses misinterpret data or enemy intent. Global powers such as the United States, China, and Russia are investing heavily in AI-driven defense technologies, triggering a new form of arms race in digital warfare. Meanwhile, developing nations face the challenge of balancing technological advancement with international peace and security norms. The agenda urges member states to evaluate how AI can be governed within military contexts to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law and prevent the emergence of "black

# Key Treaties And Achievements

## 1. Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW, 1980)

- The principal UN treaty discussing Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS).
- Its Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) has been the core platform since 2016 for global dialogue on regulating AWS and ensuring "meaningful human control."

## 2. Geneva Conventions (1949) & Additional Protocol I (1977)

- Establish core humanitarian principles of distinction, proportionality, and accountability, which form the legal basis for debating AWS and AI use in warfare.

## 3. UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021)

- The first global standard-setting document on AI ethics, emphasizing human oversight, accountability, and non-weaponization.

## 4. Tallinn Manual (2013 & 2017)

- A non-binding but authoritative guide interpreting how existing international law applies to cyber operations and AI in military contexts.

## Major Achievements and Global Initiatives:

### 1. UN GGE on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (2016–present)

- The official UN expert forum under the CCW, working to define AWS, assess accountability gaps, and propose governance models.

### 2. Stop Killer Robots Campaign (2013–present)

- A global coalition of NGOs that has influenced public and diplomatic opinion, pushing for a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons.

### 3. ICRC Recommendations (2019 & 2021)

- Called for legally binding international rules ensuring human control over weapons that can select and attack targets.

### 4. US Department of Defense – Ethical AI Principles (2020)

- A landmark national framework defining responsible military AI use, emphasizing reliability, governability, and accountability.

### 5. G7 Hiroshima AI Process (2023)

- A recent multilateral initiative focusing on AI safety, transparency, and governance, relevant to preventing its weaponization



As we conclude this Background Guide, we encourage all delegates to approach the upcoming conference with enthusiasm, diplomacy, and respect for differing perspectives. The discussions in the United Nations General Assembly – Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) demand not only critical thinking but also empathy and collaboration.

Remember, the purpose of MUN is not just to debate, but to understand, negotiate, and find common ground. We look forward to seeing innovative ideas, well-researched arguments, and constructive resolutions that reflect the spirit of the United Nations.

We wish all delegates the very best for the conference — may your deliberations be insightful, your diplomacy inspiring, and your experience unforgettable.

Regards,  
The DISEC Executive Board