

DISARMAMENT & INTERNATIONAL SECURITY



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Dear delegates,

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome each and every one of you to the very first inter school Model United nations conference held by the Cambridge high school Abu Dhabi (CAMUN) 2012.

The General Assembly has occupied a unique place in history since its founding, as the only forum in which all nations in the world can come together and receive equal representation. In recent years, many have questioned its efficiency; despite such doubts, it remains one of a kind as an opportunity for nations to discuss questions and crises of the utmost international importance on equal footing. Our simulation of the General Assembly will be an experience of a lifetime for you in many ways. As delegates, you will practice firsthand the foundation of international diplomacy and debate, and hone skills – ability to compromise, effective presentation and negotiation tactics, among others that will be vital for years to come. Hope the study guide that has been prepared for all the delegates comes into great use for and before the conference in order to guide you through all the preparations necessary to attend this prestigious event. Moshe Sharett once said “I am against preventive war because it means measures by the UN are against us.”

I hope you all have a memorable time during the conference, looking forward to seeing you all! Please do not hesitate to contact me via email with any questions or concerns you may have before then.

Sincerely,

Barra Kamal

Barra Kamal

Director

CAMUN'12

disec.camun@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The First Committee in the General Assembly (GA), or the Disarmament and International Security Committee, is one of six major committees in the GA. It meets each year for UN sessions, and its last meeting was at the 65th Session in early 2011. The committee addresses a wide array of subjects including but not limited to, disarmament and related international security questions, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, and chemical and biological weapons. Recently, DISEC has been heavily involved in issues concerning de-weaponization, as well as the structure and approach of UN Peacekeeping operations, among other things. Attended by representatives from all 192 member states as well as from observer delegations, such as the Palestinian Authority, DISEC is a particularly important discussion forum, though notably observer states cannot vote on substantive matters.

Additionally, DISEC is remarkable in its wide breadth and scope of purview. While resolutions are not legally compulsory or enforceable, the resolutions passed by DISEC form the body of a rich legislative and legal framework that forms the spinal core of international relations. Courage and audacity is a required trait in DISEC delegates to be able to effectively question and refine all the aspects of the complex mechanisms of international security and peacemaking processes.

Thus, DISEC resolutions constitute the UN's recommendations for member states, be they in regards to international conflicts or disarmament.

Furthermore, DISEC, in issues of urgent security emergencies, also has the power to refer issues directly to the Security Council.

TOPIC A: ROLE OF PEACEKEEPERS IN CONFLICT ZONES

Brief Summary:

DEFINITIONS:

- *Peacekeeping Operation:*

A peacekeeping operation is led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and works to create the conditions for lasting peace in a country torn by conflict. A peacekeeping operation consists of military, police and civilian personnel, who work to deliver security, political and early peace building support.

- *UN Special account:*

The UN Special Account is an account set up for peacekeeping operations. Payments to these accounts are mandatory, like assessed contributions to the Regular Budget. Each member state has been set a percentage of the total funds of the Special Account that they must pay.

- *Peacekeeping Reserve Fund:*

The Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, set up in 1992, was established for the United Nations to be able to better respond to sudden needs in peacekeeping operations. Sudden needs may include quick depart for prevention of conflicts purposes, or an unexpected increase in the funds needed by a UN peacekeeping operation. At the moment, the fund consists of 150 million US Dollars.

Peacekeeping has provided the UN a unique opportunity to silence guns/firepower and implement truce. It has made possible for the UN to deal with regional conflicts at a time when hostility between the East and the West were at a peak and the P-5 members of the UNSC have rejected the proposal of "Collective Security."

Since its inception, many of the UN peacekeeping operations have been carried out primarily in the countries of the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Caribbean and

Eastern Europe. During the Cold War, nearly seven of the thirteen UN peacekeeping missions were deployed to the Middle East as this region is of immense geo-strategic importance for the P-5 members of the UNSC.

As a rule, peacekeeping operations are established by the Security Council, the organ designated by the Charter as primarily responsible for the maintenance of peace and security; the financial aspects of peacekeeping, on the other hand, are considered by the General Assembly.

Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate the political process, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law.

Here lies one of the main problems of the peacekeeping operations. Given that UN mandates have broadened so much, and that they have increasingly crossed the line between keeping the peace, erecting the pillars of peace building and state building, it's becoming more difficult to measure success and define a temporary end for the missions. Some analysts indicate that the stabilization and normalization of countries, and a full recuperation of their sovereignty, like Sierra Leone or Haiti could take more than two decades.

Thus, there is now an urgent need to “re-identify the fundamental purposes of peacekeeping, and address the associated question of when to deploy, who to send, and what to mandate them to do”.

History and further discussion:

The Development of Peacekeeping: 1956-1988

The first mission explicitly labeled as 'peacekeeping' was the UN Emergency Force (UNEF I). It was dispatched to the Sinai Peninsula in response to the 1956 Suez Crisis to observe the cease-fire and withdrawal of the British, French and Israeli forces from Egyptian territory. As the first armed UN peacekeeping operation, UNEF I was an important precedent for other UN missions. It further served as a test case for the value that armed and neutral forces can play in restraining conflict. The mission was successful in the fulfillment of its mandate and thus established a set of principles that have since served as valuable guidelines for future missions. The principles were identified by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and General Assembly President Lester Pearson and are as follows:

- Consent by the parties to the dispute for the establishment of the mission;
- Non-use of force except in self defense;
- Voluntary contributions of contingents from small, neutral countries to participate in the force;
- Impartiality;
- Control of peacekeeping operations by the Secretary General.

Of these principles, consent, impartiality and the non-use of force are often referred to as the three main principles of peacekeeping. Although a number of these principles have been contested and challenged, particularly in the debate concerning the application of peacekeeping in post-Cold War conflict, they still define the essence of peacekeeping today.

During the Cold War, a total of 13 peacekeeping operations were established. Missions during this time were mostly – with a few exceptions – deployed in inter-

state conflicts. Their sole function was to monitor borders and establish buffer zones after the agreement of cease-fires. The missions were typically composed of lightly armed national troop contingents from small and neutral UN member states.

Post-Cold War Peacekeeping during the 1990s

From the late 1980s until 1994, the number of peacekeeping operations undertaken worldwide increased dramatically. At the beginning of 1988, as the Cold War was coming to an end, there were only five operations active in the field: three in the Middle East, a small observer mission in Kashmir, and UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Between 1988 and 1996, 29 operations were created, compared to the establishment of only 13 operations undertaken between 1948 and 1987 and none in the decade between 1979 and 1988.

UN peacekeeping missions have undergone a massive degree of growth since their inception in the 1940's, with the definition of a peacekeeping mission going through a great deal of change. As the number of peacekeeping operations increased, they have been accompanied by a fundamental change in their nature, or more specifically, in their *function* and *composition*. The single function associated with traditional operations has evolved into a multiplicity of tasks. At the same time, the composition of post-Cold War peacekeeping operations became more diverse and complex: peacekeepers were drawn from a wider variety of occupations, (military, civilian police and diplomatic), nations and cultures. Thus contemporary peacekeeping can now be appropriately characterized as multilateral, multidimensional, multinational and multicultural.

Current World Issues:

There are currently 16 UN peace operations deployed on four continents.

These include 15 peacekeeping operations, and one special political mission in Afghanistan. These are all led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

I: Functions of multidimensional peacekeeping operations

Component	Function
Military Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• monitoring and verification of cease-fires• disarmament and demobilization of combatants• overseeing the withdrawal of foreign forces• mine-awareness education and mine-clearance• provision of security for UN and other international activities in support of the peace process
Civilian Police Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• crowd control• establishment and maintenance of a judicial system• law enforcement• monitoring, training and advising local

	law enforcement authorities on organizational, administrative and human rights issues
Civilian Component	<p><u><i>Political Element:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• political guidance of the overall peace process• assistance in the rehabilitation of existing political institutions• promotion of national reconciliation <p><u><i>Electoral Element:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• monitoring and verification of all aspects and stages of the electoral process; co-ordination of technical assistance• education of the public about electoral processes and provision of help in the development of grass-roots democratic institutions <p><u><i>Human Rights Element:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• monitoring of human rights• investigation of specific cases of alleged human rights violations• promotion of human rights

Humanitarian Element:

- delivery of humanitarian aid (food and other emergency relief supplies)
- implementation of refugee repatriation programs
- resettlement of displaced persons
- reintegration of ex-combatants

2. Current Peacekeeping Operations worldwide

Region	Current Peacekeeping Operation:
Africa	<p>United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)</p> <p>United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)</p> <p>UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)</p> <p>African Union-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)</p> <p>UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)</p> <p>UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)</p> <p>UN Mission for the Referendum in Western</p>

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	Sahara (MINURSO)
Americas	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
Asia and the Pacific	<p>UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)</p> <p>UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)</p> <p>UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) *</p>
Europe	<p>UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)</p> <p>UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)</p>
Middle East	<p>UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)</p> <p>United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)</p> <p>UN Truce Supervision Organization</p>

Past UN actions:

The UN has managed, in recent years, to achieve success in its peacekeeping operations. For instance the global body has helped in the independence of the East Timor (1999-2002) after years of turmoil through the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET); the administration of Kosovo and preparation for self-governance, from 1999 till present through the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK); helped in the monitoring of a buffer zone to keep peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea as the border is demarcated from 2000 till present through the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEEI); and it also helped to end the civil war and rebuild the country in Sierra Leone from 1999-2005 through its Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Since 2002, Sierra Leone has enjoyed a much improved security environment and continues to work towards consolidating peace and national reconciliation.

The UN peacekeeping mission in the year 2006 has been able to achieve the successful holding of elections in Afghanistan, Burundi, Liberia, Iraq and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as well. In the same year, UN completed its peacekeeping mandate in Burundi on 31 December 2006 and left behind a democratic local and national structure. While the UN peacekeeping operation in Burundi was followed by a UN Integrated Office that would assist the country to move towards long-term stability. The peacekeeping operations in DRC have raised many eyebrows and have fuelled the demand to re-examine the role of peace keepers.

UNMISS- United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan

Sudan has been plagued with years of civil war, which has resulted in some of the worst human rights atrocities of this decade, with several nations and many types of nongovernmental organizations having accused the Sudanese government and the Janjaweed militia of complicity in genocide.

Finally however, on 9 July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan was established. The birth of the Republic of South Sudan is the culmination of a six-year peace

process which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005.

As a result, many of the over 4 million people from south Sudan who were displaced during the war are beginning to return home. So far, over 2 million have already returned to the southern areas. They are faced, however, with poor infrastructure and have little water, food, or medical supplies. These dire conditions threaten to drastically increase the number of casualties. Meanwhile, the situation in Darfur is even more catastrophic. Hundreds of thousands of its residents have fled to refugee camps in neighboring Chad because of the continuing security threat in the city. Over 2.2 million internally displaced people in the city live in camps, which are routinely attacked by government forces and rebel groups. Thus The United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) was established. UNMISS was put into effect shortly before the independence of South Sudan and is in effect for a temporary period of one year. It works to establish connections between the government of South Sudan and its neighboring states and is funded by the assessed contributions of each country to the United Nations' (UN) regular budget.

Working to set up the most important government functions; providing basic services; giving a basis for the laws to be upheld in the country; encouraging respect for human rights; coordinating the management of natural resources, such as oil; ensuring the country has a capable security sector and helping to reduce unemployment and revitalizing the economy are but a few of what UNMISS is hoping to accomplish. A close cooperation exists between UNMISS and the South Sudanese government and thus UNMISS is authorized to use all necessary measures within its ability to achieve its goals.

MONUSCO- United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

On 1 July 2010, formerly the United Nations Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), MONUSCO took over from an earlier UN peacekeeping operation. In agreement with Security Council resolution 1925 of 28 May MONUSCO was intended to reflect the new phase reached in the country, and the numerous developments that have occurred in the DR of Congo after MONUC was established including, for example, a presidential election that was held, and deemed democratic by foreign observers.

The new mission has been authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate relating, among other things, to the protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence and to support the Government of the DRC in its stabilization and peace consolidation efforts.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has for decades suffered from strife and conflict. At many points in its history, it has suffered from brutal leadership, which has gained the attention of the international community. Several powers have for decades debated the possibility of open intervention in Congo, but each time; have refrained, out of a consideration of various costs and factors.

Despite the establishment of the Goma agreement in the beginning of 2008, the violence has only increased as various factions and rebel groups vie for greater control. Joint operations by the national armies of Congo and Rwanda and solitary missions by the Congolese have expanded the war zone to new regions, resulting in an even greater humanitarian crisis and displacement of civilians. It is estimated that over 300,000 refugees have fled the country, while over 1.4 million people have been forced to relocate within the country in the pursuit of greater safety.

Meanwhile, the areas in which conflict has decreased recently remain inhabitable because of poor infrastructure for returning civilians. It has been said that the United Nations must expand its mission in the country if it is to protect the population and provide needed services with any effectiveness. Meanwhile, political progress must be made if the situation is to consistently improve in the long-term.

Established as a peacekeeping operation, MONUSCO is funded from a United Nations Special Account. The UN Special Accounts for peacekeeping operations receive their funds from member nations as assessed contributions. Thus, contributions to peacekeeping missions are mandatory.

Currently, MONUSCO's funding has been secured until 30 June 2012. The budget set for the period of 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 is at approximately 1.4 billion US Dollars.

The situation in the DR Congo is critical, with clashes between rebels and police forces occurring often, and hence a hefty share of MONUSCO's funds are allocated to military and police personnel costs, and moreover, MONUSCO is currently host to nearly 19 000 military and police personnel. In addition to military and personnel costs, other costly items include civilian personnel costs and air trafficking. All personnel and items listed above are highly important to the success of the operation.

However, MONUSCO's work in the DR Congo is rather difficult, due to the country's vast size. It has been mentioned that in order to better gain control of the situation in the DR Congo, MONUSCO would need sufficient funds to purchase logistical items, such as military helicopters to distribute supplies and transport personnel.

UNMIK -United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Originally, the Security Council, by its resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999, authorized the Secretary-General to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo – the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) – in order to provide an interim administration for Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo could enjoy substantial autonomy. Its task was unprecedented in complexity and scope; the Council vested UNMIK with authority over the territory and people of Kosovo, including all legislative and executive powers and administration of the judiciary.

Subsequently, following the declaration of independence by the Kosovo authorities and the entry into force of a new constitution on 15 June 2008, the tasks of the Mission have significantly been modified to focus primarily on the promotion of security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo.

Questions A Resolution Must Answer

To achieve success, peace operations must be grounded on:

- Clear mandates.
- Political, material and financial support.
- Institutions that uphold the rule of law.
- An active civil society. A rejection of violence in favour of negotiation and compromise.
- Working effectively with regional organizations.

Peacekeeping operates within a changing physical, social, economic and political environment. In order to prevent situations like Rwanda, UN peacekeepers must have a solid directive on which to base their work on, yet also be flexible enough to address these changing issues.

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- ✓ *By what standard should the success of a peace operation be measured?*
- ✓ *How should UN peace operations strike a balance between international legitimacy as well as local consent?*
- ✓ *Should peace operations return to their limited missions of supervising ceasefire agreements and protecting civilians?*
- ✓ *What should be the line between peace-keeping and war-fighting?*
- ✓ *How should the UN work to ensure that response to conflicts that is as quick and efficient as possible?*
- ✓ *How can the victims of a conflict be protected, while taking into account, the need to guarantee the survival of a peace process?*

Useful Links:

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmik/>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/operationslist.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/news/>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmis/background.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/financing.shtml>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unmiss/facts.shtml>

http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions04.html

http://www.un.org/peace/reports/peace_operations/

<https://www.rienner.com/uploads/4991b21151eeb.pdf>

TOPIC B: TOWARDS A NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE WORLD: ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT COMMITMENTS

Brief Summary:

Without a doubt, the most dangerous weapons in the world are nuclear; and today, nuclear weapons remain a threat to all life on earth. Unique, unlike conventional weapons, nuclear weapons cause destruction through the splitting of the atom (nuclear fission) releasing tremendous power.

The primary effects of a nuclear explosion include blast, heat, fire and radiation, producing destruction on an unimaginable scale. Immense light and thermal heat (comparable to the interior of the sun) cause a phenomenon called a firestorm. Firestorms deplete oxygen from the environment and create hurricane-like winds, which attract debris and feed the storm itself, causing super-infernos. No living being can survive a firestorm. Another often overlooked effect of nuclear weaponry is radiation, which results from a nuclear explosion. Once released, radioactive elements can hang around for millennia upon millennia, putting future generations at risk of developing cancer and genetic mutations. Due to long-lived radioactive poisoning, nuclear weapons in effect have the ability to wage war on future generations by mutating the gene pool and threatening the continuation of life itself. For these and other reasons, the destructive power of nuclear weapons has been described as "unthinkable".

Following the end of the Cold War considerable efforts to implement nuclear disarmament were made, however more recently, progress has faltered.

On the disarmament side, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has not yet entered into force, while negotiations for a fissile material cut-off treaty have not yet begun. More generally, the '13 Steps' approach has been derailed in spite of the fact it remains at the core of many non-nuclear weapon states' agendas. There has even been criticism that some states are enhancing the role of nuclear weapons in their national security doctrines.

On the non-proliferation side, efforts to encourage all states to adopt an additional protocol have met with limited success. Moreover, even though a nuclear 'renaissance' is widely anticipated, there is no agreement on how or whether enrichment or reprocessing technologies should be more tightly controlled.

Thus To avoid a repetition of the failure of the NPT 2005 Review Conference in 2010, disarmament and non-proliferation efforts must both be re-invigorated. This will require a renewed consensus between nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states about the importance of all the undertakings in the NPT.

History and Further Discussion:

Birth of the Nuclear Bomb

On July 16, 1945, a successful atomic test in the New Mexico desert launched the nuclear age.

Under the 'Manhattan Project', a group of scientists including Robert Oppenheimer, Leo Szilard, Otto Frisch, James Franck, Enrico Fermi, and Albert Einstein, worked together and created the A- bomb thus pioneering the field of nuclear weaponry, and research,

Weeks later, on August 6th as a demonstration of their new-found power, U.S. B-29 bombers dropped A-bombs on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The explosion wiped out 90 percent of the city and immediately killed 70,000 people; tens of thousands more would later die of radiation exposure. Three days later, a second B-29 dropped another A-bomb on Nagasaki, killing an estimated 40,000 people, before finally Japan surrendered ending the war in the Pacific.

The region suffered extensive irreversible damage from nuclear radiation, whose symptoms include vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea with large amounts of blood, purple spots developing on the skin, bleeding from the mouth, and loss of hair, eventually causing death. By 1950, another 130,000 people had died due to

radiation sickness, causes cancer, liver failure, breathing problems, and fatal deformities in babies.

The A-bomb did not simply injure masses of people and destroy buildings. It destroyed all the living and the community of the living. The experience Hiroshima and Nagasaki underwent is not confined to damage by war. It represents genocide, the obliteration of the society, and devastation of the environment. In addition, it is the first experience in the history mankind which augurs the destruction of the earth.

The Cold War and Nuclear Arms Race

Nuclear Weapons history is deeply intertwined with that of the Cold War and the furious buildup of competition between the two “poles” of political, economic and social ideologies: the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Although they were allied against the Axis powers during the Second World War, the US and USSR were soon pitted against one another in a historically unprecedented arms race – without any formal or direct military engagement. On both sides of the geopolitical aisle, billions of dollars, representing significant percentages of national budgets and output, was devoted to nuclear attack and defense systems. In 1945, the United States built the first nuclear bomb, as a result of the covert Manhattan Project, which brought together leading atomic scientists. Four years afterward, the USSR detonated its own nuclear weapon with France, Great Britain, and China following close behind.

The basis for US strategy towards the Soviet bloc for the duration of the Cold War, posited fundamental principles including, for instance, the belief that socialism and social democracy are inherently incompatible, that the USSR perceived itself at perpetual war with capitalism and the West and finally that the Soviet government could not be considered rational actors. In turn, the USSR criticized the US as being in the “grips of monopoly capitalists” intent on only one objective: “winning world supremacy.” In the years to follow, the paranoia on both sides of the Atlantic would be manifested in proxy battles in Eastern Europe (which later became consolidated or annexed by the USSR into the Warsaw

Pact), in Far and South East Asia (notably in the Korean peninsula, Indochina, Cambodia and Laos), Africa (particularly after decolonization) and Latin America. Both “sides” lobbied newly formed and fledgling nations for solidarity.

The Cuban Missile Crisis:

The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest the world ever came to nuclear war. The United States armed forces were at their highest state of readiness ever and Soviet field commanders in Cuba were prepared to use battlefield nuclear weapons to defend the island if it was invaded.

In 1962, the Soviet Union was desperately behind the United States in the arms race. Soviet missiles were only powerful enough to be launched against Europe but U.S. missiles were capable of striking the entire Soviet Union. In late April 1962, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev conceived the idea of placing intermediate-range missiles in Cuba. A deployment in Cuba would double the Soviet strategic arsenal and provide a real deterrent to a potential U.S. attack against the Soviet Union.

On October 14, 1962 US reconnaissance photographs revealed Soviet missiles under construction in Cuba. Early the next day, President John Kennedy was informed of the missile installations. Kennedy immediately organized the EX-COMM, a group of his twelve most important advisors to handle the crisis. After seven days of guarded and intense debate within the upper echelons of government, Kennedy concluded to impose a naval quarantine around Cuba. He wished to prevent the arrival of more Soviet offensive weapons on the island. On October 22, Kennedy announced the discovery of the missile installations to the public and his decision to quarantine the island. He also proclaimed that any nuclear missile launched from Cuba would be regarded as an attack on the United States by the Soviet Union and demanded that the Soviets remove all of their offensive weapons from Cuba.

During the public phase of the Crisis, tensions began to build on both sides.

On October 27 tensions hit a peak. A U-2 was shot down over Cuba and EX-COMM received a second letter from Khrushchev demanding the removal of U.S. missiles in Turkey in exchange for Soviet missiles in Cuba. Nuclear War seemed on the brink, when suddenly on the 28th Khrushchev announced that he would dismantle the installations and return the missiles to the Soviet Union, expressing his trust that the United States would not invade Cuba.

In the aftermath, it became clear to both sides, and the world, the grave risk and danger that nuclear bombs posed to the World.

Key Nuclear Proliferation Treaties

A number of treaties developed between countries after the Cuban Missile Crisis, which constituted a major realization to the world of the threat of nuclear weaponry, and the need for nuclear non-proliferation. Thus in the 1970's the US and USSR began a slow-moving process of détente, ultimately concluding in the negotiations for the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 1) and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM). Recognizing the fruitlessness of nuclear war and endless buildup, the two nations agreed in principle to scaling-down arms stockpiles and defensive systems. In 1972, SALT 1 and ABM entered into force, effectively insuring “strategic stability by stopping large scale deployment of strategic defensive systems while attempting to limit offensive forces.” In 1982, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) was announced to reduce and limit the number of offensive nuclear weapons possessed by both the USSR and the US. In 1988, START was supplemented with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), eliminating nuclear and convention ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles in a certain range, and the Notifications of Launches of ICBMs and Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBM), requiring at least 24 hour notice before launch of a ICBM or a SLBM. [ICBM's (Inter- Continental Ballistic Missiles) are long-range submarines or land-based ballistic missiles most commonly used for nuclear weapons delivery, and are usually the primary agents in a nuclear war].

The START I treaty expired on 5 December 2009. On 8 April 2010, the replacement New START treaty was signed in Prague by U.S. President Obama and Russian President Medvedev. Following ratification by the U.S. Senate and the Federal Assembly of Russia, it went into force on 26 January 2011.

Other treaties include the 1963 Partial test Ban treaty (PTBT) also referred to as The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, between the US, USSR, and UK.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)—signed 1996, not yet in force: The CTBT is an international treaty (currently with 181 state signatures and 148 state ratifications) that bans all nuclear explosions in all environments. While the treaty is not in force, Russia has not tested a nuclear weapon since 1990 and the United States has not since 1992.

Current World Issues:

Currently, there are 8 Nuclear States that have functionally detonated nuclear weapons, five are considered to be "nuclear-weapon states" (NWS) under the terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT); the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China. The remaining three states, India, Pakistan and North Korea, are not party to the NPT, but have conducted nuclear tests.

North Korea

North Korea had previously been one of the signatories of the NPT, however it withdrew in 2003. In October 2002, North Korea had disclosed that it is operating a secret nuclear program based on uranium enrichment, claiming that it has nuclear weapons and that it has completed reprocessing of over 8,000 nuclear fuel rods. Experts state that North Korea probably had reprocessed most or all of the fuel rods and may have produced enough plutonium for 6-10 atomic bombs.

On October 9, 2006, the North Korean government issued an announcement that it had successfully conducted a nuclear test for the first time, with both the

American and Japanese seismological authorities detecting an earthquake with a preliminary estimated magnitude of 4.3 in North have been the cause of a magnitude 4.7 seismic event.

Israel

Widely believed to be one of four nuclear-armed countries not recognized as a 'Nuclear Weapons State' by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Israel has maintained a policy of deliberate ambiguity about its capabilities since the mid-1960s. Officially Israel neither confirms nor denies possessing nuclear weapons, though it is suspected to possessing up to 200 nuclear warheads, and has said it would not consider taking part in nuclear weapon-free zone discussions or joining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty until a lasting peace is achieved with neighboring nations.

Iran

Iran is currently not known, to possess weapons of mass destruction (WMD), however in 2003 an international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspection, revealed that Iran had undertaken covert nuclear activities to establish the capacity to indigenously produce fissile material. Iran has stated its uranium enrichment program is exclusively for peaceful purposes; however it has been pointed by the IAEA that Iran is not implementing the requirements of UN Security Council Resolutions and needs to cooperate to clarify outstanding issues and meet requirement to provide early design information on its nuclear facilities. In 2009, U.S. intelligence assessed that Iranian intentions were unknown but that if Iran pursued a nuclear weapon it would be "unlikely to achieve this capability before 2013" and acknowledged "the possibility that this capability may not be attained until after 2015.

After the IAEA voted in a rare non-consensus decision to find Iran in non-compliance with its NPT Safeguards Agreement and to report that non-

compliance to the UN Security Council, the Council demanded that Iran suspend its nuclear enrichment activities and sanctions against Iran were imposed when it refused. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has argued that the sanctions are illegal.

In November 2009, the IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution against Iran which urged Iran to apply the modified Code 3.1 to its Safeguard Agreement, and implement and ratify the Additional Protocol, expressing "serious concern" that Iran had not cooperated on issues that needed "to be clarified to exclude the possibility of military dimensions to Iran's nuclear program, however Iran's response indicated that the "hasty and undue" resolution would "jeopardize the conducive environment vitally needed" for successful negotiations and lead to cooperation not exceeding its "legal obligations to the body". Recently, Iran has showcased the use of enriched Uranium for peaceful purposes.

UN Past actions:

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

The NPT is a landmark international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The Treaty represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States. It was put into force by the UN in 1970, and has 3 aims – Non-proliferation, disarmament and the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. On 11 May 1995, the Treaty was extended indefinitely. A total of 189 member states have signed the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States, only 157 member states have ratified it. Some nuclear member states such as India and Pakistan have not agreed to this treaty in its current form.

- On 28 April 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1540 (2004) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, obliging States, inter alia, to refrain from supporting by any means non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems.
- Resolution 1540 (2004) imposes binding obligations on all States to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials. It also encourages enhanced international cooperation on such efforts, in accord with and promoting universal adherence to existing international non proliferation treaties. The 1540 Committee released its report to the United Nations Security Council on implementation of the Resolution in April 2006.

Questions a resolution must answer:

- *What must be done to convince nations to seek Nuclear disarmament?*
- *What line should be drawn between national sovereignty and the need for transparency, with respect to a country's nuclear assets?*
- *What measures should be introduced to regulate nuclear testing performed by nations in possession of nuclear facilities?*
- *What will be the universally accepted criteria to solve the issue?*

Useful Links

<http://www.history.com/topics/bombing-of-hiroshima-and-nagasaki>

<http://www.gensuikin.org/english/photo.html>http://www.atomicarchive.com/docs/med/med_chp22.shtml

<http://library.thinkquest.org/11046/days/index.html>

<http://www.jfklibrary.org/jfk/jfk-in-history/cuban-missile-crisis.aspx>

<http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2005/background.html>

<http://b-29s-over-korea.com/nuclearweaponstates/nuclearweaponsstates1.html>

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt.shtml>

http://www.atomicarchive.com/docs/med/med_chp22.shtml

<http://library.thinkquest.org/11046/days/index.html>

<http://www.jfklibrary.org/jfk/jfk-in-history/cuban-missile-crisis.aspx>

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