

The Doon School Model United  
Nations Conference 2018

# BACKGROUND GUIDE

## DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE



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# ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and well-reputed high school MUN conferences. Since its inauguration in 2007, The Doon School Model United Nations Society has hosted an engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conference annually, with each leaving behind a unique legacy. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every school's MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of both—the Indian and the international delegates—from the Pan-Asiatic Region. With each passing year, DSMUN has evolved and developed its programme, introducing new committees, creating singular crises situations and setting unorthodox agendas to challenge the delegates.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge Our Light", the School aims to mould its students into gentlemen of service and leaders for the future. Model United Nations is one of the largest and most popular activities in School, with over 200 students involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh Estate, in which the school campus is set, and its heritage buildings, provide a scenic venue for the conference, ensuring that it will be an experience unlike any other MUN.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 12th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 17th to the 19th of August, 2018. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '18, this year's conference intends to engage the delegates in 12 diverse committees, each of which will generate discussion on various contemporary and thought-provoking issues. There is also the promise of an opportunity to make new friends and create lifelong memories. We look forward to seeing you in Dehra Dun in August!

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime—DSMUN '18 will have it all!



**DSMUN'18**

**Ojas Kharabanda**

SECRETARY GENERAL

**Ritwik Saraf**

PRESIDENT

**Aayush Chowdhry**

CHAIRPERSON

**Janak Prajapati**

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# THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is an absolute privilege and honour for me to welcome you all to the 12th edition of The Doon School Model United Nations. What was once a small regional event has evolved and grown into an international conference with a repute and prestige that extends across borders. This year, we aim to raise the bar higher, with an invigorating mix of structured GA committees like the DISEC and Security Council to dynamic crisis committees like The Third Reich.

I am a veteran of the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme, and take a keen interest in geopolitical developments across the world. I am extremely passionate about photography, and am the Editor-in-Chief of The Yearbook, which is one of the premier publications of our school. I have been involved for a considerable time in the MUNning world, and apart from winning multiple accolades, was the Vice-President of last year's conference. In a world that is becoming increasingly divisive and polarized, it is vital that we realise the special importance diplomacy and the simple willingness to hear each other out holds. Each committee is uniquely placed at a time and place to make a difference, but only if we approach each negotiation with peace as the goal will our time here be fruitful. I eagerly await your presence at Chandbagh.

Warm Regards,

Ojas Kharabanda



**DSMUN'18**

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# THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Delegates,

I am extremely delighted to welcome you all to the 12th edition of the Doon School Model United Nations. Over the stretch of 12 years, DSMUN has earned itself a place among the most eagerly awaited MUNs in the whole of India; this year too, we have spared no effort in meeting these expectations.

With over 12 committees, including the GA committees of DISEC and SPECPOL as well as exciting crisis committees like Board of Control, East India Company, DSMUN promises to engage the delegates in a fierce tussle of rhetoric, negotiation and documentation- areas that have come to occupy an important place in an individual's holistic development. Further, DSMUN also provides an exciting opportunity for the delegates to meet and make unforgettable memories with people from all over the country!

I currently pursue the ISC curriculum., and after having served in the DSMUN secretariat for 3 years, I am privileged to be at its helm as the President in my last year in School. As the world continues to shrink to an even smaller place, the problems that torment humanity continue to expand. Time, therefore, warrants us to step up and collectively lead the human race to a better tomorrow. And to initiate this, we must begin from a young age itself.

Looking forward to meeting you in August,

Ritwik Saraf



**DSMUN'18**

**Ojas Kharabanda**

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# THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Hello Delegates!

As the chairperson of the Disarmament and International Security Committee, it gives me great pleasure in welcoming all of you to The Doon School Model United Nations Conference, 2018.

Disarmament and International Security, colloquially 'DISEC', is the first committee of the UN General Assembly. It forms the kernel of the security spectrum of the UN; more comprehensively, it urges member nations to collaborate and work coherently to remove all threats on international peace and security. The committee, in general, requires out of the box yet pragmatic thinking, and this is exactly what I expect all delegates to bring to the table this year.

Originally, the NPT was conceived for only 25 years; however, it was extended indefinitely in May 1995. Over the years the NPT has come to be seen by many Third World states as "a conspiracy of the nuclear 'haves' to keep the nuclear 'have-nots' in their place". This argument has its roots in Article VI of the treaty which "obligates the nuclear weapons states to liquidate their nuclear stockpiles and pursue complete disarmament"—the non-nuclear states see no signs of this happening, and the treaty has often come under scrutiny as an ineffective document. Therefore, it is the DISEC's prerogative to step forward and suggest amendments to resolve this issue.

As for myself, I have taken the risk of pursuing the IBDP curriculum, and am currently in the SC Form (Class 12). In School, I am actively involved in basketball, social service, quizzing, MUNs and am an editor in various School publications. I am also a School Prefect and the House Captain of Jaipur House. In my spare time (if I have any) I watch numerous movies and TV shows and keep up with the latest music, but none of it from Bollywood.

Lastly, I expect a high level of debate in committee but you will find that I find the creation of memories much more important!

Best,

Aayush Chowdhry



# AGENDA: Review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and Full Disclosure of Nuclear Weapons

## Introduction

Conventionally known as NPT, the Non-Proliferation Treaty is an international treaty aimed at preventing the spread and development of potential nuclear weapons and technology, and promoting productive and friendly use of nuclear power. Its long-term objective is to gain progress in terms of complete nuclear and general disarmament.

It was opened for the addition of signatories in 1968, and came into effect in 1970. As per the text, after twenty-five years, NPT signatories and parties met in May 1995 and agreed to extend the treaty indefinitely. The NPT has been signed more than any other arms limitation and disarmament agreement or treaty, thereby proving its importance. As of August 2016, 191 states had signed and claimed to adhere to the treaty. However, North Korea, which acceded the NPT in 1985 but never came into compliance, announced its withdrawal from the NPT in 2003, and detonated nuclear devices in violation of core obligations. Four UN member states have never acceded the NPT, three of which have been allegedly in possession of nuclear weapons: India, Israel, and Pakistan. In addition, South Sudan has not yet joined.

The Treaty classifies states into nuclear weapon states if they have built and tested a nuclear explosion device before the 1st of January, 1967. These states include the USA, Russia, France, China and UK. Nevertheless, four other nation-states are either known or thought to possess nuclear power- India, North Korea, Pakistan and Israel. Out of them, India, Pakistan and North

Korea have openly tested and confirmed their possession of nuclear power, while Israel deliberately stays diplomatic and ambiguous in its response.

The NPT is primarily based on the contract or compromise that the non-nuclear weapon states agree to never produce and use nuclear weapons and the NPT nuclear weapon-states agree to share the proceeding benefits of global peace and the productive and peaceful use of nuclear technology and power. The ultimate aim of such a treaty, again, is to achieve global nuclear and general disarmament

In a meeting termed “Review conferences of parties to the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons”, the treaty is reviewed and deliberated upon every five years. Matters such as the feasibility and relevance of the treaty in terms of development in various fields are discussed. Even though the treaty was originally made with a limited duration of 25 years, the signatories decided to extend the Treaty unconditionally and indefinitely during the conference in 1995 in New York City.

Several additional measures have been adopted to reinforce and strengthen the NPT and the global nuclear weapon regime, primarily deterring and preventing countries gaining the means to initiate the production of such nuclear weapons. This includes Export Controls of Nuclear Suppliers Group and the modified verification measures of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Additional Protocol.

Regardless, experts and professional diplomats

argue that the NPT will consistently prove to be ineffective in terms of de-incentivising the nation-states to proliferate nuclear technology. Moreover, there has only been limited progress on nuclear disarmament, whereas the five ratified nuclear weapon states have over a 22,000 warheads in totality and have shown no interest in disarming or disposing of them. Additionally, United Nations officials explicitly state that very little can be done in terms of demotivating countries to produce more nuclear weaponry or for any destructive purposes.

## SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES

**Article I:** Each nuclear-weapons state (NWS) undertakes not to transfer, to any recipient, nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to assist any non-nuclear weapon state to manufacture or acquire such weapons or devices.

**Article II:** Each non-NWS party undertakes not to receive, from any source, nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices; not to manufacture or acquire such weapons or devices; and not to receive any assistance in their manufacture.

**Article III:** Each non-NWS party undertakes to conclude an agreement with the IAEA for the application of its safeguards to all nuclear material in all of the state's peaceful nuclear activities and to prevent diversion of such material to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

**Article IV:** 1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of Non-Nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

**Article VI:** Each party "undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control".

**Article IX:** "For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967."

**Article X:** Establishes the right to withdraw from the Treaty giving 3 months' notice. It also establishes the duration of the Treaty (25 years before 1995 Extension Initiative).

## PREMISE OF THE TREATY

### Non-Proliferation

According to the **first article** of the NPT, nuclear weapon states guarantee not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to any other nation- state (primarily non-nuclear weapon states) or involve them in the production of such technology and weaponry.



On the other hand, the **second article** of the NPT obliges the non-nuclear weapon states to not acquire or exercise control over nuclear weapons or other means of mass destruction.

All the nuclear weapon states recognised by the Treaty also happen to be the permanent five members of the UN Security Council, hinting at some form of implicit power over the others on account of nuclear advancement. These states are also obliged to accept the terms mentioned above with full compliance.

Moreover, these five states cannot, under any circumstance, assist, encourage or induce a non-nuclear weapon state into acquiring nuclear weapons.

Additionally, these Nuclear Weapon states are not permitted to use their Nuclear weapons against a non - Nuclear weapon state, excluding a response to a nuclear attack or an attack from a non-Nuclear state allied with a Nuclear Weapon State. Nevertheless, such provisions haven't formally been incorporated in the Treaty and the minutest details have varied over time. The US has had nuclear warheads targeted against DPRK, which was a non-Nuclear Weapon

State from 1959 to 1991. Moreover, the ex-UK Secretary of Defence, Geoff Hoon, has also explicitly mentioned the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons in response to an unconventional attack by "rogue states". Even more so, the French President Jacques Chirac conveyed that any instance of state- sponsored terrorism on France would result in a small-scale Nuclear response, if not more, in order to decimate the "rogue state's" power centers.

## Disarmament

The **Sixth Article** contains the only binding commitment out of the whole multilateral treaty for the Nuclear weapon states and the Non-nuclear weapon states. The treaty's perambulatory clauses contain affirmation to the signatories' desire to ease international tensions and diplomatic pressure in terms of weaponry in general, along with a strong focus on nuclear means of destruction. The treaty aims to achieve a diplomatic web of relations where individual nation-states are not compelled to produce or engage in the destructive use of nuclear technology as well as stop provisions which make the production and transport of nuclear weapons more lucid.

However, article VI also implies a very vague and indefinite form of obligation for the member states. It is one which does not necessarily impose actions or a concrete provision, but includes a number of them which have not been mentioned. It aims to lead the member states in a general direction of nuclear disarmament and peaceful negotiations, thereby leaving considerable room for amendments and improvement.

The ICJ believes that this article implies that all bi-lateral negotiations in terms of nuclear technology should ultimately lead to



disarmament and should be done in “good faith.” Nevertheless, the ICJ also notes that (i) no particular time frame has been suggested so as to achieve such a disarmament, and (ii) that such an obligation takes into account all states, armed or unarmed alike.

Nevertheless, the very fact that the treaty demarcates nuclear-weapon states from non-nuclear weapon states proves that the treaty is ineffective. Keeping in mind the primary goal of nuclear disarmament, these states should have been asked to disarm as soon as the treaty was signed. The current treaty is flawed because it essentially allows these states to possess nuclear weaponry, without any progress towards its main focus of disarmament. This not only leaves scope for the aggravation of diplomatic tension from the Non-nuclear weapon states’ side, but also leads to international insecurity and disparity, thereby leading to more incentive for the non-nuclear weapon states to produce and indulge in destructive nuclear technology- for the sake of protection, if nothing else.

Moreover, diplomats believe that the prospect of proliferation of destructive nuclear technology from Iran’s or DPRK’s side would only crumble any scope for global disarmament. Secondly, the lesser the arsenal of nuclear weapon states, the more tempting it is strategically for non-nuclear weapon states to build up an arsenal of their own, on a count of an increase in their marginal utility then. Therefore, it requires such disarmament to take place all at once, or not at all- which is again, highly impractical.

### Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

Article IV of the treaty addresses the right of all NPT parties to develop nuclear energy for

peaceful and productive purposes and thereby reap benefits from this sector.

As long as the member states can display that their nuclear programmes are not being used for destructive purposes and are instead being utilised in developing civilian nuclear energy program in their territories, the NPT allows for the transfer of nuclear technology amongst the parties of the NPT.

The treaty also recognises the indispensable right of sovereign states to exercise their resources for the production of nuclear energy for peaceful and productive purposes. Pertaining to the conventional nuclear energy production light water reactor, enriched uranium fuel is the most popular and cost- effective means to carry out such a reaction, thereby rendering its availability as a major factor in determining the nature of use of nuclear technology.

Quite intriguingly, member states which have signed the NPT as non-nuclear weapon states have consistently maintained their status and not built nuclear weapons themselves. However, Iraq has been mentioned by the IAEA with sanctions placed by the UN Security Council on account of violating the safeguard obligations. DPRK, on the other hand, could not be held guilty as they had already declined to comply earlier.

### PROBLEMS

*Ambiguous structure, Counter-productive classification, Implementation, Difference in terms of Compliance, ineffectiveness and a potential Loophole*

The most pertinent issue in the NPT is mostly found to be its ambiguous structure of compliance for various states. The fact that the Treaty classifies the member-states into two

different categories and imposes different rules on them in itself justifies the need for worry. Such a double tier system contradicts the very foundation of law, which is its impartiality to all; so much so, that the ICJ explained its detrimental consequences in the following words:

*“In the long run, international law, and with it the stability of the international order which it is intended to govern, are bound to suffer from the continuing difference of views with regard to the legal status of weapons as deadly as nuclear weapons. It is consequently important to put an end to this state of affairs: the long-promised complete nuclear disarmament appears to be the most appropriate means of achieving that result.”*

This in turn leads to a larger problem of implementation of the provisions made by the NPT. Firstly, there is no sense of leverage over the nations by the treaty as a whole. Consequently, it does not compel the member states to comply with the clauses mentioned in the treaty. Secondly, the fact that particular countries who have not signed the NPT possess nuclear weaponry disrupts the primary objective of the treaty, which is to achieve global disarmament. Moreover, the major decisions regarding Non-Proliferation lie with the IAEA and its Board of Governors, along with the Security Council.

Many experts suggest some form of sanctions being put on the non-signatories of the treaty, which may be unethical from the UN's side and what it stands for. However, without it would, the treaty would practically be rendered purposeless, as it continues to fail to make an impact on the international *status-quo* in the 21st century.

Another loophole which can be exploited by the member-states is the provision which allows the

countries to proliferate productive and peaceful uses of Nuclear energy, where the Treaty fails to take into account that the technology required for the production of both essentially remains the same. The only factor keeping countries from converting this nuclear technology into nuclear weaponry is the lack of abundance of Uranium, which can potentially be imported discreetly.

## FULL DISCLOSURE

Full disclosure has been one of the most contemplated solutions to the problem of nuclear proliferation. It might not be viewed as a fool proof solution, but can surely be considered as a check on the nuclear technology and weaponry already present produced. Moreover, this is a condition which is neither harsh enough to get rejected by the non-signatories of the NPT, nor ineffective enough to be evaded out of. The concept of full disclosure in terms of nuclear technology and weaponry by individual countries would certainly not solve issues which have already arisen, but may prove instrumental in preventing potential conflicts which may arise on account of distorted information and assumptions.

By bringing full disclosure into the International Nuclear Status Quo, we are practically providing the other countries with the required information to gauge the progress of other member states in terms of nuclear weaponry, as well as technology; and consequently decide the terms of Cartelisation or further trade accordingly.

More importantly, this would make sure that the P-5 Nations do not have a leverage over the non-nuclear weapon states, by informing and preparing the other nations with regard to the power held by these states.



# NUCLEAR TIMELINE: A Broad Timeline of Major Nuclear Events throughout History

## 1950s

<b>3 October 1952</b>	<b>UK tests nuclear weapon in Australia</b>	The UK conducts its first nuclear test at Montebello Islands off the coast of Western Australia. It later conducts a series of tests at Maralinga and Emu Fields in South Australia.
<b>1 November 1952</b>	<b>US tests the first hydrogen bomb</b>	The US raises the stakes in the nuclear arms race by detonating the first hydrogen bomb at Enewetak Atoll in the Marshall Islands. It is 500 times more powerful than the Nagasaki bomb.
<b>1 March 1954</b>	<b>US conducts massive “Bravo” test</b>	The US detonates a 17-megaton hydrogen bomb, “Bravo”, at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, contaminating a Japanese fishing boat, <i>Lucky Dragon</i> , and residents of Rongelap and Utirik.
<b>9 July 1955</b>	<b>Russell–Einstein manifesto issued</b>	Bertrand Russell, Albert Einstein and other leading scientists issue a manifesto warning of the dangers of nuclear war and urging all governments to resolve disputes peacefully.
<b>17 February 1958</b>	<b>UK disarmament campaign formed</b>	The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in the UK holds its first meeting. Its iconic emblem becomes one of the most widely recognized symbols in the world.
<b>1 December 1959</b>	<b>Nuclear tests banned in Antarctica</b>	The Antarctic Treaty opens for signature. It establishes that “any nuclear explosion in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited”.

## 1960s

**13 February 1960**

**France tests its first nuclear weapon**

France explodes its first atomic bomb in the Sahara desert. It has a yield of 60–70 kilotons. It later moves its nuclear tests to the South Pacific. These continue up until 1996.

**30 October 1961**

**Largest ever bomb test conducted**

The Soviet Union explodes the most powerful bomb ever: a 58-megaton atmospheric nuclear weapon, nicknamed the “Tsar Bomba”, over Novaya Zemlya off northern Russia.

**16–29 October 1962**

**Cuban Missile Crisis occurs**

A tense stand-off begins when the US discovers Soviet missiles in Cuba. The US blockades Cuba for 13 days. The crisis brings the US and Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war

**5 August 1963**

**Partial Test Ban Treaty opens for signature**

A Treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere, outer space and under water is signed in Moscow, following large demonstrations in Europe and America against nuclear testing.

**16 October 1964**

**China conducts its first nuclear test**

China explodes its first atomic bomb at the Lop Nor testing site in Sinkiang Province. In total, China conducts 23 atmospheric tests and 22 underground tests at the site

**14 February 1967**

**Latin America becomes nuclear-free**

A Treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons in Latin America, the Treaty of Tlatelolco, is signed at Mexico City. Parties agree not to manufacture, test or acquire nuclear weapons.

**1 July 1968**

**Non-Proliferation Treaty is signed**

Under the NPT, non-nuclear-weapon states agree never to acquire nuclear weapons, and the nuclear-weapon states make a legal undertaking to disarm.



## 1970s

18 May 1974

**India conducts first nuclear test**

India conducts an underground nuclear test at Pokharan in the Rajasthan desert, codenamed the “Smiling Buddha”. The government falsely claims it is a peaceful nuclear test.

22 September 1979

**Nuclear explosion in Indian Ocean**

A nuclear test explosion occurs over the South Indian Ocean off the Cape of Good Hope. It is thought to have been conducted by South Africa with the assistance of Israel.

## 1980s

12 June 1982

**A million people rally for disarmament**

One million people gather in New York City’s Central Park in support of the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. It is the largest anti-war demonstration in history.

10 July 1985

**Rainbow Warrior ship destroyed**

The Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* is destroyed in New Zealand on its way to the Murorua Atoll to protest French nuclear tests. New Zealand later enacts nuclear-free legislation. .

6 August 1985

**South Pacific becomes nuclear-free**

The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty is signed at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. The Treaty prohibits the manufacturing, stationing or testing of nuclear weapons within the area.

10 December 1985

**Anti-nuclear doctors win Nobel**

The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War receives the Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to bridge the cold war divide by focusing on the human costs of nuclear war.

<b>30 September 1986</b>	<b>Israel's nuclear programme revealed</b>	The <i>Sunday Times</i> publishes information supplied by Israeli nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu, which leads experts to conclude that Israel may have up to 200 nuclear weapons.
<b>11–12 October 1986</b>	<b>US and Soviet leaders discuss abolition</b>	US President Ronald Reagan and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev meet at Reykjavik, Iceland, where they seriously discuss the possibility of achieving nuclear abolition.
<b>8 December 1987</b>	<b>Intermediate-range missiles banned</b>	The Soviet Union and US sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty to eliminate all land-based missiles held by the two states with ranges between 300 and 3,400 miles.
<b>1990s</b>		
<b>10 July 1991</b>	<b>South Africa joins Non-Proliferation Treaty</b>	South Africa accedes to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The government claims to have made six nuclear weapons and to have dismantled them all.
<b>15 December 1995</b>	<b>Southeast Asia becomes nuclear-free</b>	The nations of Southeast Asia create a nuclear-weapon-free zone stretching from Burma in the west, the Philippines in the east, Laos and Vietnam in the north, and Indonesia in the south.
<b>11 April 1996</b>	<b>Africa becomes a nuclear-free zone</b>	Officials from 43 African nations sign the Treaty of Pelindaba in Egypt establishing an African nuclear-weapon-free zone and pledging not to build, test, or stockpile nuclear weapons.

**1 June 1996**

**Ukraine becomes a nuclear-free state**

Ukraine becomes a nuclear-weapon-free state after transferring the last inherited Soviet nuclear warhead to Russia for destruction. Its president calls on other nations to follow its path.

**8 July 1996**

**World Court says nuclear weapons illegal**

The International Court of Justice hands down an advisory opinion in which it found that the threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally oppose international law.

**24 September 1996**

**Total nuclear test ban is signed**

The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty opens for signatures at the United Nations. China, France, the UK, Russia and the US all sign the Treaty. India says it will not sign the Treaty.

**27 November 1996**

**Belarus removes its last nuclear missile**

Belarus turns its last nuclear missile over to Russia for destruction. It joins Ukraine and Kazakhstan as former Soviet republics that have given up all their nuclear arms.

**May 1998**

**India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests**

India conducts three underground nuclear tests, its first in 24 years. One is a thermonuclear weapon. Later in May, Pakistan tests six nuclear weapons in response to India's tests.

**2000s**

**9 October 2006**

**North Korea conducts nuclear test**

The North Korean government announces that it has successfully conducted a nuclear test, becoming the eighth country in the world to do so. It provokes international condemnation.

**30 April 2007**

**ICAN is launched internationally**

The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons is founded in Australia. It calls for the immediate start of negotiations on a Treaty to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons.

**2010s**

**4-5 March 2013**

**Norway hosts first humanitarian conference**

The Norwegian government hosts the first-ever intergovernmental conference to examine the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, bringing together diplomats from 128 states.

**14 February 2014**

**Mexico conference calls for ban**

The chair of the Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in Mexico, concludes that the time has come for a diplomatic process to ban nuclear weapons.

**9 December 2014**

**Austria issues landmark pledge**

As host of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, Austria issues a landmark pledge to stigmatize, prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons.

**27 March 2017**

**Nuclear ban Treaty negotiations begin**

At the United Nations, the overwhelming majority of the world's governments begin negotiations on a Treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination.

**7 July 2017**

**UN adopts nuclear weapon ban Treaty**

Following weeks of intensive negotiations, two-thirds of the world's nations vote to adopt the landmark UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

9 May 2018

### **US Pulls out of Iran Nuclear Deal**

Donald Trump withdraws the US from the Iran Nuclear Deal on account of deemed ineffectiveness.

## **REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING**

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## **POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES**

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.



## SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

### General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through

## PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

### Preambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Perambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Affirming  
 Alarmed by  
 Approving  
 Bearing in mind  
 Believing  
 Confident  
 Contemplating  
 Convinced  
 Declaring  
 Deeply concerned  
 Deeply conscious  
 Deeply convinced  
 Deeply Disturbed  
 Deeply Regretting  
 Desiring  
 Emphasizing

Expecting  
 Emphasizing  
 Expecting  
 Expressing it's appreciation  
 Fulfilling  
 Fully aware  
 Emphasizing  
 Expecting  
 Expressing it's appreciation  
 Fulfilling  
 Fully aware  
 Further deploring  
 Further recalling  
 Guided by  
 Having adopted  
 Having considered

Having examined  
 Having received  
 Keeping in min  
 Noting with deep concern  
 Nothing with satisfaction  
 Noting further  
 Observing  
 Reaffirming  
 Realizing  
 Recalling  
 Recognizing  
 Referring  
 Seeking  
 Taking into consideration  
 Taking note  
 Viewing with appreciation

## Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principals:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

Accepts	Encourages	Further reminds
Affirms	Endorses	Further recommends
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further requests
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Further resolves
Calls	Further invites	Has resolved
Calls upon	Deplores	Notes
Condemns	Designates	Proclaims
Confirms	Draws the attention	Reaffirms
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Recommends
Considers	Encourages	Regrets
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Reminds
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Designates	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Draws the attention	Further invites	Strongly condemns
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Supports

## Bibliography

Sample Draft Resolution: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution#sthash.15LEikZY.dpuf>

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/preambulatory-and-operative->

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