



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

BACKGROUND GUIDE

AGENDA: COMBATING NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Disclaimer

The background guide is a compilation of various sources and scholarly work of various authors available to us through doctrinal and non doctrinal methods. The background is only a source of information to provide you all with basic guidelines to pursue your further research and is not a document in its absolute nature which covers up everything you need to know about the committee, kindly use this background guide as a premise to draw your future research. It is significant to note that this background guide does not reflect the personal ideology of the Executive board, Secretariat members, Mody School, IPSC or any authorities concerned with the conference the background guide is a document prepared in the best academic interest of the conference.



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Letter From The Executive Board

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you all to the sixth edition of the Mody School IPSC Model United Nations, 2022.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six main organs of the United Nations.

The Security Council is the United Nation's principal

crisis-management body, it is empowered to impose binding obligations on the 193 member states and that is why the work done in UNSC is highly important for ensuring international peace and security. The Security Council's resolution is binding for the member states, unlike the other UN organs where the UN can only advise the members. It is also enforced by the UN peacekeeping forces and can deploy them to carry out their resolution.

This guide has been prepared to brief you on the agenda and give you a starting point for your research. However, no delegate should solely depend on the information provided here as we encourage you to study beyond its scope. The Executive Board expects the delegates to be well researched about the intricacies of this topic. Documentation and lobbying would play a major role in the committee. Delegates are not just expected to present information but also indulge in analysis and focus on argumentation. A solution-oriented approach is always appreciated and delegates must think critically to solve real-time issues. At the same time, we do not want first-time MUNers to get intimidated and will try our best to make this a riveting experience for each one of you.

We now leave you with our best wishes and we hope that we all learn something amidst the fierce competition during this two-day conference. Please feel free to contact the executive board regarding any query.

Warm Regards

The Executive Board

The United Nations Security Council

CHAIRPERSON; MS.ANUKAMPA CHABRA

VICE CHAIR;MS.SHREYA AGRAWAL

RAPPORTEUR;MS.TRISHANIKA GOSH

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

The background guide provides you with a framework and structure to continue doing research on your topic and investigating your country's stance. We encourage delegates to further explore the intricacies of the topics and develop creative solutions beyond the background guide.

Position paper are an opportunity for delegates to summarize their research in preparation for the conference. delegates are strongly encouraged to write position paper on each topic. Below is the general structure for papers that can be adapted depending on your country and committee:

- I. topic background: include a brief summary of the topic and outline your country's past involvement and experience with the issue.
- II. Country stance: explain your country's policies and position on the issue, including relevant statistics and research.
- III. Proposed solutions: propose and provide further details on possible solutions and identify and analyze potential benefits and drawbacks. Remember that your solutions should reflect your country's policies.

Delegates should write one position paper per topic, with each paper a maximum of one page long (excluding the work cited page). No cover pages. All papers should be single- spaced with standard margins in Times new roman 12pt. Font. Place the following in the top left-hand corner of both your position papers: committee, country, delegate's name, school, and topic. All sources should be appropriately cited.

Position paper should be submitted to unscmsmun@gmail.com

Either as a word document or pdf to the above-mentioned email by 15th November,2022. Please title the email in file with your committee's name and country. Delegates who do not submit position papers will be ineligible for awards. Questions regarding position paper should be directed to the above-mentioned email.

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN). After holding its first session on 17 January 1946 in London, its meetings now take place at the UN Headquarters in New York City. The Security Council is the only UN institution that can adopt resolutions which are legally binding for all 193 UN Member States (Art. 25 UN Charter). It deals with matters on the protection of international peace and security (Art. 24 I UN Charter)

MEMBERSHIP

The Security Council has 15 members of which five are permanent members (P5). The so-called P5 are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Each year, five of the other ten Member States are elected by the UN General Assembly for a two-year term in the Security Council.

VOTING PROCEDURE

Every member state represented in the Security Council has one vote. The adoption of a resolution requires a qualified majority of nine Member States, which can either vote in favour or against a resolution, or abstain (Art. 27 II UN-Charter). The P5 have a “veto power” and can block the adoption of a resolution by voting against it. During the Cold War, the lack of agreement between the P5 caused a frequent use of the veto power. Normally, the Security Council adopts resolutions unanimously.

DISASTROUS HISTORY OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI



The two atomic bombs dropped on Japan in 1945 killed and maimed hundreds of thousands of people, and their effects are still being felt today.

during WORLD WAR II, American bombing raids on the Japanese cities of HIROSHIMA (August 6, 1945) and NAGASAKI (August 9, 1945) that marked the first use of atomic bomb in war. Tens of thousands were killed in the initial explosions and many more would later succumb to radiating poisoning. On August 10, one day after the bombing of Nagasaki, the Japanese government issued a statement agreeing to accept the Allied surrender terms that had been dictated in the Potsdam declaration

It takes around 10 seconds for the fireball from a nuclear explosion to reach its maximum size, but the effects last for decades and span across generations. Five to six years after the bombings, the incidence of leukaemia increased noticeably among survivors. After about a decade, survivors began suffering from thyroid, breast, lung and other cancers at higher than normal rates.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION TREATY 1968

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was an agreement signed in 1968 by several of the major nuclear and non-nuclear powers that pledged their cooperation in stemming the spread of nuclear technology. Although the NPT did not ultimately prevent nuclear proliferation, in the context of the Cold War arms race and mounting international concern about the consequences of nuclear war, the treaty was a major success for advocates of arms control because it set a precedent for international cooperation between nuclear and non-nuclear states to prevent proliferation. Allows only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them. For the purposes of the NPT, a nuclear weapon state is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967. So there are five nuclear weapon states: US, USSR (later Russia), Britain, France and China. Signed in Washington, London, and Moscow on 1 July 1968.

Entered into force on 5 March 1970. Extended indefinitely in 1995.

A total of **191 states** have joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States

OBJECTIVE

1. To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology,
2. To promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.

India, Israel and Pakistan have not signed the NPT. North Korea announced its withdrawal in 2003, and further announced that it had conducted an underground nuclear explosion in 2006 and 2009. With the rise of China as a nuclear peer competitor, the bipolar nuclear deterrence structure (comprised of the U.S. and Russia) has morphed into a tripolar nuclear structure whose stability remains untested. This remarkable story of China's emergence as a major nuclear power, unconstrained by the NPT, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), Fissile Missile Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) and non-existence of any arms control in the space, cyber and maritime spheres is really unbelievable.

1995 Review and Extension Conference

The 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was held from 17 April to 12 May 1995 at United Nations Headquarters in New York under the presidency of Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka).

25 years after its entry into force, the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)* has been extended for an indefinite period of time. The decision was reached at the *1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference*.

- Decision 1:
Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty
- Decision 2:
Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament
- Decision 3:
Extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

2015 NPT Review Conference

The 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was held from 27 April to 22 May 2015 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the presidency of Ambassador Taous Feroukhi from Algeria.

2020 NPT Review Conference

The Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will be held on 1 - 26 August 2022.

RESOLUTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1995

The Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. Reaffirming the purpose and provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
2. Recognizing that, pursuant to article VII of the Treaty, the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime,
3. Recalling that the Security Council, in its statement of 31 January 1992, a/ affirmed that the proliferation of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction constituted a threat to international peace and security,
4. Recalling also General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus supporting the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, the latest of which is resolution 49/71 of 15 December 1994,
5. Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, the latest of which is GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 of 23 September 1994, and noting the danger of nuclear proliferation, especially in areas of tension.

NUCLEAR-DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION

Nuclear weapons have become the defining hallmark of total warfare since the end of World War II, when nuclear bombs were used in warfare against Japan. Besides the unprecedented deadliness, the fallout of the bombs and the resulting radiation underlined the disastrous consequences of using nuclear weapons in warfare. The traumatic aftermath of WWII helped to establish the legitimate threat that nuclear weapons represented to the world, and proved that the permanent threat of nuclear warfare was antithetical to achieving sustainable global peace.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) defines a nuclear weapon as a device that releases explosive energy as a result of nuclear fission and fusion. Nuclear weapons are expensive, complicated, and highly dangerous. However, as nuclear weapons still appeal to states from a national security perspective, there are several United Nations (UN) Member States that possess nuclear devices.

Due to the remaining threat to global peace and security by nuclear weapons, the UN is committed to the complete eradication of nuclear weapons. This sets the ground for disarmament and non-proliferation: while disarmament refers to the full eradication of nuclear weapons in the world, non-proliferation simply aims to limit the spread. The current state of global nuclear disarmament depends on the ability of various Member States to work together and decrease their nuclear arsenals.

THE ATTACK OF 9/11

September 11 attacks, also called **9/11 attacks**, series of airline hijacking and suicide attacks committed in 2001 by 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda against targets in the United States the deadliest terrorist attacks on American soil in U.S. history.

If the terrorists who attacked on September 11 had a crude nuclear bomb on the plane, it wouldn't have been just the twin towers—the whole lower half of Manhattan could have been turned to rubble and ash, with hundreds of thousands dead and injured. Investigations after the attacks uncovered focused al Qaeda efforts to get nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Stanford Scientist and Professor Steven Block, an expert on national security and terrorism, spoke with the press Tuesday to answer technical questions surrounding the World Trade Center disaster. According to his “back-of-an-envelope calculation,” a fully-laden Boeing 767 or 757 jet aircraft would have the impact of approximately one kiloton of TNT when running into the side of a building. That is equal to roughly 1/20th of the energy in the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

NATURE OF REPORTS AND EVIDENCES

Evidence or proof from the following sources will be accepted as credible in the committee:

- News Sources -

a.) REUTERS – Any Reuters article which clearly makes mention of the fact stated or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by another delegate in the council can be used to substantiate arguments in the committee.

However, Reuters reports claiming to quote any individual affiliated in any manner with any government may not necessarily reflect the views of that government in totality. For example, at times the office-holding individuals venture out for lectures, talks, discussions, etc. wherein they tend to express things that are a contravention/extension of the policy they hold. So we need to take into consideration the time and space dimension of such views and also the chronology of what they spoke or what their government policy was posted and prior to this.

Thus, the Reuters report can be denied by any member state subject to their policy and it is only when the report is accepted by the government that it shall be admitted as persuasive proof.

b.) State-operated News Agencies – These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such, but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council.

- Government Reports -

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information.

- UN Reports -All UN Reports are considered credible information or evidence by the Executive Board.

Please note that under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.org/>) Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>) or newspapers like The Guardian (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>) Times of India (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>) be accepted in the Council.

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