



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (DISEC)

AGENDA

**NAVIGATING THE EVER-EVOLVING
LABYRINTH OF MODERN
WEAPONS: DELIBERATING UPON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEAPONS
USING MODERN TECHNOLOGY
AND THEIR GLOBAL THREATS**

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DISEC



Letter From The Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you all to the tenth edition of the Welham Boys' Model United Nations. The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is a simulation of the United Nations General Assembly — First Committee. We, the Executive Board, promise you a prominent and productive time here at WELMUN.

This background guide provides you with an overview of the agenda and gives you an idea of where your research should start. The Executive Board discourages using just this guide to prepare for the conference. The material provided here is just intended to assist you in developing your stance. The agenda for the debate this year will be **Navigating the Ever-Evolving Labyrinth of Modern Weapons: Deliberating upon the development of weapons using modern technology and their global threats**

The Executive Board anticipates well-researched arguments and discussions from the delegates. We also encourage the delegates to have an intricate knowledge of the issue raised. Documentation and lobbying would play a major role in the committee. A solutions-oriented approach is always appreciated at the conference. As delegates representing nations, you will be expected to be well-versed with the foreign policies and initiatives taken by your government regarding the implementation and usage of these resources. Delegates must engage in critical thinking and keep in mind real-life problems concerning the scenario too.

We encourage first-time MUNers to engage as much as possible, but also to have a great learning experience from the conference. We will make sure that you have a great time and also get a platform to keep your stance and voice. We will now leave you all with our warm regards and best wishes. We hope that you take something from this three-day conference and understand the privilege of having a voice that is heard. Please feel free to contact the executive board in case of any queries via the email account mentioned below..

Best Wishes & Warm Regards,
The Executive Board, DISEC
chair.disec@welhamboys.org



Accepted Sources

Delegates are expected to make use of sources **accredited by The United Nations only**

- a) **REUTERS** - Statements that are in contradiction to the ones made by the delegate. However, quotes and/or statements from individuals shall not be accepted as they do not express the views of the government but rather an individual who holds office.
- b) **State-operated news agencies** - Reports from these agencies can be used to support or question the credibility of the nation that owns them. However, since they are 1 state-operated, other countries can deny their reports if they are not substantial.
- c) **UN Reports** - Reports published by the UN that are relevant to the agenda are considered credible.
- d) **CIA World Factbook**: The World Factbook is an authorized resource prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency which provides information about demographics, geography, communications, government, economy, etc of different countries around the globe. All the facts taken from here would be considered credible by the committee.

We would not encourage the delegates not to use 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/>) since these aren't accepted in the Council.



Background Terminologies

With an agenda as expansive as this one, which delves into a multitude of topics, the meanings of certain keywords are given below:

Labyrinth- A complicated irregular network of passages or paths in which it is difficult to find one's way.

Non-compliance- Failing to act per the nuclear treaties.

Denuclearization- The process leading to complete disarmament.

Hybrid warfare- Hybrid warfare is a strategy used to threaten, undermine, or destabilise a country or international organisation like NATO, while at the same time making it difficult to determine who is causing the problem.

Cyberspace- The notional environment in which communication over computer networks occurs.

Arms Race: This happens when multiple nations build up their armed forces to outgun one another politically and militarily.

Deterrence: The act of preventing something by using weapons or punishment as a threat, especially in cases of war or crime.

Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD): The concept that both sides in a nuclear conflict would be destroyed, deterring its use.

Ethical Considerations: A body of beliefs and ideals that tackle the issues of right and wrong in human affairs.

Autonomous Weapons Systems (AWS): Machines programmed to select and engage targets without human intervention.



Introduction to the Committee

Established upon the ashes of the Second World War to represent “We the Peoples”, it is not surprising that peace and security were fundamental objectives for the United Nations.

Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) is the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The committee deals with issues and problems relating to international security, global challenges, disarmament, and threats to peace at the international level. The committee has the power to act on every international security matter within the UN Charter's limits and maintain the general principles of cooperation in matters of international peace and security. The committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. DISEC is the only main committee of the UNGA entitled and permitted to verbatim records.

It is considered one of the most important wings of the UN and not just the General Assembly as international security is a concerning issue that involves more than just the question of security and military but also factors such as weaponry and international laws. The General Assembly's role as one of the organs of the United Nations would be incomplete without DISEC supporting the other committees.

The First Committee sessions are structured into three distinctive stages:

I. General debate

II. Thematic discussions

III. Action on drafts



Introduction to the Agenda

In today's world where innovation has no boundaries, the landscape of weaponry is constantly shifting, giving rise to a new breed of arms that are capable of pushing the boundaries of destruction and defence. From the evolution of detrimental conventional weapons to the emergence of technologies like autonomous systems, directed-energy weapons, and cyber weapons, the global security landscape demands immediate attention and action. The continuous use of modern technological weapons such as conventional, biological, chemical, cyber, and nuclear weapons will prove disastrous for the upcoming generations. Countless treaties have been established by international bodies, but countries are signing out on the charges of non-compliance. Seeing the many factors it is extremely important to debate those existing policies and treaties and come up with solutions that can lead to a safer future for the upcoming generations. The agenda for DISEC WELMUN 24, under consideration, is not a mere part of the discussion, but rather an indication of what happens when technology grows without limit. We must face the fact that there are risks of proliferation and also rising global insecurity. As delegates convene to deliberate on this pressing issue and delve into the ethical and humanitarian considerations that underpin the use and proliferation of such technologies. As a delegate, you must come up with an equitable solution that is acceptable to all blocs and works to resolve crucial issues.

Links for research

Nuclear Arms Control Treaties UN Charter

(<https://www.atomicarchive.com/resources/treaties/index.html>)

United Nations -

Chapter IV: The General Assembly (Articles 9 - 22)(UN Charter | United Nations)



Background of the Agenda

What is the issue and why is the issue?

The development and propagation of modern weapons have become a pressing global concern, posing threats to international peace, security, and human welfare. As there is development in technology with time, the era of warfare and defence has seen a significant transformation with the introduction of new and sophisticated weapon systems that challenge the frameworks of humanity. The UN has made it its top mission to destroy chemical weapons, reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons, and tighten the ban on biological weapons—all of which represent the greatest hazards to humankind. The scope of discussions and talks has altered throughout time in response to shifting political landscapes and global circumstances, even if these goals have stayed consistent. The usage of landmines, small arms, and light weapons which have the potential to endanger societies and injure civilians, particularly women and children is a threat that the international community has been trying to tackle since its establishment. It is recognized that different kinds of weaponry have varying effects on individuals of all ages and genders. Besides that, the UN is watching closely how new developments in information, telecommunications and others may affect global security. Some multilateral treaties such as the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, Cluster Munitions Convention, Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons(2017), Non-Proliferation Treaty(1968) and Arms Trade Treaty have so far been made worldwide to govern or limit arms.

Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

The danger of nuclear weapons is something most of us are aware of. A global nuclear war has the potential to kill billions of people. The additional radiation that would remain in the air, soil, and water would affect the surviving population. Nuclear weapons would wipe out land and water supplies, rendering the world without the ability to grow food and resulting in the remaining population starving to death. Life would no longer exist on Earth. Only two nuclear bombs have been used for warfare purposes till now in the known human history. However, there are still around 12,500 nuclear bombs in existence today and over 2000 nuclear tests have been conducted to date. The elimination of such arms has been the aim of the UN since its establishment.



Chemical Weapons

The first full-scale usage of chemical weapons was recorded during the First World War at the Second Battle of Ypres. During this the Germans used chlorine gas to attack the French, Algerians, and Canadians to inflict numerous casualties. Such weapons used were largely made up of well-known commercial chemicals that got put into common weapons such as grenades, artillery shells etc. Mustard gas, phosgene (a choking agent) and chlorine were among the chemical agents utilised. This led to hundreds of thousands of deaths. Chemical weapons use has resulted in over a million casualties post-World War I. The Chemical Weapons Convention went through long-sought efforts and was signed in 1993 for the global elimination of these weapons of mass destruction. It is aimed at prohibiting the production, stockpiling, and usage of chemical weapons under any circumstances. The goal is to put a complete stoppage to their usage. Thus, creating a safer world free from the fear of chemical warfare.

Biological Weapons

The weapons that proved to be the true horde of the First World War. Their usage has been contrary to the laws of humanity. They release disease-causing organisms or toxins to harm or kill living organisms. The disease caused by such weapons is not only confined to national borders but could spread immediately around the world. They are more harmful than chemical weapons due to their irreversible effect on the environment. The usage of these weapons over the short term is bound to yield terrifying outcomes let alone long-term usage. They lead to food shortages, environment-related problems, economic loss, and widespread diseases. In addition to this, biological weapons cause tragic loss of lives. After several efforts to eliminate these weapons of mass destruction globally, the Biological Weapons Convention was signed in 1972. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) effectively outlaws the creation, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, and use of biological and toxin weapons. It was the first global disarmament treaty outlawing an entire category of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Conventional Weapons

Conventional Weapons are not categorised as WMDs. These are the most known and frequently used armaments in acts of war and crimes. Battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, fighter planes and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV), attack helicopters, warships, missile and missile launchers, landmines, cluster munitions; light weapons and ammunition – these are examples of them. In other words, the UN Charter does not prohibit its Member States from owning conventional arms once these firearms conform to international law. That is why one hears more often “arms control” or “arms limitations” instead of disarmament when speaking about conventional weapons. However, some of these still cause humanitarian concern either because of their design or the way that they can be used or have been used to contravene international law. The 19th century saw efforts being made to deal with such issues. The 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons aimed at regulating the use of conventional weapons bindingly. The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) seeks to ban or restrict the use of certain types of weapons that may have unpredictable effects on civilians or cause unnecessary suffering for combatants.



Historical Context

Among the various disasters that have occurred due to the development of modern weapons, the most prominent ones are:-

World War 1

The first-ever conflict which involved the whole world lasted from 1914-1918. The war involved most of the world's nations, forming two military alliances: The Allied Powers (led by France, Russia, The United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, and later the United States) and the Central Powers (led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria). The war was sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a Serb which quickly escalated due to a web of alliances and rivalry among European Nations. The development and use of modern weapons and military technology were a distinct feature of WW1. The war saw the introduction of new weapons such as tanks, chemical weapons, and aircraft. It was the first time in human history that tanks were used at a global level at the Battle of the Somme in 1916 by the Britishers. It contributed to a new era of mobility and firepower on the battlefield. The use of chemical weapons like mustard gas and chlorine resulted in chronic injuries and deaths, which later necessitated their prohibition under the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Therefore, aeroplanes were initially employed as reconnaissance aircraft before they turned into fighters and bombers thereby altering warfare completely. The consequences of these new weapons were widespread. It was after the introduction of tanks and aeroplanes that the nature of mechanised war changed; while chemical weapons led to tremendous suffering for humans and animals alike as well as lasting damage to the environment. This also had major implications for global economics due to countries' heavy investment in military research and production programs.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki Bombing (1945):

The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 were the most significant events ever. It was the first time atomic bombs had been used in a war since humankind set foot on this planet. With over 19,000 deaths recorded within four months of the nuclear blast and the eventual total death of more than 166,000 people, it had far-reaching implications on the lives of generations born before it as well as after. The impact was more devastating for Hiroshima after bomb detonation because nearly all structures up to one mile away from ground zero were completely wiped out. On August 9th, three days after the bombing of Hiroshima, the United States dropped "Fat Man", a bomb containing plutonium on Nagasaki. The destruction was extensive; Fat Man's explosive yield was equivalent to about 21 kilotons of TNT. Consequently, there followed several casualties with around 135,000 in Hiroshima and approximately 64,000 in Nagasaki as a result of these atomic bomb effects which included; burns; mechanic injuries; and radionuclide illnesses even leading to mass fatalities. This is why treaties like the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty were developed that would prevent any further use of atomic bombs.

Fukushima Disaster:

The Fukushima disaster was a nuclear accident that occurred on March 11, 2011, at the Fukushima Prefecture, Japan. It was triggered by a massive earthquake and subsequent tsunami that damaged the



Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, causing multiple meltdowns, explosions, and releases of radioactive materials. It was the most severe nuclear accident since the Chernobyl disaster in 1986. The disaster led to the evacuation of tens of thousands of people, caused widespread contamination of the environment, and raised concerns about the safety of nuclear power generation. The cleanup and recovery efforts are ongoing, and the long-term health and environmental impacts of the disaster are still being assessed.

Chernobyl Disaster:

Regarded as the most catastrophic nuclear accident that occurred on April 26, 1986, the Chernobyl disaster took place at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant located in Ukraine. Design flaws and operator errors during a late-night test gave way to a steam explosion and fires that led to the release of massive amounts of radioactive material into the atmosphere. This disaster led to an evacuation of nearby towns and villages and an estimated 4000-9000 people died while a large number of people suffered from long-term health consequences. It remains the most disastrous nuclear power plant accident in history, with long-lasting environmental, health, and societal consequences.

The Cold War (1941-1971):

The Cold War started after the Second World War and it was marked by an ideological divide between a democratic West led by the USA and the communist East led by the USSR (1947-1991). Rather than a direct military conflict, this era was characterized by a cold war that arose from an arms race. Both sides built up large conventional arms stores including tanks, fighter planes, and artillery. However, the most notable change was in the nuclear weapons race. In 1949, the US became the first country to develop an atomic bomb when the Soviet Union successfully tested their atomic bomb they brought an end to America's monopoly on atomic bombs. This arrangement could not permit full-scale war between these two nations otherwise known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Nonetheless, global politics were shaped and facilitated proxy wars fought all over the world due to fear of being wiped out through nuclear destruction that loomed heavily over us. The development of other weapons of mass destruction like chemical and biological weapons made things more complicated during the period of the Cold War. Arms control measures were called for due to constant threats of escalation and potential use of WMDs which had disastrous consequences if used. This eventually resulted in treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) aimed at stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons and fostering international cooperation.

Because of these events of the past, it became evident to International bodies such as the UN that there should be limits and measures that are better than the ones that are already in action. These thoughts gave birth to the policies and regulations. The committee of the UN responsible for these treaties and problems with warfare has been DISEC, and it has been doing everything in its power to maintain global peace and security including the adoption of the Non-proliferation Treaty in 1968 and the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1997. But with rapid advancements after the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the geopolitical tensions in the real world, the question regarding the safety of weapons rises again and again and needs to be addressed.



The agenda this year in WELMUN'24 not only lets the delegates know the history of the situation but also makes them aware of what could happen in the future because of the resources. The delegates should adopt a thought process that focuses primarily on the facts but also on the situations and the problems that currently exist.

Treaties:

To deal with and prevent further mishappenings like the ones in our not-so-far-off history, treaties, and policies were adopted by the UN, and signed by countries all over the world in the hope that the countries will cooperate and move a step closer to international security and world peace. The policies that the countries have differ from each other and it depends on the level of consumption of the weapons. On the other hand, nuclear treaties are just limited to the countries that have signed them but instead international bodies and mandates according to the usage and safety of nuclear resources. DISEC is the committee that deals with disarmament and is the body that adopts and implements the said treaties and enforces and puts them into action.

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (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. Opened for signature in 1968, the Treaty entered into force in 1970. On 11 May 1995, the Treaty was extended indefinitely. A total of 191 States have joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon states, namely the United States of America, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and China.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty:

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty to ban nuclear weapons test explosions and any other nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments. The United Nations General Assembly adopted it on 10 September 1996 but it has yet to enter into force, as eight specific nations have yet to ratify the treaty. The Treaty also established a CTBT Organization (CTBTO), located in Vienna, to ensure the implementation of its provisions. The CTBT is an essential component of the worldwide nuclear arms control and disarmament framework, it has established a strong, largely uncontested global norm against nuclear testing for its member nations.

Chemical Weapons Convention:

The Chemical Weapons Convention is a treaty that prohibits the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer, or use of chemical weapons by State Parties. It also requires the destruction of chemical weapons within a specified time. The CWC is the first multilateral disarmament agreement to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. It entered into force on April 29, 1997, and is of unlimited duration. The Convention aims to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. State Parties, in turn, must take the steps necessary to enforce the prohibition (natural or legal) within their jurisdiction.

**Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT):**

The Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) is an international treaty signed on August 5, 1963. The treaty prohibits nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, underwater, and in space, but allows for testing to continue underground. The PTBT was negotiated in response to growing concerns about the health and environmental effects of nuclear testing. Above-ground nuclear tests, in particular, were shown to produce significant amounts of radioactive fallout, which posed a threat to human health and the environment. The treaty sought to limit these risks by banning all nuclear tests in the atmosphere, underwater, and in space. The PTBT was signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom, and has since been signed by over 100 other countries. The treaty represented a major step towards arms control and disarmament paving the way for other agreements, such as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which aims to ban all nuclear weapon tests, including those conducted underground. The PTBT did little to stop the nuclear arms race between superpowers but by making nuclear weapons tests substantially more costly, it helped to slow down proliferation. Despite its limitations, the PTBT has helped to reduce the number and intensity of nuclear weapon tests around the world. It has also contributed to a shift towards more cooperative and peaceful international relations, as countries work together to limit the risks and dangers associated with nuclear weapons.

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty:

During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972. The ABM Treaty is an interim agreement on a few rules regulating the use of offensive and defensive strategic weapons. The Parties agreed to restrict ABM systems and not use them for regional or national defence unless specifically permitted by the Treaty. Quantitative and qualitative restrictions were brought into effect on the ABM systems that could be potentially deployed as provided by the treaty. This prevented the ability of each state's retaliation missile forces to penetrate the defenses of the other state and also to stop the weapons race from intensifying. However, the ABM Treaty was no longer in effect in 2002 after the US withdrew from it following US President George W. Bush's formal declaration of intent to abrogate the agreement in 2001 clarifying by citing the requirement for a missile defence system to fight emerging threats.

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention:

The signing of the Convention began on 3 December 1997 in Ottawa, Canada, remaining open until the Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction (also known as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, Ottawa Convention, or Mine Ban Treaty) is the founding stone of the international effort to end the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines. The Convention seeks an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines through the core aims: of ensuring universal adherence, clearing mined areas, destroying stockpiled mines, and assisting the victims. To achieve these aims: national legislation, cooperation and assistance, transparency and exchange of information, facilitating compliance, and implementation support are essential.

**Seabed Arms Control Treaty:**

The Seabed Arms Control Treaty, also known as the Seabed Treaty, is an international treaty that was signed in Washington D.C. on February 11, 1971. The treaty is made to regulate the exploration and use of the ocean floor beyond national authority to prevent an arms race in this area. Under the treaty, countries are prohibited from placing nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor, as well as from conducting nuclear explosions or testing any kind of weapons of mass destruction in this area. In addition, the treaty formed the International Seabed Authority (ISA), which is now responsible for the utilisation of the resources of the international seabed and ensuring that exploration and exploitation of these resources are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. The Seabed Treaty was signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, and several other countries, but it was not ratified by all parties. Despite its limitations, the Seabed Treaty represents an important step towards the peaceful use and management of the seabed and ocean floor. It has been followed by other international agreements, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which further define the rights and responsibilities of countries in this area.

Arms Trade Treaty:

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is an international treaty that regulates international trade in conventional arms and seeks to prevent and eradicate illicit trade and diversion of conventional arms by establishing international standards governing arms transfers. The Treaty came into force on 24 December 2014. At this stage, the Treaty has a total of 112 States Parties and 29 States that have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty. The Arms Trade Treaty is the first legally binding instrument ever negotiated in the United Nations to establish common standards for the international transfer of conventional weapons. The development of common international standards for the trade of conventional arms has been a long time in the making, with origins in the League of Nations draft convention on the arms trade which was never adopted.

Treaty of Tlatelolco:

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Zone of Application-defined by the Treaty of Tlatelolco encompasses a surface of more than 20 million square kilometres. It includes areas of the high seas, defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the national territories of the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, home to more than 600 million people. The Treaty of Tlatelolco does not extend nor does claim sovereignty of the aforementioned high seas regions for the States Parties, it establishes them as nuclear-weapon-free following Additional Protocol II of the Treaty.

Biological Weapons Convention:

The creation, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, and use of biological and toxin weapons are all expressly prohibited by the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). It was the groundbreaking international agreement that forbade the use of a whole class of WMD(Weapon of Mass destruction). The pact, which is officially known as “The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological), and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction,” was negotiated in Geneva, Switzerland, at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. BWC States Parties have strived to ensure that the Convention remains relevant and effective, despite the changes in science and technology, politics, and security since it entered into force.



PREVENTION AND RECOVERY

Modern weapons are considered one of the main reasons that could lead the world to extinction and some measures have to be taken for prevention as well as recovery. Prevention measures include treaties as well as non-proliferation and recovery includes providing healthcare as well as taking care of the refugees that have been affected by the mishaps of the weapons and reactor meltdown.

Prevention also includes adhering to the treaties as well as taking care of nuclear resources. It also involves strengthening international bodies and ensuring strict safety measures. Recovery on the other hand has to do with the aftermath of the situation that has occurred and also deals with issues on different levels such as global, environmental, social, and economic. This includes being ready with a set of emergency protocols, especially in areas prone to disasters as well as special measures for environmental recovery and the measures to be implemented as soon as possible keeping in mind the current scenario where issues like global warming keep arising.

Another very important aspect of prevention is public education and spreading awareness about the effects of modern weaponry nuclear disasters and bombing with a special emphasis on the repercussions caused by the radiation. The public must be aware of the do's and don'ts during uncertain times. This needs to be encouraged among the economically weaker countries and the sections of societies that don't have access to media sources for information.

Delegates are expected and motivated to be clear with a plan of action for preventing the misuse of weapons against humanity.

CONCLUSION

Mishaps of modern weapons are an issue that concerns the whole globe and modern weapons can be seen as either a threat or a blessing. Even Nuclear resources have infinite potential and delegates need to understand and be ready to deliberate on the issue from both perspectives. The delegates would be required to ponder upon the numerous armed control treaties and organisations formed to counter the mishappening of modern weapons, to counter-proliferation while keeping their country's stance in mind. With the new technological advancements, new and even more demanding challenges are arising around the globe which need to be acknowledged. Addressing the labyrinth of modern weapons which is diverse subject in hand. It calls for the delegates to take note of the other countless smaller factors like questions to international cooperation, regional tension, diligence towards disarmament, etc.

Being the delegates of DISEC, the delegates must come up with innovative and workable solutions to difficulties posed by modern weapons, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. We hope that our background guide has provided an overview of the agenda at hand and encourages the delegates to think critically and collaborate to tackle these complex issues highlighted insightfully.

The Executive Board hopes that the delegates will find the Background guide informative, and helpful, and keep in mind that this document is not the only source that should be consulted to prepare for the committee sessions. We wish you the best and look forward to seeing you for WELMUN 24.



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Links for further research

<https://www.armscontrol.org/treaties>

<https://world-nuclear.org/>

<https://carnegieendowment.org/programs/npp/>



CONCLUSION

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QARMA (Questions A Resolution Must Answer)

- What are the challenges in regulating and preventing the proliferation of these weapons?
- How some treaties need to be amended with time and changed to fit the needs, demands, and resources of other growing countries.
- What are the potential humanitarian consequences of the use of these weapons?
- What role can the UN play in fostering discussions and promoting disarmament in the context of this breath-taking issue?
- How can the international community encourage responsible use of modern technology in weapons development?
- How does the development of weapons using modern technology impact existing international law and treaties?
- What are the economic and social implications?

POSITION PAPER POLICY

Position Paper Policy A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. It should include a description of the position your country holds on the issues on the agenda, relevant actions that your country has taken, and potential solutions that your country would support. The submission dates will be communicated soon and the position papers will be manually reviewed.

Your position papers would emphasise the agenda:- Navigating the Ever-Evolving Labyrinth of Modern Weapons: Deliberating upon the development of weapons using modern technology and their global threats.

- The delegate's preliminary understanding of the topic and what it entails.
- Allocation of the delegate and your stance on this agenda.
- Your proposed plan of action and effective solutions.

The position paper must be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with a 12-point font size and 1-inch document margin

The last date for the submission of the position paper is 25th July 2024.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) – UNODA

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