

ISTMUN



# WORLD'S LEADERS SUMMIT

**NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

# WELCOMING LETTER

Delegates, welcome to ISTMUN 2019, specially to World's Leader Summit, both of us wish you all the best experience, that could help you to your academic and practical daily life. We are expecting the best delegates, and the best result for such an important committee as this one. Results are necessary for this committee thousands of problems around the world occurs continuously and we are the only possible solution for these, if the aggrupation of the most powerful persons of the world cannot make solutions, no one would do. The best way to make real solutions, is using the debate as your abilities point to, this space helps you to solve problems as you wish so you can move the committee as you are more comfortable of, be smart, cleavers, leaders and truth seekers.

We, Juan Daniel Amorocho from Colegio San Tarsicio and Mariana Bravo from Gimnasio Iragua are glad to be your presidents, between the two of us we have accumulated more than fifteen UN university and school models with different awards; nevertheless, we have been in this committee and similar spaces related so we understand the position that you are.

Us your presidents, we are glad to be part of your experience. This is one of the most challenging committees around the UN models so we expect the best preparation and knowledge for your part, we will try to help you in what you need including questions of motions, points, the committee, the topic, qarmas and procedure; we are here to develop your abilities in this international and debate areas that would help you in your future, do not hesitate to ask.

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# BACKGROUND

## About the committee

World's Leaders Summit is a special committee in which presidents of all the world get together to solve in an immediate way the threatened problems that involve and requires the participation of the international community. This committee is not part of the UN this means that it is not limited by slow procedures and limited power. Basically, is a space that involve the whole power of the world in one place. This committee is joining in special situations, when UN considers completely necessary.

In this committee you will represent two of the most important leaders in your country, this means that you must act, talk, debate, and organized as your characters, this is one of the most important elements that you will have to affront. To the exponential growing of global instability, you as heads of state, have the obligation to do all that is in your hands to avoid future crisis that could affect the peace and global security. Whereby, you should be able debate and make resolutions that goes with the interests of your countries. To make a good participation in the committee is fundamental to understand the meaning of foreign policy and how does it work in your country, so you can understand the interest and allies that you must follow. This committee is characterized to have solutions with the security council, bearing in mind this, the Security Council and World Leader Summit will be connected and intercommunicated, so you can also be represented in the most important committee of the UN.



Delegates, remember, the global problems that we affront are not stuck, conversely, the different situations that we fight against can change in any moment, so it is vital that you as leaders can act to immediate crisis, most of this situation carries thousands of human causalities and economic losses, your decisions can make the different between bankruptcy and successes or inclusive life or death to the people that you swore to protect.

## TOPIC'S DEVELOPMENT



Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth. One can destroy a whole city, potentially killing millions, and jeopardizing the natural environment and lives of future generations through its long-term catastrophic effects. The dangers from such weapons arise from their very existence. Although nuclear weapons have only been used twice in warfare—in the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945—about 14,500 reportedly remain in our world today and there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests conducted to date. Disarmament is the best protection against such danger, but achieving this goal has been a tremendously difficult challenge.

The United Nations has sought to eliminate such weapons ever since its establishment. The first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1946 established a Commission to deal with problems related to the discovery of atomic energy among others. The Commission was to make proposals for, inter alia, the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes. The resolution also decided that the Commission should make proposals for “the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.”

The United Nations Secretariat supports efforts aimed at the non-proliferation and total elimination of nuclear weapons. “Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament” considers nuclear weapons in the framework of “disarmament to save humanity.” In the agenda, the Secretary-General calls for resuming dialogue and negotiations for nuclear arms control and disarmament.



# NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN POPULAR CULTURE

The darkest day of the cold war produced some timeless comedy, from the classic movie of accidental apocalypse, *Dr Strangelove*, to the songs of the mathematician, musician and comedian, Tom Lehrer, with titles like *So Long Mom* (A song for WWII), and in the UK, the civil defence sketch by *Beyond the Fringe*. There are much darker works in the canon. *On the Beach*, in 1959, was the first major post-apocalyptic movie, in which survivors gather in Australia, the last continent left habitable. *The Day After*, in 1983, is even blacker. It starts with a nuclear blast obliterating a column of cars stuck on a highway as panicked people rush to try to evade the attack spreads.

More recent films, since the cold war, have dwelt on the threat of a single nuclear weapon detonated by terrorists or deranged geniuses or both. They include *Broken Arrow* (1996), *The Peacemaker* (1997) and *The Sum of All Fears* (2002), in which – because there is just one bomb involved – the detonation is no longer treated as an extinction-level event. In that, art is following reality. The use of a nuclear weapon is now more likely than any time since the worst days of the cold war, but the probability of humanity being wiped out entirely by nuclear war is, for the time being, diminished.

## What are the chances of a nuclear weapon falling into the hands of a terrorist group?

The terrorist nuclear weapon is one of the scariest scenarios the world faces. Unlike states, such groups cannot be deterred from using a weapon as the perpetrator could be very hard to identify in the wake of a blast, difficult to find, and ready to accept death as the price of inflicting devastating damage. Terrorist groups would not need expensive missiles to deliver their warheads. They could be sailed into a port in a shipping container or across land borders in the back of a truck. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US spent substantial resources on dismantling many of its weapons and production facilities as well as ensuring that its many nuclear scientists had alternative employment so as not to be tempted to sell their wares and expertise to the highest bidder. But serious concerns about nuclear weapons security remain. Pakistan in particular is a source of anxiety as its military and intelligence services have radicalised elements within them, with links to terror groups.

There are also fears that a cash-strapped or vengeful North Korea could sell one of its warheads for the right price. A more recent emerging threat is that a rogue group could hack into a nuclear power's command and control computers, triggering a launch, or into an early warning system, giving the impression an enemy attack is imminent.

# NUCLEAR WAR

## How likely is accidental nuclear war?

As the years have passed since the cold war, it has become increasingly clear that we had several lucky escapes from nuclear weapons use during that era as the result of miscalculation or technical glitches. For example, in 1979, when a US watch officer left training tapes in the early warning system when he finished his shift, those in the incoming shift saw their screens light up with the tracks of multiple incoming Soviet missiles. It was only good judgment of the duty officers that avoided a nuclear alert.

In such situations, if the glitch is not identified lower down the chain of command and passed upwards as a seemingly genuine alert, a national leader has only a few minutes to decide whether to launch his or her country's missiles before the apparent incoming salvo destroys them. Nearly three decades after the cold war, the US and Russia still keep hundreds of missiles on hair-trigger alert, ready to launch within minutes, in anticipation of just an occasion.

In the US system, there is no institutional check or barrier to the president launching those missiles once he has identified himself to the Pentagon war room using his nuclear codes.



## What next?

Arms control will be on the agenda when Vladimir Putin and Donald Trump meet in Helsinki. One option is that the two presidents could extend the New Start treaty by another five years, as allowed for in the agreement. The biggest barrier is Trump's distaste for any arrangement inherited from Obama. It is more likely he would argue for a more ambitious arms control agreement he could put his own name to. But Putin will be hard to convince, without the US scaling back its missile defence system, and that is unlikely at the moment.

The threat of a conflict with North Korea has receded somewhat since the Singapore summit, but it is increasingly clear that Pyongyang has no intention of disarming any time soon. The big question is what will Trump do once that becomes apparent to him.

The chances of a nuclear standoff with Iran, meanwhile, are rising. In May, Trump walked out of the 2015 nuclear agreement with Tehran, which curbed Iranian nuclear activities in return for

# NUCLEAR WAR

sanctions relief. The US is now piling on sanctions and telling the world to stop buying Iranian oil. Sooner or later it is possible, likely even, that the Iranian government will stop abiding by the agreement and start stepping up its uranium enrichment and other activities. That is likely to raise tensions in the Gulf dramatically and make other regional players rethink whether to acquire nuclear weapons themselves. Taking all these developments into consideration, the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists has decided to set its “doomsday clock” to two minutes to midnight, the closest to catastrophe it has been since 1953.



## Nuclear Weapon Free Areas

The establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) is a regional approach to strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms and consolidate international efforts towards peace and security. Article VII of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) states: “Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories”.

## Countries that control most of the Nuclear Weapons

Since 1970, 190 countries including the US, Russia, UK, France and China have joined the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). India, Israel and Pakistan never signed the agreement and North Korea left in 2003. The NPT recognizes five states having nuclear weapons - US, Russia, France, UK and China - all of which had tested nuclear weapons before the agreement came into effect.

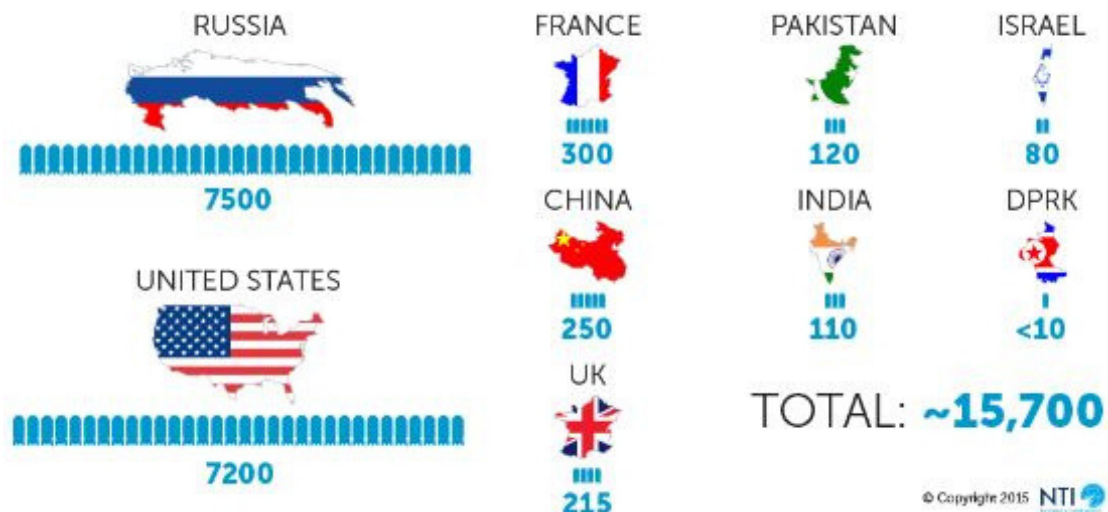
Countries keep most details of their nuclear weapons secret, but it is known that nine countries own the estimated more than 9,000 nuclear weapons that are in military service. These are either deployed - mounted on land or sea missiles and kept at air bases - or in storage. About 1800 are on high alert and could be fired with little warning.

Under the agreement, these countries should not maintain an arsenal forever.

The treaty prohibits non-recognized states from developing nuclear weapons. South Africa, and former Soviet Union countries Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine have all given up theirs.



# NUCLEAR WEAPONS



## Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons opened for signature at United Nations headquarters in New York on 20 September 2017 and will remain open indefinitely. Once 50 nations have ratified or acceded to it, it will enter into force.

## Other Treaties

A number of multilateral treaties have since been established with the aim of preventing nuclear proliferation and testing, while promoting progress in nuclear disarmament. These include the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests In The Atmosphere, In Outer Space And Under Water, also known as the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was signed in 1996 but has yet to enter into force, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), opened for signature in 2017 but has yet to enter into force.

## Qarmas

- ¿Your country has nuclear weapons? ¿If so, your country plans to eliminate them or do something about it?
- ¿Your country has had some approach to nuclear technology?
- ¿What is your official position as world leader on the subject?
- ¿Currently, nuclear weapons treaties have worked? ¿It is necessary to create or change them?
- ¿Countries should have atomic weapons for protection?
- ¿Some countries could have atomic weapons for protection and others not?
- ¿How to stop the traffic of nuclear technology through the internet?



# SPECIAL PROCEDURE

Bearing in mind the fact that World Leader Summit is a Special committee and do not belong to traditional UN committees the procedure that this commission have is different, to make part of this experience consider:

**Agency Delegation:** For this committee, it will be a double delegation, this means that the delegation is composed by partners, each one representing an important leader of your country (the ones that you consider fundamental to the topic). Example, Ivan Duque Colombian president and Carlos Holmes Trujillo external subjects minister.

**Permanent lobby time:** This is the only committee with permanent lobby time, this means that one or inclusive both delegates can go out in the debate time, this is a fundamental tool to make allies, projects, papers, press releases, organize your ideas, search for information or inclusive to private things. It is important to highlight that the motion to make a lobby time is in order to make the whole committee to discuss something, use this motion intelligently.

**Intercommunication:** World's Leader Summit is connected with Security Council, the implementation of this tool can help you to understand what is happening in both committees and base your proposals in the ideas of your delegations in security council (Most of you have representation in Security Council), also you can use the solutions that the Security Council had already done. As leaders of state, you can be called by your delegation in SC if they consider necessary.

**Relations:** In debates, presidents can offend or threaten inclusive other delegations, to react against this situation you as leaders can broke relations with the perpetrator country. To broke relations, you must make a document where you express your reasons, this document will pass to the dais for approval, be aware of this decision, because it will affect to SC.

**Language:** Bearing in mind the fact that this is not a UN committee the parliamentary language is not require, your can express your ideas without limited words, remember that your language should be related as your character. It's important to highlight that direct insults will be sanctioned if the chair considered.

## SPECIAL PROCEDURE

**Decisions:** You represent your country and unlike normal delegations, you have power in your countries, this means that you can make personal decisions about your country. For example: Egypt will close their boundaries to all the catholic immigrant because the potential growing of violence to this community. To make this type of decisions, it is necessarily making a press release, this will pass to the dais for approval, when it is accepted the drafting countries have to make a motion to read the press release, this in order for all the delegates know your actions.

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## REFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA [online]

[https://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/B8A3B48A3FB7185EC1257B280045DBE3?OpenDocument](https://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/B8A3B48A3FB7185EC1257B280045DBE3?OpenDocument)

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