



DISEC

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1. Letter from President

Andrés Castro:

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the esteemed Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC). It is a great honor and pleasure for me to give you a warm welcome to the tenth edition of KCPMUN. My name is Andres Castro, and I'm this year's DISEC President.

The agendas of the Disarmament and International Security Committee this year are complicated and crucial to modern society. They provide delegates with an unrivaled opportunity to share their ideas and perspectives on some of the world's most important topics. As members of this council, you must all strive to find creative and innovative solutions to the problems being posed, taking into account your delegation's position and DISEC's primary objectives. I expect all delegates to be well-prepared and eager to reach a consensus on the topics at hand and I hope that each country can find its voice and work respectfully with other countries, to benefit the progression of the committee.

As your president, I am looking forward to meeting all of you, and I am available to answer any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Andres Eduardo Castro Palis

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DISEC

2. Committee Guide

I. Committee Overview

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), is one of six main committees of the United Nations General Assembly. It deals with multiple sets of political issues, including disarmament, international conflict, and addressing challenges to Global Security.

While DISEC covers a wide array of topics, the committee often finds itself devoting a significant portion of its attention to conflicts in the Middle East. The region's geopolitical dynamics and long-standing disputes make it a focal point for discussions within the committee. Addressing the challenges specific to the Middle East involves navigating complex historical, political, and cultural factors, and DISEC remains committed to fostering dialogue and cooperation to seek lasting solutions.

Key areas of focus for DISEC include nuclear non-proliferation efforts, counterterrorism strategies, and the prevention of violations of international law. The committee actively engages member states in collaborative efforts to strengthen existing treaties and conventions while exploring new avenues for disarmament and conflict resolution. By addressing both traditional and emerging security threats, DISEC contributes to the overarching goal of creating a more stable and secure international environment.

II. Introduction

The discovery of atomic energy marked a pivotal moment in human history, presenting both unprecedented opportunities and formidable challenges. As delegations forming part of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) in this Model United Nations, it is crucial to delve into the diverse implications of atomic energy and advocate for the establishment of a commission dedicated to addressing the complex issues it raises.

III. Historical Context

Important Historical Moments to keep in mind;

The *Manhattan Project* and the Atomic Bomb. The inception of atomic energy is closely tied to the Manhattan Project during World War II, which led to the development of the atomic

bomb. The devastating impact of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki underscored the urgent need for international regulation and cooperation.

The *Cold War and Arms Race*. The subsequent Cold War era witnessed a dangerous arms race, as superpowers stockpiled nuclear weapons. The Cuban Missile Crisis and the doctrine of mutually assured destruction heightened global anxieties, emphasizing the need for disarmament efforts.

The *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)*. The international community responded by establishing the NPT in 1968, aiming to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. However, challenges persist with regard to disarmament commitments, nuclear testing, and the emergence of new nuclear-armed states.

IV. Current Context

The contemporary landscape is characterized by the emergence of new nuclear powers, raising concerns about the potential for regional conflicts and increased proliferation risks. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach.

Advances in nuclear technology, including the development of smaller-scale reactors and potential breakthroughs in nuclear fusion, present both opportunities for energy production and new security concerns. The responsible and peaceful use of atomic energy is paramount.

Additionally, as nuclear infrastructure becomes more interconnected, the risk of cyber threats to nuclear facilities has escalated. Ensuring the security and integrity of nuclear systems is essential to prevent unauthorized access and potential sabotage.

V. Guide Questions

- A. What is your delegation's *position* on the use of *atomic energy* for different purposes?
- B. What *measures* can the *international community* take to enhance the effectiveness of existing disarmament treaties and prevent the *proliferation* of nuclear weapons to non-state actors or unstable regions?
- C. In what ways can *advancements in nuclear technology* be harnessed for *peaceful* purposes, such as energy production, while minimizing the associated security risks?

D. What *cybersecurity* protocols and international agreements are needed to safeguard nuclear facilities from potential cyber threats?

VI. Sources

- ❖ <https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2021-01/features/first-un-resolution-holds-lessons-latest-nuclear-treaty>
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