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DISEC

DISEC

The Significance Of Universalizing The Right Of Peoples To Selfdetermination In The Context Of Contested Territories In Europe And Occupied Arab Territories.

BACKGROUND GUIDES

Letter from Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of Muniversiti and Delhi Public School, Rau, it gives us great pleasure to welcome you to the DPSRMUN 2023 Conference. We are thrilled to be a part of this esteemed event, which provides a platform for young, dynamic minds to engage in intellectual discourse and learn more about global politics.

For many of you, this may be your first MUN conference, and we urge you to review the study guide provided as a part of the conference. We believe that understanding the issues at hand is crucial to finding solutions that are practical and implementable.

However, we also believe that there is so much more to learn beyond the study guide. The ability to research, collaborate, and present your arguments is just the beginning. The real value of this conference lies in your ability to listen, understand different viewpoints, and learn from one another.

We encourage you to approach this conference with a growth mindset. Winning is not the ultimate goal, but rather an opportunity to learn, grow, and broaden your perspectives. At Muniversiti, we strongly believe that learning is the ultimate victory, one that brings personal and collective progress and positive change.

We are confident that this conference will be a great learning experience for all of you. We look forward to having you with us, and we wish you all the best for an exciting and enlightening journey ahead.

Best wishes,
The Muniversiti Executive Board

About DISEC

DISEC, also known as the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, was founded in 1945 with the purpose of maintaining international peace and security by focusing on disarmament and arms control. DISEC is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, and its members include all 193 member states of the United Nations.

The mandate of DISEC is to address the various threats to international security and recommend measures that can bring about peace and security. Its focus on disarmament and arms control extends to conventional weapons, nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons, and other types of weapons that have the potential to cause

destruction on a global scale. One of the key aims of DISEC is to promote disarmament in order to create a safer and more stable world.

The work of DISEC is carried out through various means, including resolutions, working papers, and reports. Through its resolutions, the committee makes recommendations on how to achieve disarmament and promote international security. The resolutions are not legally binding, but they have significant political impact and help to set

the agenda for disarmament and arms control. Working papers are used to express the views of member states on a particular issue, and they provide a starting point for discussions and negotiations. Reports provide an overview of the committee's work and its achievements.

DISEC has made significant contributions to global peace and security over the years. One of its most significant achievements was the adoption of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1968. The NPT is a landmark agreement that aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament. Another significant achievement was the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996, which bans all nuclear explosions, whether for military or civilian purposes. DISEC has also been instrumental in the development of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in 2013, which aims to regulate the international trade of conventional weapons.

In addition to its work on disarmament and arms control, DISEC has also been active in addressing emerging security challenges. One of these challenges is cyber warfare, which refers to the use of the internet and other technology to carry out attacks against computer systems and networks. DISEC has been working to develop norms and guidelines for responsible behavior in cyberspace, with the aim of preventing cyber attacks and promoting a stable and secure online environment.

Terrorism is another major threat to international security, and DISEC has been working to address this issue as well. The committee has been working to prevent terrorist groups from acquiring weapons, and to promote measures that can address the root causes of terrorism. This work is particularly important in the context of the rise of non-state actors who have access to weapons, including terrorist groups and other violent extremists.

In carrying out its work, DISEC operates on the basis of consensus, with member states working together to identify areas of agreement and develop joint solutions to complex challenges. This approach is based on the principle that disarmament and arms control are global issues that require the participation and cooperation of all member states. The committee also draws on the expertise of a range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, industry representatives, and academic experts. The work of DISEC is supported by a range of subsidiary bodies, including the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and

Development, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

DISEC's work is critical to achieving the aims of the United Nations in creating a peaceful and stable world. The committee plays a key role in identifying emerging security challenges, promoting disarmament and arms control, and preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Its work is particularly important in the context of the current global scenario

BRIEF TO AGENDA

The impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control is a complex and pressing issue that requires the attention of the international community. Emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and nanotechnology, have the potential to greatly enhance military capabilities, but also pose new risks to global stability and security. Autonomous weapons systems, for instance, offer the potential for improved accuracy and efficiency in warfare, but also raise concerns about accountability, human control, and ethical implications. Advances in biotechnology present both opportunities for new solutions for health and medical problems and risks to privacy, safety, and security.

International treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms control may be impacted by these emerging technologies, with some becoming obsolete and others presenting new challenges to implementation. The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) is a prime example of this, as the advent of autonomous weapons systems may pose challenges to its implementation, while biotechnology advancements may impact the implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). Addressing these challenges requires international cooperation and the development of new norms and standards.

The UN plays a critical role in addressing the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control. Its First Committee (DISEC) has the mandate to address disarmament and international security issues, and the UN as a whole provides a platform for international cooperation and dialogue on these topics. DISEC has the power to address the challenges posed by emerging technologies and promote peace and stability in the world. The UN can support member states in their efforts to address the challenges posed by emerging technologies, and can help to ensure their positive impact on disarmament and arms control efforts.

International cooperation is essential in addressing the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control. It involves the sharing of information and expertise, as well as the development of new norms and standards. This cooperation can lead to the creation of effective measures to regulate the use and development of these technologies, and ensure their positive impact on disarmament and arms control efforts.

Furthermore, ethical and human rights issues must be taken into consideration when addressing the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control. For example, the development and deployment of autonomous weapons systems raises serious ethical and human rights concerns, such as accountability and the protection of civilian populations. These ethical and human rights considerations must be integrated into discussions of the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control.

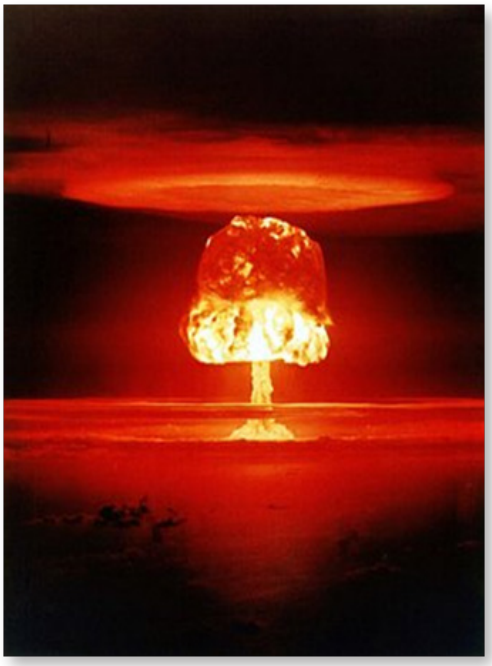
In conclusion, the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control is a complex and pressing issue that requires the attention of the international community. The UN, through DISEC, has the mandate and responsibility to address this issue and promote peace and stability in the world. Addressing the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control requires international cooperation, the development of new norms and standards, and consideration of ethical and human rights issues.

AREAS OF CONCERN WITH BRIEF HISTORY

Nuclear Weaponry

Nuclear weapons are one of the most significant technological advancements in human history. They have shaped international relations and security strategies for over 75 years. The development of nuclear weapons was first initiated in the United States during World War II under the Manhattan Project. The successful testing of the first atomic bomb in 1945 marked a turning point in the history of warfare. The devastation caused by the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought the world to the realization that these weapons posed an unparalleled threat to humanity.

Since then, the proliferation of nuclear weapons has been a major concern for the international community. The possession of nuclear weapons by a state provides it with a significant strategic advantage over other states. The fear of nuclear war has led to the development of the concept of deterrence, where countries possess nuclear weapons as a means of deterring other states from attacking them. However, this has also led to a dangerous arms race between states, where each tries to outdo the other in terms of nuclear capabilities.



The impact of nuclear weapons on disarmament and arms control has been both positive and negative. On the positive side, the fear of nuclear war has led to the signing of several arms control treaties, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). These treaties have been successful in limiting the spread of nuclear weapons and preventing the use of nuclear weapons in warfare.

On the negative side, the possession of nuclear weapons by a few states has led to an unequal distribution of power and has raised concerns about the possibility of nuclear terrorism. The development of nuclear weapons technology has also led to the proliferation of other weapons of mass destruction, such as chemical and biological weapons.

The impact of emerging technologies on nuclear weapons is also a cause for concern. The development of artificial intelligence and cyber warfare has raised the possibility of cyberattacks on nuclear weapons systems. This could lead to accidental or intentional launches of nuclear weapons, which could have catastrophic consequences. The use of artificial intelligence in the development of nuclear weapons could also lead to a new arms race, as countries try to outdo each other in the development of autonomous nuclear weapons.

Chemical and Biological Weapons

Chemical and biological weapons are another set of weapons of mass destruction that have had a significant impact on disarmament and arms control. Chemical weapons, such as nerve gases and blister agents, are designed to kill or harm people through toxic chemical substances, while biological weapons are designed to spread diseases and viruses that can lead to mass casualties.

The use of chemical weapons in World War I, particularly in the form of mustard gas, led to widespread destruction and suffering. The Geneva Protocol of 1925 banned the use of chemical and biological weapons in war, but several countries continued to research and develop them.

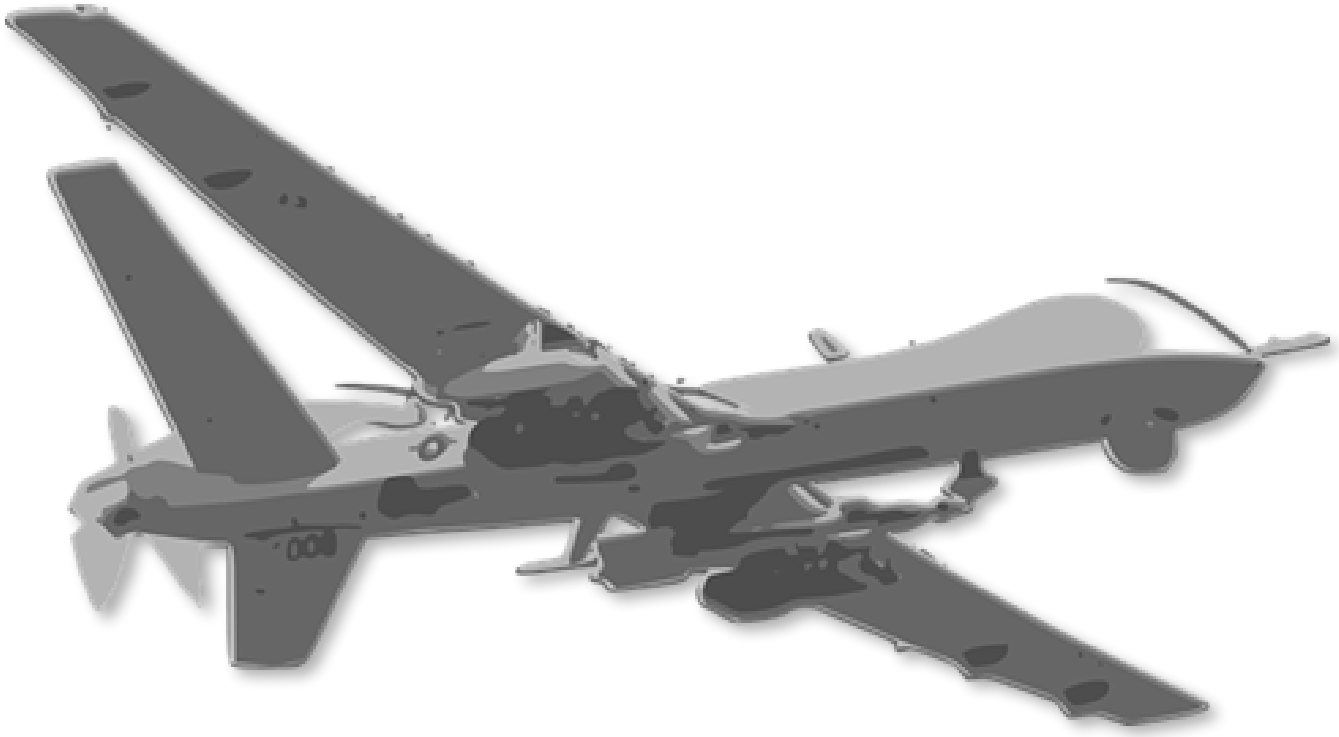
The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 banned the production, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons, and many countries signed and ratified the convention. However, the treaty did not establish a verification mechanism to ensure compliance, and there have been reports of several countries, including Iraq and Syria, violating the ban.

In recent years, advances in biotechnology and genetic engineering have raised concerns about the possibility of bioterrorism and the use of biological weapons by non-state actors. The potential for these weapons to cause widespread harm and chaos has led to increased attention on disarmament and arms control efforts.

Chemical and biological weapons are particularly challenging to disarm because of their dual-use nature. The same facilities and equipment used for peaceful purposes, such as medical research and production of pharmaceuticals, can also be used to produce these deadly weapons. The challenge for disarmament and arms control efforts is to ensure that countries and institutions are not using these facilities for military purposes, while also supporting their peaceful use.

Autonomous Weapons

Autonomous weapons, also known as lethal autonomous robots, are a type of weaponry that can independently identify, select, and engage targets without human intervention. These weapons can operate in various environments, including air, land, and sea. The development of autonomous weapons is a significant concern for disarmament and arms control due to their potential to bypass human control and decision-making processes.



There are various concerns surrounding the development and deployment of autonomous weapons. Firstly, these weapons have the potential to increase the risk of unintentional harm to civilians and non-combatants. This is because autonomous weapons lack the ability to distinguish between military targets and civilians or non-combatants

in a combat situation. As a result, there is a risk that these weapons could cause indiscriminate harm or violate international humanitarian laws.

Secondly, there are concerns that autonomous weapons could increase the likelihood of military escalation and trigger conflicts. The lack of human control over the decision-making processes of these weapons can increase the risk of unintended consequences and potential conflicts. This is because autonomous weapons could interpret ambiguous situations differently than humans, leading to misunderstandings and increased tensions. Additionally, there is a risk that these weapons could be hacked or fall into the wrong hands, leading to unforeseeable consequences.

Furthermore, there is concern that the deployment of autonomous weapons could lead to a shift in the role of humans in warfare, potentially making them obsolete. This could lead to a detachment of the human experience from warfare, making it easier for decision-makers to justify conflict and engage in military operations. Additionally, the deployment of these weapons could lead to a reduction in transparency and accountability in warfare, making it more challenging to attribute responsibility for harm caused during armed conflict.

In terms of disarmament and arms control, the development and deployment of autonomous weapons present a significant challenge. The lack of transparency and accountability in the development and deployment of these weapons makes it difficult to regulate them through traditional arms control mechanisms. Additionally, the dual-use nature of these weapons, which could be used for civilian purposes, complicates their regulation further.

There have been some international efforts to address the concerns surrounding autonomous weapons. In 2013, the United Nations General Assembly established a group of governmental experts to study the issue of lethal autonomous robots. This group met several times to discuss the issue, with the final meeting concluding that a legally binding instrument regulating these weapons was necessary. In addition, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, which regulates weapons that are deemed to cause unnecessary suffering, has also discussed the issue of autonomous weapons.

Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Warfare

The impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Cyber warfare on disarmament and arms control is a topic of significant concern in the international community. AI and Cyber warfare have transformed the traditional ways of warfare and have created new threats and challenges that require global attention. With the advancement in technology, AI has become a critical component of modern warfare. It has the potential to revolutionize the way wars are fought, making it more efficient and lethal. AI can help in the development of autonomous weapons, which have the ability to function without human intervention. This development raises ethical concerns as it could lead to the loss of human control over warfare, and may even result in accidental or intentional harm to civilians.

Similarly, the emergence of Cyber warfare has also created new challenges in the realm of disarmament and arms control. Cyber warfare involves the use of technology to attack or exploit the systems and networks of an adversary. With the increasing reliance on technology in modern warfare, cyber-attacks have the potential to cause significant damage to military infrastructure and could even cripple a country's defense system.

The use of AI and Cyber warfare has also impacted the traditional concept of deterrence. Deterrence, which is a cornerstone of disarmament and arms control, refers to the use of threats or force to prevent an adversary from undertaking unwanted actions. The advent of AI and Cyber warfare has created new challenges to deterrence. For instance, in the case of AI, the ability to develop autonomous weapons raises the risk of unintended escalation and the possibility of a conflict spiraling out of control. In the case of Cyber warfare, the challenge is to deter adversaries from

carrying out cyber-attacks as it is difficult to attribute the source of the attack.

The United Nations has recognized the potential risks of AI and Cyber warfare and has called for the establishment of global norms and regulations to govern the development and use of these technologies in warfare. In 2019, the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) released a report that highlighted the need for states to take measures to ensure human control over autonomous weapons systems. Similarly, in 2018, the UN General Assembly established an open-ended working group to explore the challenges posed by Cyber warfare and to develop norms and principles for responsible state behavior in cyberspace

Recent Developements

Self-Steering Bullets

1. Lockheed Martin, a defense contractor, is developing self-steering bullets for the US military. The bullet is designed to be capable of hitting laser-illuminated targets at a distance of about 2 km (1.24 miles) with the best accuracy at longer ranges. The bullet uses tiny fins to correct its course and hit its target, making it ideal for snipers. However, the release of this technology to the public raises concerns among think tanks. The current prototype involves a 4-inch bullet that has an optical sensor in its nose to detect the laser, which is then processed and used to steer the fins
.
The team has conducted both field tests and computer simulations, and is confident of bringing the product to market soon. The bullet minimizes spin and flies like a dart, which is a departure from conventional bullets that spin rapidly. The researchers have moved the bullet's center of gravity forward to simplify the design and make it easier to steer.

The commercially available gunpowder has allowed the bullet to reach just over twice the speed of sound, and the researchers believe that custom gunpowder can increase its velocity to military standards. The potential customers for this technology include the military, law enforcement, and recreational shooters, which raises questions about access and use by the public and terrorists.

2. The US Navy has taken a significant step forward in anti-submarine warfare with the development of the Anti-Submarine Warfare Continuous Trail Unmanned Vessel (ACTUV), a 132-foot long vessel designed to search for submarines at sea for up to three months at a time. The vessel, called Sea Hunter, is intended to be autonomous, with computers controlling its operation, but with a human operator observing and ready to take control if necessary. The Prime contractor for the project was Leidos and the vessel was built at the Vigor Shipyard in Portland, Oregon.

Sea Hunter will carry about 40 tons of fuel, have a top speed of around 27 knots, and be operational through Sea State 5, which is moderate weather with waves up to 6 and a half feet high and winds up to 21 knots, and be survivable through Sea State 7, considered rough weather with seas up to 20 feet high. The vessel will not carry weapons, but will be equipped with sensors designed to detect and track submarines.

The vessel is intended to be cost-effective, with the first one costing between $22 million and $23 million, and the goal being to reduce the cost to around $20 million per vessel in the future. The operating cost is expected to be between $15,000 and $20,000 per day. The trial phase for the Sea Hunter will begin in a couple of weeks and will run for two years through September 2018. The overall goal is to build something very affordable that could be acquired in large numbers.

3. Aerospace and defence company, Boeing, has been awarded a patent for the development of a force field-like system aimed at protecting military vehicles and buildings from the shockwaves produced by missile and improvised explosive de-

vice explosions. The system uses lasers, electricity, and microwaves to rapidly heat the air between the target and the explosion, creating a plasma shield denser than the air which is capable of deflecting or absorbing the shockwave energy.

The system is designed to protect against the aftermath of explosions, not direct impacts or shrapnel, and would have sensors to detect the size and force of an incoming threat, as well as the time it would take for the shockwave to reach the target. The plasma field would only protect a limited region of the target.

Boeing outlines several embodiments of the system in its patent application, including options using converging lasers or microwave beams to generate plasma, firing lasers that create plasma channels in the air, or launching metal pellets that leave conductive trails. The system would be mounted on a military vehicle or other target and would be able to rapidly heat the air, creating a plasma field that intercepts the shockwave and reduces its energy density.

4. The advancements in the life sciences have the potential to provide numerous benefits to society, but they also raise significant safety and security concerns. The field of genome editing has seen significant progress with technologies such as CRISPR/Cas9, allowing for easier manipulation of the genetic code of life. This combined with the convergence of life sciences with big data and machine learning has led to vast amounts of data being collected and analysed to address public health challenges.

However, with these advancements, comes the risk of exploitation for hostile purposes. For example, advances in immunology could lead to the development of

more effective vaccines and therapeutics but could also be used to develop new weapons capable of overwhelming or avoiding the immune system. The understanding of human genetics and reproductive science has led to ethical and safety concerns about potential exploitation for hostile purposes.

In the field of chemistry, advancements in the molecular level have resulted in a greater ability to interfere with life processes, leading to concerns about new types of toxic chemical weapon agents. The crossover between the domains of biology and chemistry requires consideration as chemicals are increasingly being produced through biologically-mediated processes and new approaches could be exploited in the development of new toxic chemicals or the modification of biological agents to affect disease.

There is a long-standing norm against the hostile use of chemistry and biology, which is enshrined in international law through the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention. However, the recent uses of chemicals as weapons, combined with advances in the field, threaten to undermine the legal and normative measures. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the vulnerability of modern societies to biological agents, which could attract the interest of State and non-State actors.

Research and development in the life sciences are predominantly for peaceful purposes but there are ethical, legal, safety, and security concerns. The same technologies that could play a significant role in addressing societal challenges and strengthen the international legal regime against biological weapons could also feed into new forms of biological weapons, ease access to or production of known biological weapons or complicate existing means of detecting and responding to disease.

5. Digital technologies have become a ubiquitous presence in modern society, with an ever-growing reliance on complex, interconnected and advanced technologies. The increasing use of digital technologies has given rise to new vulnerabilities, including harmful information and communication technology (ICT) instruments that can pose a threat to international security, stability, economic and social development, and individual safety and well-being. There have also been reports of some states developing ICT capabilities for military purposes.

The field of digital technologies relevant to international peace and security encompasses a range of areas including ICTs, their convergence with artificial intelligence, the dark web, and quantum technologies. ICTs include the internet, mobile devices, and computing systems, which are integral to the functioning of modern society. The convergence of ICTs with artificial intelligence has the potential to revolutionise the way in which society operates, but it also raises questions about the potential for unintended consequences, including the use of AI for malicious purposes.

The dark web is a portion of the internet that is not indexed by search engines and can only be accessed using specialised software, making it a hub for illegal activities such as cybercrime, trafficking, and terrorism. The dark web represents a significant challenge to international peace and security, with criminal organisations using it to evade detection and carry out malicious activities.

Quantum technologies refer to a range of technologies that make use of the properties of quantum mechanics to perform certain tasks more efficiently than is possible with classical computing. These technologies have the potential to revolutionise various sectors, including medicine, energy, and communication. However, the development of quantum technologies also raises security concerns, including the potential for quantum computers to break encryption algorithms that are currently used to protect sensitive information.

Ethical concerns

Ethical concerns have always been at the forefront of disarmament and arms control discussions, with many debates surrounding the morality of weapons and the use of force. The development of emerging technologies has brought about new ethical

considerations, especially in regards to the use of autonomous weapons and the impact they may have on human decision-making. Additionally, the potential for these technologies to be used for surveillance and monitoring purposes raises questions about privacy and individual rights. The consequences of these technologies on the future of warfare and their potential to cause harm to civilian populations only further exacerbates the ethical concerns surrounding emerging technologies in disarmament and arms control.

Historically, ethical concerns have played a role in disarmament negotiations. The use of nuclear weapons during World War II led to a global outcry and the eventual creation of the United Nations and the establishment of disarmament discussions. The humanitarian consequences of these weapons were at the forefront of these discussions, with the ethics of the use of force being heavily debated. The continued development of nuclear weapons and the potential for their use in modern conflicts only heightens these ethical concerns. The use of chemical and biological weapons in past conflicts has also brought about ethical discussions, with international agreements such as the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention being established to prevent their use.

With the development of emerging technologies, ethical concerns have shifted towards the use of autonomous weapons. These weapons, which can operate without human intervention, have raised questions about accountability and responsibility in the use of force. The lack of human decision-making in the deployment of these weapons has led to concerns about their ability to discriminate between combatants and non-combatants, potentially causing harm to civilians. The deployment of auton-

omous weapons also raises concerns about the potential for these weapons to be hacked or otherwise compromised, leading to unintended consequences.

Another ethical concern surrounding emerging technologies in disarmament and arms control is the potential for these technologies to be used for surveillance and monitoring purposes. The use of drones for surveillance and targeted killings has raised questions about the legality and morality of their use. The impact on privacy and individual rights must be considered when discussing the use of these technologies, as their ability to gather vast amounts of data can be used for nefarious purposes.

Impact on deterrence

Emerging technologies have transformed the dynamics of international relations, particularly in the area of disarmament and arms control. The increasing dependence on emerging technologies has opened up new horizons for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), making them more accessible to both state and non-state actors. As a result, the traditional concept of deterrence in disarmament and arms control has undergone a significant shift, leading to new challenges and opportunities for the international community.

Historically, the concept of deterrence relied heavily on the possession of nuclear weapons by the major powers as a means of preventing aggression. However, the emergence of new technologies such as hypersonic missiles, artificial intelligence, and cyber weapons has significantly altered the traditional concept of deterrence.

These new technologies have created new opportunities for actors to pursue asymmetric strategies that may destabilize the international security environment.

The impact of emerging technologies on deterrence has been particularly pronounced in the case of non-state actors. Terrorist organizations, for instance, have been able to leverage emerging technologies to acquire, develop and use WMDs, which were previously the exclusive domain of state actors. This has led to new challenges for the international community, which must find ways to prevent these actors from acquiring WMDs or using them to destabilize global security.

Moreover, emerging technologies have created new opportunities for states to engage in more precise, efficient and cost-effective forms of warfare. For instance, cyber attacks have emerged as a new tool for states to achieve strategic objectives, without necessarily resorting to traditional military means. This has led to a re-evaluation of the concept of deterrence, as states must now consider the implications of a cyber attack and the potential for escalation.

The role of emerging technologies in the concept of deterrence has also raised important ethical concerns. The increasing use of autonomous weapons, for instance, raises questions about the accountability of such weapons and the potential for unintended consequences. Similarly, the use of cyber weapons in warfare raises concerns about the protection of civilian infrastructure and the potential for collateral damage.

In response to these challenges, the international community has been engaged in efforts to adapt to the changing landscape of disarmament and arms control. The United Nations has been at the forefront of these efforts, with initiatives such as the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, which seeks to address the ethical concerns surrounding autonomous weapons.

Past UN Actions

NPT

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a landmark international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and technology and promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Treaty represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by nuclear-weapon states. The NPT is widely regarded as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for pursuing nuclear disarmament.

The Treaty came into force in 1970 and has been ratified by 191 countries, including the five nuclear-weapon states. The NPT establishes a safeguards system under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify compliance with the Treaty through inspections. The Treaty promotes cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear technology and equal access to this technology for all States parties, while the safeguards prevent the diversion of fissile material for weapons use.

The NPT has provisions for review every five years, a provision that was reaffirmed by the states parties at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference. The 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty ended without the adoption of a

consensus outcome, constituting a setback for the strengthened review process instituted to ensure accountability with respect to activities under the three pillars of the Treaty. The preparatory process for the 2020 Review Conference is currently underway.

The NPT is considered a critical tool for promoting global security and stability by preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Treaty's provisions, particularly article VIII, paragraph 3, envisage a review of the operation of the Treaty every five years, a provision that was reaffirmed by the states parties in 1995. The 2015 outcome of the Review Conference was seen as a disappointment, but the preparatory process for the 2020 Review Conference is underway, offering an opportunity to make progress towards achieving the goals of the Treaty.

2.) The United Nations has taken steps to address the issues surrounding lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS). In November 2017, a group of governmental experts was established to meet for the first time and discuss these technologies. This group was mandated to meet again in April 2018 and will report to the Meeting of High Contracting Parties in November 2018.

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research conducted a project in 2016-2017 to study the legal and security concerns of armed unmanned aerial vehicles and to develop strategies for addressing those concerns.

The Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention have

provisions for five-yearly review conferences and more regular means of reviewing relevant developments in science and technology. The Eighth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention was held in 2016, while the Fourth Review Conference of the Chemical Weapons Convention is scheduled for November 2018.

The Chemical Weapons Convention has a Scientific Advisory Board consisting of 25 scientists, who meet at least once a year and can establish temporary working groups. However, proposals for a similar body for the Biological Weapons Convention have not yet been successful. States parties have agreed to establish an annual Meeting of Experts to review developments in the field of science and technology related to the Convention. The Office for Disarmament Affairs is holding regional workshops on the implications of advances in science and technology for the Biological Weapons Convention.

Since 2014, a conference on convergence has been organised in Switzerland every two years with a third edition that took place in September 2018.

CTBT

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an international treaty that aims to ban all nuclear explosions in any environment, for military or civilian purposes. The treaty was opened for signature in September 1996, and has since been ratified by 168 countries. The CTBT seeks to end nuclear testing by all countries, as it is believed that any nuclear test, no matter how small, can lead to the development of more powerful weapons and the potential for a nuclear arms race.

The treaty establishes a global monitoring system (IMS) that uses state-of-the-art technologies to detect nuclear explosions, with a network of 337 monitoring facilities located all over the world. The IMS includes seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide monitoring stations, as well as data communications and processing centers. The IMS provides real-time monitoring and analysis of nuclear activity, with the data being made available to all signatory countries.

The CTBT also establishes the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), which is responsible for the administration and operation of the IMS. The CTBTO is headquartered in Vienna, Austria and has an annual budget of around

$130 million. The organization plays a key role in ensuring compliance with the treaty, and also provides support to countries that want to build their capacity to detect and analyze nuclear explosions.

While the CTBT has been signed by a majority of countries, not all countries have ratified the treaty. The United States, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, North Korea, and Pakistan are among the countries that have not yet ratified the CTBT. The United States signed the treaty in 1996 but has not yet ratified it, citing concerns over the treaty's ability to effectively detect nuclear tests and the potential impact on U.S. national security.

Despite the fact that the treaty has not yet entered into force, the CTBTO and the IMS have already played an important role in detecting and identifying nuclear activity around the world. For example, in 2006, the IMS detected a nuclear test conducted by North Korea, which led to increased international pressure on the country to abandon its nuclear program.

In addition to its role in nuclear disarmament, the CTBT also has important implica tions for nuclear energy and nuclear safety. The treaty includes provisions for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and requires countries to provide information about their nuclear activities to the CTBTO. The treaty also establishes an International Data Center (IDC) to archive and analyze data collected by the IMS, which can be used for research and scientific purposes.

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The use of emerging weapon technologies and the possibility of new domains in which armed conflict may occur has presented challenges for States in understanding the application of international law. The lack of common understanding can erode trust in the development and use of dual-use technologies like information and communications technologies (ICTs) or satellites designed for rendezvous and proximity operations, and can result in unintended escalation from the use of weapon technologies that have disruptive or harmful effects.

Many States have cited the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice to determine if acts committed using emerging weapon technologies or in new domains

constitutes an armed attack. The Court made a distinction between the use of force, within the meaning of Article 2 (4) of the Charter, and an armed attack, within the meaning of Article 51. The Court also noted that there are activities that breach the principle of the non-use of force and intervention in the internal affairs of a State but are of less gravity than an armed attack.

With respect to ICTs, the group of governmental experts established by the General Assembly sought voluntary national contributions on how international law applies to the use of such technologies by States. Many of the contributions addressed the law on the use of force and the right to self-defence. States consider acts using ICTs as a use of force if it has the same effects as a use of force using physical means, causes physical damage, injury or death, targets critical infrastructure, causes severe disruption to the functioning of the State, or targets a State's financial and banking system. States also considered acts using ICTs as an armed attack if it causes physical damage, injury or death, severely damages or disables a State's critical infrastructure, is attributable to a State, and causes harmful effects outside the territory of the attacking State.

With respect to outer space, recent United Nations bodies have addressed the ways in which international law applies to acts using or affecting space systems. The group of governmental experts established by the General Assembly considered the application of the right to self-defence in outer space, but the group was ultimately unable to agree on a substantive report.

Possible Ways Out

Practical solutions to address the challenges posed by emerging weapon technologies and new domains in terms of the application of international law could include the following:

Negotiating and concluding new international agreements: States could negotiate and conclude new international agreements that address the use of specific emerging weapon technologies in armed conflict and that clarify the applicability of international law in new domains such as cyberspace and outer space.

Developing norms and guidelines for responsible behaviour: States could work togeth-

er to develop norms and guidelines for responsible behaviour in the use of emerging weapon technologies and in new domains to ensure their use is consistent with international law.

Enhancing capacity-building and cooperation: States could enhance capacity-building and cooperation in areas such as cyber security and outer space to reduce the risk of unintended escalation from the use of emerging weapon technologies and to prevent the malicious use of these technologies.

Strengthening the role of international institutions: International institutions, such as the United Nations, could play a greater role in addressing the challenges posed by emerging weapon technologies and new domains. For example, the UN could establish a dedicated forum for States to exchange views and negotiate agreements on these issues.

Encouraging transparency and confidence-building measures: States could encourage transparency and confidence-building measures in the development, testing, deployment and use of emerging weapon technologies and in new domains. For example, States could establish transparency and confidence-building measures to prevent the unintentional use of these technologies that could result in unintended escalation.

It is important to note that these solutions should be based on a comprehensive and cooperative approach that involves all stakeholders, including States, international organizations, the private sector and civil society. The implementation of these solutions would require the commitment and cooperation of all relevant actors and the willingness to engage in constructive dialogue and negotiation.

Proposed Research Structure

History and current status of the country's involvement in the development and use of emerging technologies in relation to arms control and disarmament

- Research on the country's past and current policies and initiatives related to the development and use of emerging technologies in the military context.
- Analyze the country's stance on existing arms control and disarmament treaties and agreements.

The impact of emerging technologies on the country's national security

- Examine the ways in which emerging technologies have affected the country's national security, both positively and negatively.
- Analyze the country's strategy for ensuring national security in the context of emerging technologies.

The role of the country in the international community in addressing the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control

- Research the country's position and actions in international forums and organizations concerning disarmament and arms control.
- Analyze the country's approach towards collaboration with other countries to address the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control.

The ethical considerations surrounding the development and use of emerging technologies in relation to arms control and disarmament

- Examine the country's policies and initiatives that address ethical concerns surrounding the development and use of emerging technologies in the military context.
- Analyze the country's stance on the ethical implications of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control.

Potential solutions and recommendations

- Explore possible solutions and recommendations that the country can propose to address the impact of emerging technologies on disarmament and arms control.
- Analyze the feasibility and effectiveness of these solutions in achieving the goal of disarmament and arms control in the context of emerging technologies.

Links To Refer

1. https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F188&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False

2. https://front.un-arm.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/st-2021-enhanced.pdf
3. http://undocs.org/a/74/122

Rules of Procedure

Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.
Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither “yes” nor “no vote”,and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate’s presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call.

The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion israised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utili#e it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits).The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.

- Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Direc-

tor will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.

- Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech

to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair(":hank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either "Yes" or "No". If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken

once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers' list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which the signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following **points** are in order:

- Point of Personal Privilege: Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.

- Point of Order: During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.

- Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.

- Point of information: After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

- Right to Reply: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

Draft Resolution

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and re-place. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a 9otion for amendment and approval of the chair=

Friendly Amendments: Amendment,which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

BODY of Draft Resolution
The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee : UNDP
Country : Chad
Topic : Women in Development

The delegation of Chad is delighted to participate in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) committee to address the critical issue of Women in Development. As a nation committed to promoting human rights, we believe that gender equality is a fundamental right that must be upheld and protected. We are committed

to creating an environment in which women are treated equally, and their contributions to society are recognized and valued.

Chad recognizes that gender inequality is a significant problem that affects many women in our country. Women are often unable to access education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. The lack of education, forced early marriage, and culturally based constraints have led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, and women are left in an unpleasant condition.

The government of Chad is committed to solving this problem by providing an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. We believe that UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community” in different villages, and education is one of the projects. We also believe that developing an option such as night school or another flexible-in-time and free school would be helpful in providing education to young girls who are stolen away from school and compelled to work or marry due to financial difficulties.

The delegation of Chad also believes that basic financial education is crucial to empower women to seek out services or products that are effective and capable of handling them. We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. We also believe that women should function as entrepreneurs in their town or group, which would create new, independent employment opportunities.

We understand that achieving gender equality is a gradual process and requires a collaborative effort. We are committed to advocating for our position to our own people and actively participating in UNDP programs regarding gender equality and women’s empowerment. We believe that by working together, we can create a safer and more secure environment for women and ensure that their contributions to society are recognized and valued.

In conclusion, Chad is committed to promoting gender equality, and we look forward to working with our fellow delegates to address the issue of Women in Development. We urge all member states to recognize the importance of this issue and take the necessary steps to ensure that women are treated equally, and their rights are protected.

Sample Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution 101

Committee: United Nations General Assembly
Topic: Addressing the Global Issue of Climate Change

Sponsors: India, France, Canada, Germany, Brazil
Signatories: United States, China, Japan, Russia, South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the growing threat of climate change to global security and stability,

Noting with concern the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and other harmful impacts of climate change,

Emphasizing the need for immediate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change,

Calls upon all member states to implement measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to clean energy sources;

Encourages the establishment of international funding mechanisms to support developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change;

Urges member states to work together to develop and share new technologies to reduce emissions and increase energy efficiency;

Calls for increased public education and awareness-raising campaigns to promote the importance of taking action on climate change;

Establishes a UN Climate Change Task Force to facilitate international cooperation on addressing the issue of climate change, including sharing best practices and collaborating on research and development of new technologies;
Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on

progress made towards addressing climate change.