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SECURITY COUNCIL

Topic A: “Addressing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Working towards Disarmament and Arms Control Agreements.”



Welcoming letter

Dear esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to CFMUN X edition. It is a great pleasure to have you on the Security Council. As the Moderator and Chair of this council, we are honored to have the opportunity to guide and facilitate our discussions on this year's given topics.

As we go through the conference together, we encourage all delegates to uphold diplomacy, collaboration, and mutual respect. Your contributions to the council will enrich our debate and testify to your leadership and commitment to global peace and security.



We are confident that your dedication to the model will be both rewarding and unforgettable.

We look forward to witnessing the innovative solutions emerging from our sessions.

Warm regards,

Valentina C. Caballero & Sofia Paris



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I. Committee Background

The Security Council, started on October 24th, 1945 as one of the most important councils in the United Nations.

This organ has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

It takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment in terms of settlement.

In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorizing the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security (United Nations Security Council, n.d.).

II. Introduction to the Topic

Arms control and disarmament strategies are aimed at preventing a rise in the number of weapons, lowering chances for military provocation, and creating a peaceful world. For instance, certain categories of weapons are restricted, and full demobilization is mostly enforced by international agreements or covenants.

Notwithstanding, it is imperative to acknowledge that the path toward achieving a comprehensive framework for Arms Control and Disarmament is not devoid of challenges. The sustainability of existing treaties is constantly being tested by issues such as non-compliance, secretive weapons programs, and other modern weapon technologies that require perpetual vigilance and intervention by the international community.

III. Evolution of the Topic

The progression of addressing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and working towards disarmament and arms control agreements traces the trajectory of global efforts to maintain peace and security in the face of growing technological and military advancements. This journey reflects the international community's struggle to balance the power dynamics while ensuring global safety.

In the latter part of the 20th century, there was a heightened acknowledgment of the existential threat associated with weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), leading to a paradigm shift in perspective towards prioritizing disarmament and arms control measures.



The treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons was adopted back in 1970, establishing laws aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promoting efforts associated with disarmament in order to ensure peaceful uses of nuclear technology in the world.

IV. Relevant Events

A. Panorama

Several key agreements have been instrumental in curbing the proliferation of WMDs. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has been a cornerstone in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament. Furthermore, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) in 1972 and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1993 influenced the prohibition of the production and use of biological and chemical weapons, respectively.

The current state of affairs is marked by a continued commitment to arms control, non-proliferation, and disarmament agreements. However, current geopolitical menaces, such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine and associated nuclear threats, have added challenges to the disarmament efforts.

Anticipating the future, it is imperative to identify shared interests among nations to advance disarmament initiatives and counter the proliferation of WMDs. The trajectory of disarmament and arms control will entail confronting emerging threats, reinforcing established accords, and cultivating international collaboration.

B. Points of view

NATO Perspective: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is currently aware and committed to an active policy in arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation. The Alliance actively contributes to effective and verifiable arms control and disarmament efforts through policies, regulations, and the efforts of Allied countries.

- **United States of America:** In conjunction with other nations and international institutions, such as the United Nations, has been engaged in endeavors to prevent the spread of WMD.
- **Russian Federation:** It has a significant portion of the former Soviet Union's weapons of mass destruction, including the nuclear arsenal. It has substantially reduced its stockpiles from Cold War peaks, however, it still controls one of the world's largest and deadliest nuclear forces.
- **United Kingdom:** It has been involved in multilateral arms control agreements and treaties, such as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

- **People's Republic of China:** It has formally articulated a "No First Use" policy and has explicitly asserted that it maintains its nuclear capabilities at a level deemed essential for national security and deterrence.

V. UN and External Actions

A. UN Actions

Since its inception, the United Nations has prioritized multilateral disarmament and arms limitation to maintain international peace and security. The UN has given the highest priority to the reduction and eventually elimination of nuclear weapons, the eradication of chemical weapons, and the enhancement of the prohibition of biological weapons. The parameters of deliberations and negotiations have undergone adaptation in response to shifts in political realities and the international milieu.

The UN has highlighted the lack of political will and the deterioration of international security as significant factors contributing to the uncertain state of affairs of disarmament machinery.



The organization has called for a serious discussion accompanied by a clear diagnosis of the problem to address the lack of nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapon security.

The UN has highlighted the lack of political will and the deterioration of international security as significant factors contributing to the uncertain state of affairs of disarmament machinery. The organization has called for a serious discussion accompanied by a clear diagnosis of the problem to address the lack of nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapon security.

The UN supports efforts to address the humanitarian impact of landmines and promotes their prohibition. The Anti-personnel Landmine Convention, adopted in 1997, bans the stockpiling, transfer, and use of anti-personnel landmines, and requires nations to expeditiously remove them from their territories.

B. External Actions

Nevertheless, additional external measures have been undertaken with the intent of addressing the regulation of weapons of mass magnitude.

The Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC), is a politically binding document that encourages states to undertake measures to ensure transparency and confidence-building in the realm of ballistic missiles. Its objective is the regulation of ballistic missiles capable of carrying Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), being the only multilateral transparency and confidence-building instrument against their proliferation.

VI. Conclusion

Addressing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and working towards disarmament and arms control agreements are crucial endeavors in maintaining global peace and security. The international community, including organizations like the United Nations, NATO, and the European Union, as well as individual nations, have made significant efforts to curb the spread of WMDs and promote disarmament.

Multilateral treaties such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) have played pivotal roles in this regard. However, challenges persist, including non-compliance, clandestine operations, and the emergence of new technologies.



Looking forward, sustained international cooperation, dialogue, and a shared commitment to a world free of WMDs will be vital to effectively address these challenges and ensure a safer future for all nations.



VII. Committee Focus

Delegates will address the challenges posed by the proliferation of WMDs, including the acquisition and transfer of these weapons by non-state actors. The committee will discuss measures to prevent illicit trafficking, enhance border security, and promote information sharing among member states.

As well as deliberate on strategies for advancing disarmament initiatives, including the reduction and elimination of existing stockpiles of WMDs. The committee will explore avenues for negotiating new disarmament treaties, promoting transparency, and fostering confidence-building measures among nations.

When considering the possible solutions to the committee's topic, the following points must be considered:

- What measures can be implemented by my delegation to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly the acquisition and transfer of these weapons by non-state actors?
- How can the international community strengthen border security and prevent illicit trafficking of WMDs?
- How can my delegation effectively monitor and enforce arms control agreements to ensure compliance among member states?
- How can the international community support capacity building efforts in developing countries to enhance their ability to implement and enforce arms control measures?

VIII. Participation List

1. Argentine Republic
2. The Commonwealth of Australia
3. Federative Republic of Brazil
4. Dominion of Canada
5. People's Republic of China
6. Republic of Colombia
7. Republic of Costa Rica
8. The Republic of Ecuador
9. Republic of El Salvador
10. French Republic
11. Federal Republic of Germany
12. Republic of India
13. The Italian Republic
14. Japan
15. United Mexican States
16. Republic of Peru
17. Republic of the Philippines
18. The Portuguese Republic
19. Russian Federation



20. The Republic of Korea

21. Kingdom of Spain

22. Kingdom of Sweden

23. Republic of Turkey

24. United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

25. United States of America

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