

Security Council



Topic B: “Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Assessing the effectiveness of existing treaties and measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, particularly in the context of North Korea and Iran”.

UNDERSECRETARY:

**Mariana
Gascón**

MODERATOR:

**Natalia
Gascón**

CHAIR:

**Maika
Fernández**





Welcoming letter

Dear delegates,

Welcome to this edition of Colegio Fontanar Model of the United Nations. We are very excited to have you at the Security Council, thank you for choosing this committee.

We will focus on the implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies for international security, and Nuclear Non-Proliferation, where we will assess the effectiveness of existing treaties in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons

We look forward to engaging in thoughtful discussions on how to address these pressing challenges. We wish you all the best in your preparations and in your participation throughout this model.

Sincerely,

Natalia Gascón and Maika Fernández
Moderator and Chair of Security Council



Table of contents

I. Committee Background

II. Introduction to the Topic

III. Evolution of the Topic

IV. Relevant Events

A. Panorama

B. Points of View

V. UN and External Actions

VI. Conclusion

VII. Committee Focus

VIII. Participation List

IX. References



I. Committee Background

The Security Council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations. It has the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security, and determining threats to the peace or acts of aggression. The committee must solve problems by peaceful means, help reach agreements, recommend methods of adjustment, impose sanctions or even use the force to restore peace and security. It was created in 1945, however, it took its first session in London on January 17, 1946. The Security Council has 15 members, 5 permanent (The United States, China, France, Russia and The United Kingdom) and 10 non-permanent members. Also it has established actions such as UN political missions and development of peacekeeping operations.

II. Introduction to the Topic

The proliferation of nuclear weapons it's an important and significant issue all around the world, because this weapons are the most dangerous on earth and it severely increases the chances of nuclear arms conflict. In North Korea and Iran, this issue has been more severe since both have nuclear programs to create more nuclear weapons, however these countries aren't the only ones with these problems. To control nuclear proliferation is necessary to assess existing measures and treaties effectiveness to know what the countries have been doing to end up with the issue, one international treaty is the "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (NPT) whose objective is to prevent spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology.

III. Evolution of the Topic

Nuclear weapons are an enormous threat to humanity. Since they have increased, different nations and organizations have been trying to prevent it and stop it. The main nuclear powers are the United States of America, Russia, China, and the United Kingdom, however in North Korea and Iran these challenges are particularly more important due to their strategic factors and history. North Korea retired from the NPT time ago and has been doing nuclear tests, and continues increasing their stockpile of nuclear weapons, despites international sanctions, and in other situations, Iran's nuclear program has shown that the country has been searching for proliferation of nuclear weapons, however it does not have mastered the technology necessary to do it.

III. Evolution of the Topic

Although nuclear weapons have only been used twice, about 12,500 remain on earth and there have been over 2,000 nuclear tests. Disarmament is the best protection for this danger however achieving it has been a really difficult challenge. The spread of nuclear weapons began since World War II, thanks to the first attack with a nuclear bomb, from there, international interests for nuclear energy and technology started. For the UN this has been one of its greatest priorities and concerns, and it has been doing everything possible to prevent and even stop this significant issue with different measures, organizations and treaties such as the “NPT”, along with other treaties such as START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) has significantly reduced global nuclear arsenals.

IV. Relevant Events

- The Manhattan Project (1940s)

The United States developed the first nuclear bomb, this marked the beginning of the nuclear age.

- Hiroshima and Nagasaki (1945)

The United States launched the first nuclear bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki creating international interests in nuclear technology, after this on October 24th, the UN was founded with the goal of maintaining international peace, security and friendly relations among countries.

- Establishment of Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) (1946)

The UN created AEC to manage the control and development of atomic energy for every kind of use.

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (NPT) (1968) (effective until 1970)

Established With the goal of preventing the international spread of nuclear weapons..

IV. Relevant Events

- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) (1970s).

By the U.S. and Soviet Union, goal to limit the number of nuclear weapons.

- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (1996)

Forbid all nuclear practices and explosions to the countries that sign it.

- Iran Nuclear Deal (JCPOA) (2015)

Consisted in prohibit Iran's nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief, however in 2018 this deal got challenges because the U.S. retired.

- Actual Issues with North Korea

North Korea retired from the NPT and does several nuclear practices, this actually remains as a proliferation challenge

V. UN and External Actions

a) UN Actions:

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Focusing on preventing spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear technology.

- Atomic Energy Commission

Its goal was to propose measures to eliminate the use of nuclear weapons.

- UN Disarmament Committee

Regarding to nuclear proliferation it has the goal to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, and disarm.

- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Consisted in prohibit any nuclear test or practice, although it hasn't been effective yet.

- Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones

The UN established specific areas where its prohibit the production and development of nuclear weapons.

V. UN and External Actions

b) External actions:

- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (STALT)

An agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to limit the number of both country's nuclear weapons and strategic ballistic missile.

- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)

A treaty between the U.S. and Russia that consisted in both countries arms control, the result was the first significant reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons in both stockpiles.

- The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Global efforts to stop trafficking of weapons of mass destruction, and their delivery system.

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Strengthens the security framework and the global nuclear safety

- Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)

A global security organization focused on reducing biological, nuclear and emerging threats.

VI. Conclusion

Proliferation of nuclear weapons has been a serious issue for a while, especially in the context of North Korea and Iran, despite the sanctions these countries continues increasing the spread of nuclear weapons, and thanks to the existing treaties and measures this problem has been prevented as best as possible and it have had success many times, this treaties and measures still need to be assessed and improve to be more effective for cases such as North Korea and Iran that highlights severely weakness in the non-proliferation regime.

To improve these frameworks it is necessary to resolve them with diplomacy and global cooperation.

VII. Committee Focus

- Are existing treaties sufficient to address nuclear proliferation, or is there a need for new global security measures?
- How can the verification and monitoring systems be enhanced to ensure that nations do not covertly develop nuclear weapons, as seen in the cases of North Korea and Iran?
- What are the most viable diplomatic and security solutions to resolve the current nuclear crisis, and how can they be effectively applied to the cases of North Korea and Iran?
- Should new international security policies be adopted, such as stricter global disarmament measures? How can your delegation work to strengthen existing treaties to enhance their effectiveness?
- What role should nuclear-armed states play in fostering a global non-proliferation regime, particularly with regard to nations possessing advanced nuclear technology and energy capabilities?

VII. Participation List

- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Canada
- Commonwealth of Australia
- Co-operative Republic of Guyana
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- French Republic
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Japan
- Kingdom of Sweden
- People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
- People's Republic of China
- Republic of Ecuador
- Republic of Malta
- Republic of Mozambique
- Republic of Sierra Leone
- Republic of Slovenia
- Russian Federation
- Swiss Confederation
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

IX. References

- Freire, N. (2024, septiembre 25). ¿Qué países tienen más armas nucleares en 2024? National Geographic. https://www.nationalgeographic.com.es/ciencia/desarme-nuclear-reto-pendiente-mundo-armado_23297
- Office of the Historian. (n.d.). Milestones in the history of U.S. foreign relations. State.gov. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1969-1976/salt>
- Munro, A. (2024). Nuclear proliferation. In Encyclopedia Britannica.
- Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation. (2015, April 8). North Korea. <https://armscontrolcenter.org/countries/north-korea/>
- Schumann, A. (2022, November 16). Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I). Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation. <https://armscontrolcenter.org/strategic-arms->

IX. References

- [reduction-treaty-start-i/](#)
- Servicio Sismológico Nacional. (n.d.). SSN - Relación con el CTBTO. UNAM.mx. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <http://www.ssn.unam.mx/acerca-de/ctbto/>
- United Nations. (n.d.). What is the Security Council? Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/what-security-council>
- Congressional Research Service. (n.d.). The Congressional Research Service Report IF12106. Congress.gov. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF12106>
- Atomic Energy Commission. (n.d.). Strategic plan & info digest. NRC Web. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/glossary/atomic-energy-commission.html>

IX. References

- The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. (2024). Manhattan Project. In Encyclopedia Britannica.
- Council on Foreign Relations. (n.d.). The history of nuclear proliferation. CFR Education. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <https://education.cfr.org/learn/timeline/history-nuclear-proliferation>
- United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). UNODA.org. Retrieved December 14, 2024, from <https://disarmament.unoda.org/wmd/nuclear/npt>