

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL LAHORE
PRESENTS



ISLMUN IV

DISEC
STUDY GUIDE

1st | 2nd | 3rd

NOVEMBER

Restarting Discarded Mutual Missile Ban Treaties.

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Committee Chair Introduction

Hey everyone I am Murtaza Ali and I currently have the honor of serving as the headboy of ISL. Over the past few years I have experienced muns from every angle both as a dias member and a delegate. It is my pleasure to welcome both new and old delegates to ISLMUN and I hope this is an experience you all will never forget. I will make sure to make an environment that will help everyone thrive and progress in their public speaking journey. I hope to see you all at the conference with some thought provoking debate.

Committee Director Introduction:

Hi, I'm Abdullah Ahmad and I will be serving as your committee director for Disec this year. I have been in the public speaking circuit for over 8 years now. In my opinion, especially in Muns Debate, Diplomacy, and Documentation are equally important in my eyes as a dias member. I hope to see some fruitful debate from all of you.



Assistant Committee Director Introduction:

Greetings! This is your ACD Ayaan Faran. My goal is to create a supportive and dynamic environment where we can all engage in meaningful discussions about the issues at hand. I believe that everyone's voice matters, and I'm here to support each of you in making this experience engaging and meaningful and hope you all have an amazing ISL MUN 4.



Introduction to DISEC

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) in the UN addresses global issues of disarmament, peace, and security. Its main aim is to reduce threats from military conflicts and arms buildup, fostering international stability. DISEC tackles issues like nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and the militarization of cyberspace, promoting cooperation through dialogue on arms control and conflict prevention.

DISEC also upholds international law, ensuring that military actions follow the UN Charter. It collaborates with other UN bodies to keep security frameworks effective and relevant. By encouraging disarmament and international cooperation, DISEC works to build a safer, more peaceful world.

Glossary

- 1. Ballistic Missile:** A missile with a high, arching trajectory, initially powered and guided but primarily following a free-fall trajectory as it approaches its target. Ballistic missiles can carry conventional or nuclear warheads over long distances.
- 2. Cruise Missile:** A guided missile that remains at a constant, low altitude to avoid radar detection. ~~It can be launched from land, air, or sea and is typically designed for precise, targeted attacks.~~
- 3. Proliferation:** The spread of weapons and related technologies, especially to states or non-state actors not originally possessing them. Proliferation often refers to nuclear and missile technology.
- 4. Warhead:** The explosive or weaponized component of a missile, which can be either conventional or nuclear. Warheads are designed to detonate upon reaching a target.
- 5. Arms Race:** A competitive increase in the quantity or quality of military weapons by two or more countries, driven by the perceived need to maintain or gain an advantage over others.
- 6. Strategic Stability:** A condition in which adversarial states are deterred from launching large-scale attacks due to the presence of mutual deterrents, such as nuclear weapons or missile defense systems. Strategic stability aims to reduce the likelihood of conflict escalation.
- 7. Missile Defense System:** A system designed to detect, intercept, and destroy incoming missiles, typically using interceptors, radars, and other technologies. Missile defense systems can protect against both conventional and nuclear threats.
- 8. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty:** A landmark 1987 treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union that banned all land-based ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. It was officially terminated in 2019.



9. Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty: A 1972 treaty between the U.S. and Soviet Union that limited the deployment of missile defense systems, aiming to maintain strategic balance. The U.S. withdrew from the treaty in 2002.

10. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR): A voluntary export control regime among member states to limit the spread of missile technology that could be used for WMD delivery.

Introduction to Topic

The issue of "Restarting Discarded Mutual Missile Ban Treaties" is rooted in the dissolution of crucial arms control agreements, most notably the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. These treaties, once pillars of global security, helped prevent the unchecked proliferation of missile systems and reduced the risk of conflict between major powers. However, the collapse of treaties like the INF due to non-compliance concerns and shifting geopolitical priorities has led to increased missile development and deployment.

Historical Background

Mutual missile ban treaties emerged as a strategy to stabilize relations between nuclear-armed superpowers, particularly during the Cold War. The 1987 INF Treaty was a breakthrough in arms control, leading to the elimination of an entire category of nuclear-capable missiles and significantly reducing tensions in Europe. Other treaties, such as the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty (1972), limited missile defense systems to maintain strategic balance, while the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START) focused on limiting long-range missiles.

The 21st century saw significant setbacks in arms control, with the U.S. withdrawing from the ABM Treaty in 2002, citing new defense priorities. In 2019, the INF Treaty also dissolved due to mutual accusations of violations by the U.S. and Russia. The collapse of these agreements has renewed fears of an arms race, particularly with the development of advanced missile technology like hypersonic missiles. This history underscores the importance of revisiting and potentially renewing these treaties to avoid further destabilization.

Past International Actions



1. UN Security Council Resolution 1540:

Resolution 1540 was adopted to prevent non-state actors, particularly terrorist groups, from acquiring nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, along with related delivery systems like missiles. This binding resolution mandates all UN member states to adopt and enforce measures that prohibit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and establish controls over the materials and technologies that could be used to develop such weapons.

Resolution 1540 has been instrumental in closing regulatory gaps, providing a global legal framework to curb missile and WMD proliferation.

2. UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament (2018):

The UN Secretary-General launched the Agenda for Disarmament in 2018, outlining a comprehensive approach to tackle contemporary security threats, including missile proliferation. The agenda emphasizes the importance of rebuilding trust between states, renewing disarmament commitments, and establishing new norms and treaties to control missile technology. It also highlights the need for technological oversight and transparency to prevent an escalation in missile deployments. This agenda serves as a modern framework for addressing arms control challenges and has guided subsequent UN discussions on missile bans.

3. UN Register of Conventional Arms:

Established in 1991, the UN Register of Conventional Arms encourages states to report annually on their arms exports and imports, including missiles. This register aims to promote transparency in the arms trade and build confidence among states by providing information on military capabilities and acquisitions. The initiative has indirectly supported missile control by encouraging states to disclose their missile transfers and production, thereby reducing suspicion and the potential for arms races.

4. UN General Assembly Resolutions on the INF Treaty (2018–2019):

In response to the collapse of the INF Treaty in 2019, the UN General Assembly passed resolutions urging the U.S. and Russia to reconsider their positions and resume negotiations to salvage the treaty. These resolutions emphasized the importance of the INF Treaty for global stability and highlighted the risks associated with its dissolution, particularly the potential for new missile deployments in Europe. Although non-binding, these resolutions represent a strong UN stance on the need for continued efforts to revive missile control agreements.

5. Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC):

The UN supports the Hague Code of Conduct, which seeks to prevent the spread of ballistic missile technology and urges states to maintain transparency in missile and space launch activities. Although the HCoC is non-binding, it complements UN disarmament efforts by



encouraging states to share information on missile tests and launches, thereby building trust. The UN's endorsement of the HCoC reflects its commitment to preventing an arms race involving ballistic missiles and promoting responsible state behavior in missile development.

Key Stakeholders

1. United States:

The U.S. has been a leading force in creating and withdrawing from missile treaties. Its stake lies in maintaining a strategic advantage and addressing non-compliance by other nations, especially with rising threats from countries like Russia and China. The U.S. argues that modern defense needs require flexibility beyond Cold War-era agreements, yet it remains concerned about an arms race with peer competitors.

2. Russia:

Russia views mutual missile treaties as essential for strategic stability but accuses the U.S. of undermining these treaties by deploying missile systems in Europe. It fears the expansion of NATO and missile defense systems near its borders, which it perceives as threats to its security. Russia's stake involves balancing its regional dominance with a cautious approach to global disarmament.

3. China:

China was not a signatory to earlier missile treaties and has since rapidly expanded its missile capabilities. While China promotes a strong stance against U.S. and Russian missile deployments near its sphere of influence, it is resistant to being bound by the constraints of older treaties. China's stake is to retain freedom in developing its missile technology while mitigating pressure to join existing disarmament frameworks.

4. European Union/NATO:

Many EU and NATO members are directly impacted by the collapse of treaties like the INF, as it potentially exposes them to greater security risks. The EU supports disarmament and has actively lobbied for treaty renewal to prevent missile deployment on European soil. Their stake lies in maintaining peace within Europe and preventing escalation between the U.S. and Russia on their borders.

5. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM):

The NAM, representing over 100 countries, advocates for global disarmament, especially from major powers, and resists the proliferation of missile technology. The NAM's stake is to prevent



a global arms race that could destabilize developing regions and to advocate for security equality among all nations, big and small.

Resources

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/>

<https://mtrc.info/>

<https://www.armscontrol.org/>

<https://fas.org/>

<https://www.hcoc.at/>

<https://www.sipri.org/publications/2001/sipri-fact-sheets/missile-defence-and-abm-treaty-status-report>

<https://carnegieendowment.org/posts/2021/12/the-us-exit-from-the-anti-ballistic-missile-treaty-has-fueled-a-new-arms-race?lang=en>

<https://www.nti.org/>

