



CSPCMUN2017

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Committee: The United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: Nuclear Weapons and their Relation to Geopolitics in South Asia

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“Men make history and not the other way around. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.” – Harry S. Truman

Dear Delegates,

First of all, welcome to CSPCMUN2017. It is an honor to have you in this year's edition. We hope that this simulation is a memorable experience. We are confident that during these three days you will develop skills such as leadership, negotiating, and critical thinking while representing a specific country. We expect that in this model you meet new people who will encourage you to make an impact in our world. I am sure that you will prepare yourself enough so you can get to agreements and help in the resolution of the committee's problematic. We hope that you enjoy this simulation as much as we will. Any doubts you may have, do not hesitate on asking us.

Sincerely,
Mariana Lazo
Chief of Moderators



I. Committee Overview

DISEC is the first committee of the General Assembly. This committee discusses issues of diplomatic and military stability with the goals of disarmament and increased international security; which can lead to a wide variety of potential threats to global peace. It considers all disarmament and international security matters relating to the purpose of any other committee of the United Nations. This committee also works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament.

It is important to remember that this committee will be responsible for making recommendations for action: DISEC, as part of the General Assembly, is never authorised to declare sanctions, make war, or impose other regulations on nations.

In this simulation, delegates will consider two topics that relate very immediately to the peace and security of the world. It is crucial to emphasise the importance of focusing on the security aspect of these topics.

II. Topic Information

A) History of the Topic

During mankind's history, there has only been one nuclear attack. This took place on August 6th, 1945 during the WWII, when an American bomber dropped the first nuclear bomb in history in the Japanese city of Hiroshima. 90% of the city was wiped out immediately killing 80,000 people and another over 10,000 because of radiation exposure. Three days later, another bomb was dropped over the city Nagasaki where over 40,000 people were killed. This is what it is trying to be avoided by solving

the possible conflict that could be developed in South Asia involving nuclear weapons.

The conflict is between India and Pakistan, the two main involved countries. The problem goes way back as there have been four wars between these two countries over the last century. In the present day, both countries have been explicit about the possibility of using nuclear weapons to fight each other. In Pakistan, short range, low yield weapons have been developed (according to Kidwai) on March 2015, who ran its Strategic Plans Division up to 2014. And in October of the same year, Pakistan Foreign Secretary Aizaz Ahmad declared that the country might use these nuclear weapons in a war with India.

India is making its own preparations as on April 2016. Its army conducted a massive exercise in the desert in the border of Pakistan to practice what would they do in case they were attacked with nuclear weapons on the battlefield.

A spokesman told the media, "our policy has been always that we will never use nuclear weapons first. But if we are attacked, we need to gather ourselves and fight through it." This conflict between these two countries became more important when the US expressed its concern related to the security measures that need to be taken due to the increase of weapons, specially tactical nuclear weapons, as they are more susceptible to be stolen due to their size.

B) Current Issues

Pakistan: Over the last decade, Pakistan has tripled its nuclear armament. This is a very dangerous action as this country is known for its economical and political instability. India and Pakistan have been enemies for a very long time. In order for one of them to prove supremacy over the other, the fight between them involving

nuclear weapons has increased, causing Pakistan to create more short and long range weapons. These weapons can easily be stolen by terrorist groups which are known to be located in that area.

India: As the relationship between Pakistan and China is growing, India is also expanding its nuclear armament like Pakistan is, but at a slower rate. However, like many other countries in 2003, it signed the No First Use doctrine, where it states that it won't use any nuclear weapons as long as no other country attacks them with one. Besides, in 1968 it signed the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which restricts the amount of nuclear weapons a country can have and prohibits the testing of these.

China: Even though this country is not part of South Asia, its borders are close with Pakistan's and India's, the two main countries in this conflict. Besides, China is a very important Pakistan ally as approximately half of the military weapons possessed by Pakistan have been proved by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute to be of Chinese origin. Due to its alliance with Pakistan, India could feel threatened by this country as it has a superior and more extensive military power and more advanced technology.

United States Of America: The United States and India negotiated a landmark civil nuclear deal in the beginning of 2005, which was later signed into U.S. law in 2008. Though India is still outside the NPT and the CTBT, its civilian nuclear facilities are now under IAEA safeguards and India has signed the IAEA Additional Protocol. The U.S.-India deal has made India stabilize its export control regimes to meet the standards of various nonproliferation guidelines like the NSG, the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control regime, and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

C) UN Action

The Security Council stated that all the proliferation of nuclear weapons was an international threat to peace and security. It demanded that both, India and Pakistan needed to stop their tests and asked all countries to stop any nuclear testing. Both countries were asked to show restraint and to close their nuclear weapons programme. All countries were told not to export any equipment, material, or technology that could assist any of these countries programme. The Security Council said that in return for them ending their nuclear programmes it would help them solve the Kashmir conflict.

III. Conclusion

In conclusion, the two main countries in this conflict are India and Pakistan. India and China are part of the No first use policy, which states that they will not attack with a nuclear weapon, unless first attacked by an adversary using nuclear weapons. Currently, there is no policy or treaty among all South Asian countries about nuclear weapons. Pakistan has tripled their amount of nuclear weapons and has no first use policy, which because of their economical and political instability, means that they can attack at any second.

IV. Essential Questions

1. What is the percentage of countries that don't have nuclear weapons ? And what percentage have nuclear weapons?
2. How much does your country has spend on nuclear weapons ?
3. How many attacks has your country had in the past years?
4. Has your delegation established any organizations, reforms, or projects to protect citizens against cyber risks?
5. Why is your delegation affected by this problem?

6. How does your delegation government should assist the people that have been affected?
7. Have others helped your country with this issue? In which ways?
8. How does your nation was impacted?

V. Resources

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