

ASP MUN CONFERENCE



Disarmament Commission Guide

**Topic: Achieving Nuclear Weapons Disarmament in the
21st Century**

**Chair: Mohammad Refai
Vice-Chair: Jana Abu Taqa**



Chair Letter:

Dear delegates,

Welcome to UNDC!

My name is Mohammad Refai, and I stand honored to be your chair for the Fall Conference of ASPMUN'25. I thank you for your commitment to ASPMUN, and I'm beyond confident you will have the best time presenting your papers and debating your resolutions. I would like to assure you that me and my vice-chair, Jana Abu Taqa, are here to guide you throughout the conference. This is an opportunity for all of us to learn and enjoy, so please take advantage and be prepared the most you can be!

I can't express how excited I feel to see all of you represent your countries and craft policies into action with your wonderful skills and amazing minds! If you have any questions, please never hesitate to reach out to us at our emails:

Mohammadloai.refai@gmail.com

janaabutaqa@gmail.com

I wish you all the best of luck!

Your chair,

Mohammadd Refai - ASPMUN UNDC.



Background on the United Nations Disarmament Commission Committee:

The United Nations Disarmament Commission committee was assembled in 1952 by the General Assembly's resolution and classified under the Security Council. The disarmament commission is aimed to regulate, limit, and balance the use of all armed forces and all weapons of destruction, ensuring peace at all times. However, the committee only met occasionally after 1959. In 1978, the first special session of the General Assembly was devoted to the establishment of the disarmament commission as a subsidiary organ of the assembly, composed of all member states of the United Nations. The disarmament commission was created as a deliberative body that meets for 3 weeks each spring to consider and make recommendations on various issues in the field of disarmament. In addition, the UN body follows up on the relevant decisions of special sessions and reports back to the General Assembly.



Topic Overview:

As the 20th century comes to an end the world contains enormous amounts of nuclear warheads that can destroy and wipe out civilizations. The emergence of nuclear weaponry is diverse among numerous major countries since the world holds more than 12000 warheads across major countries. To prevent the misuse of these nuclear weapons to destroy civilized cities and countries, the destruction of civilizations in WWII for example, the disarmament commission proposed the nonproliferation treaty (NPT) that limits the use, development, and transfer of nuclear weaponry. The nonproliferation treaty plays a significant role in reducing the spread and use of nuclear weaponry. The nonproliferation treaty's signatory countries have agreed to submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safe guards against proliferation. Lastly the treaty also urges the signatory countries to elaborate in the development of safe nuclear technology and to negotiate to stop the nuclear arms race. By 2017, the General Assembly proposed another Treaty to aid in the prohibition of nuclear weaponry also called the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). The TPNW includes a set of prohibitions for the signatory countries on participating in any nuclear activity. The treaty prohibits the signatory parties not to develop, test, produce, acquire, possess, stockpile, use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. Additionally, the treaty prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons, and it obliges countries to prevent any prohibited activity by the TPNW under its control. Lastly, it obliges signatory countries to provide assistance to individuals and areas affected by nuclear weapons.



Key Events:

- ***August 1942:*** The Manhattan project begins in the United States to develop the first nuclear weapon in history.
- ***August 1945:*** The United States throws two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- ***January 1946:*** The United Nations calls on the ban of all atomic weapons.
- ***December 1953:*** Establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- ***October 1962:*** The Cuba Missile Crisis.
- ***August 1963:*** Test Ban Treaty (TBN) is signed by several countries.
- ***August 1964:*** No First Use (NFU) pledge first made public by China.
- ***July 1968:*** The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is officially made by the United Nations Disarmament Commission.
- ***April 1986:*** The Chernobyl Accident in the Ukrainian part of the Soviet Union.
- ***January 2021:*** Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) is issued.



Helpful Resources:

1. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/npt>
2. <https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/weapons-mass-destruction/nuclear-weapons/treaty-prohibition-nuclear-weapons>
3. [https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/nuclear-weapons-who-has-what-glance#:~:text=The%20nuclear%2Dweapon%20states%20\(NWS,nuclear%20weapons%20by%20the%20NPT](https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/nuclear-weapons-who-has-what-glance#:~:text=The%20nuclear%2Dweapon%20states%20(NWS,nuclear%20weapons%20by%20the%20NPT)
4. [https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/nuclear-weapons-who-has-what-glance#:~:text=The%20nuclear%2Dweapon%20states%20\(NWS,nuclear%20weapons%20by%20the%20NPT](https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/nuclear-weapons-who-has-what-glance#:~:text=The%20nuclear%2Dweapon%20states%20(NWS,nuclear%20weapons%20by%20the%20NPT)
5. <https://press.un.org/en/disarmament-commission>
6. <https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/united-nations-disarmament-commission>
7. https://www.icanw.org/nuclear_arsenals
8. <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/test-ban-treaty>
9. <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/safety-and-security/safety-of-plants/chernobyl-accident>
10. <https://www.cfr.org/background/no-first-use-and-nuclear-weapons>
11. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrvvf82>
12. <https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/weapons-mass-destruction/nuclear-weapons/treaty-prohibition-nuclear-weapons>