



DISEC

Disarmament & International
Security Committee



Committee: Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC)

Topic: Illegal Atomic Armory

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Hello delegates! Welcome to the External SPISMUN 2025, we are excited to see all of you debating on our Model of the United Nations, also we want to admire each one of you practicing and becoming a better munner. Hope you all can enjoy your topic and eventually get to a solution for it.

Feel free to ask us any type of questions, we know what it's like to be a munner and all of the concerns.

We are pleased to introduce your Chairs for this Committee: your Moderator, Balbina Rodríguez, your Secretary Santiago Rosales and I, your Director, Camila Isassi. We are here to guide you through the discussions and ensure a smooth and productive debate.

We hope to see you having a great time in this simulation and learn more about this global issue and thanks for coming to our MUN.

Sincerely,

Camila Isassi

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I. Committee Background

The Disarmament and International Security Committee known as DISEC is one of the six main Committees of the United Nations General Assembly. This Committee began with the founding of the UN in 1945, and currently it is composed of all 193 member countries of the UN, each participating in discussions and decisions related to disarmament and international security issues. Its formation was part of the UN's broader effort to address issues of global security and disarmament in the wake of World War II and the advent of the nuclear age. The first Committee of the United Nations (DISEC) deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime.

DISEC, plays a vital role in facilitating discussions and negotiations on arms control and disarmament. The committee focuses on a wide range of topics, including nuclear disarmament, conventional weapons, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. Its work aims to promote collective security and foster international cooperation in disarmament efforts. The Committee serves as a platform for dialogue among member states, civil society organizations, and relevant stakeholders, emphasizing the importance of diplomatic solutions to security challenges. DISEC's recommendations often influence global policies and contribute to international treaties and agreements.



Key meetings held by DISEC include discussions on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), and efforts to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. For instance, in 2023, DISEC convened sessions focusing on the impact of emerging technologies on global security and the necessity of enhancing verification measures in disarmament agreements.

Through its work, DISEC aims to address pressing security threats, promote disarmament initiatives, and support the peaceful resolution of conflicts, ultimately contributing to the broader goals of international peace and security.

II. History of the topic

Illegal Atomic Armory is the illegal production, storage, distribution, possession of weapons, materials connected to atomic or nuclear weapons. However, the term is not widely recognized or used in any formal context, so its meaning can vary based on the context in which it is used.

In general, any form of "atomic armory" likely refers to the production or storage of weapons that utilize atomic (nuclear) materials. These activities are highly regulated and controlled internationally due to the danger and the potential for misuse.

The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 underscored the catastrophic potential of nuclear weapons, prompting immediate international concern and the need for effective regulation and control mechanisms.



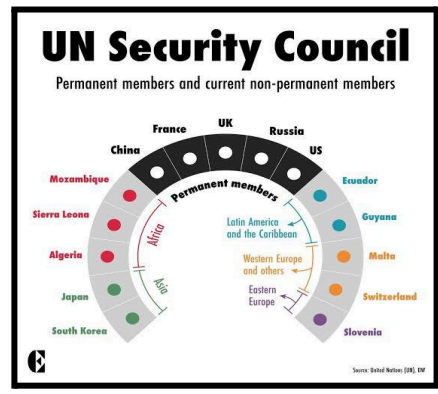
Following World War II, the emergence of nuclear weapons catalyzed global discussions on disarmament. The newly formed DISEC was tasked with addressing the urgent need for regulations surrounding nuclear energy and weapons. These early debates laid the foundation for more comprehensive disarmament initiatives, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation to mitigate the risks associated with nuclear proliferation. According to the UN Charter, the purpose of DISEC in the General Assembly is to establish general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and also to give “recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council”.

DISEC is also an institution of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), formally named in January 1998 after the Secretary-General’s second special session on disarmament in 1982. The UNODA is concerned with disarmament at all levels—nuclear, mass destruction, and conventional weapons—and assists DISEC through its

work conducted in the General Assembly (GA) for substantive norm-setting support to further its disarmament initiatives.

It is important to realize that the First Committee (DISEC) is not the Security Council; they are very different in their make-up and their goals. The Security Council has only 15 members, including some of the most powerful states, and may take binding, decisive action relating to peacekeeping, international sanctions, and military action. The First Committee is much more egalitarian, with all 192 member states eligible to attend, and is concerned with broader matters of deliberation, consensus building, and policy. The Security Council is frequently the scene of national power politics, with so few states represented and especially with some states possessing veto power. Although the GA naturally has its fair share of political gamesmanship with so many diverse views represented, this diversity forces the body to search for areas of common ground. More than 75% of GA resolutions since 1991 have been passed by consensus, without any states voting "no".

One would think that the First Committee would have difficulty reaching consensus on such contentious and divisive topics as disarmament and international security, but it actually makes quite a bit of sense, given the nature of the First Committee. Unlike the Security Council, whose resolutions are binding and sometimes backed by military power, the General Assembly resolutions are only as strong as the international support behind them. Seeking to build peace and security not primarily through force, but by agreements among states for cooperative security, de-escalating conflict through disarmament, etc.; therefore its goals are often ambitious and long-term.



III. Current Issues

The situation relating to global nuclear disarmament is phenomenally discouraging, with challenges ranging between the three types of situations: developed, developing, and underdeveloped nations.

The excessively salient problem of arms control arises in the United States due to continuous modernization in fully developed countries. The investment by the U.S. government in upgrading its nuclear weapons systems complicates international efforts toward reducing stockpiles and maintaining existing treaties such as the new start agreement. Only this kind of posture can heighten tension with other nuclear-armed states and weaken global disarmament processes.

Developing country India is still maintaining a strategic focus on its credible nuclear deterrence in the light of specific regional security difficulties, especially with Pakistan and China. The doctrine of India enshrines the policy of no first use, but the active arms race of South Asia complicates the diplomatic efforts for regional disarmament as a factor of national security that could minimize greater nuclear reduction talks.



While priorities relating to nuclear issues are often minimized amidst more immediate humanitarian crises and economic instability in this underdeveloped country, Liberia does not have nuclear weapons, but the illicit trafficking potential in the country or regionally speaks volumes on nuclear proliferation threats and creates serious concerns in West Africa. The country depends on international support for its improvement in structures of governance and security frameworks in itself, proving that a holistic approach toward global nuclear disarmament should have capacity-building in states prone to vulnerability.

IV. UN Action and Resolutions

The United Nations, in particular, has the main body for problems of disarmament-DISEC, playing a highly relevant role in impelling international cooperation on questions of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The UN does not deal with the nuclear policy of each state but is just a forum for dialogue and reaching a consensus among its members.

Through DISEC, the UN calls for countries to be transparent with each other concerning their nuclear armory and subscribe to international treaties with the view of reducing the threat of nuclear weapons.

The following are some of the solutions or steps taken as related to atomic armory that the United States pursued in light of DISEC:

1. NPT Commitment:

- The U.S. engages in the review process of the NPT and urges other signatory countries to conform with the standards of non-proliferation, calling for the implementation of nuclear disarmament and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. Bilateral Arms Control Agreements:

- Leading arms control agreements, such as the New START treaty with Russia, which limits the number of strategic nuclear warheads deployed and advances verification measures to promote global stability and trust. Accordingly, the following:

3. Support to Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones:

- The United States supports the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different regions, helping countries to develop frameworks that increase regional security and decrease the risk of nuclear conflict.

These initiatives are manifestations of the U.S. commitment to the solving of atomic armory problems through diplomatic means, underlining that the ability of the UN to achieve this noble goal of a safer, more secure world, free from nuclear threats, depends upon state cooperation.



V. Essential Questions

Following are some essential questions that delegates should consider about DISEC and atomic armory issues:

1. What are the initiatives to be taken towards consolidating international cooperation on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation?

2. How can the member states increase confidence and build trust among them regarding their atomic arsenals?
3. What is the role of existing treaties like NPT and New START in current attempts at disarmament, and how can they be made more potent?
4. What is the international community supposed to contribute towards the fighting of nuclear proliferation challenges in volatile regions?
5. Which methods can be adopted in promoting nuclear-weapon-free zones, particularly in conflict-prone areas?
6. How do states balance national security concerns with global nuclear disarmament objectives?
7. To what degree does public awareness and activism influence government policies as relates to nuclear armory?
8. How can technological advances help to achieve Nuclear Safety and Security without contributing to proliferation risks?
9. What are the steps that a state might take in order to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and technologies?
10. In what way should member states involve non-state actors and civil society in discussions on nuclear disarmament?

These will henceforth be the guiding questions for the delegates in their research and position papers on the most important aspects of nuclear disarmament and security that need to be addressed within DISEC.

VI. Conclusion

Atomic armory and nuclear disarmament is a question with a very long and quite complex history that began at the end of World War II. Nuclear weapons completely changed the face of international security, with the creation of important treaties such as the NPT in 1968. This treaty had the purpose of stopping nuclear proliferation and promoting peaceful uses of the atom. Arms control agreements that have tried to help reduce the arsenals and enhance the verification process include things like the START-Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

Currently, the situation with nuclear disarmament is very difficult and hard. Modernization of the nuclear arsenal of great powers -United States, Russia, and China- threatens the repetition of an arms race. The countries mentioned above are merely updating their current stocks and developing new delivery systems that can greatly increase tension in a country or sometimes lead to conflicts.

Besides, regional complications lend further complexity to the processes of disarmament. For example, nuclear aspirations by North Korea and the continuing tensions in South Asia between

India and Pakistan introduce real risks. The prospect of nuclear proliferation in volatile regions has made the need for stringent international dialogue and cooperation more critical than ever.

Another very important concern remains the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. In this regard, recently voiced contemporary catastrophic magnitude of nuclear detonations -as put forth by the Humanitarian Initiative- continues to underline appeals for more aggressive disarming and reconsideration of nuclear doctrines.



The Disarmament and International Security Committee-DISEC stands to offer the necessary forum to address these timely questions. Thus, it enables the member states to engage in dialogue for the purpose of encouraging disarmament processes, improvement of international security. As the delegates grapple with these historical and modern challenges, it is also an apt time to brainstorm on novel solutions in reaching a world without nuclear-weapon threats: fostering transparency, building trust among nations, and reinforcing international treaties to reach a safer future for humanity.

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