HASTRAIN'20

DISEC STUDY GUIDE

PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL: EFE COŞTU
ACADEMIC ASSISTANT: ALTAY SPAMPİNATO

Letter From Secretary-General

Honorable participants,

It is a great honor for me, as the Secretary-General of the Kadir Has University Model UnitedNations Training Conference 2020, to introduce the sixth edition of our conference.

This year, the world is facing one of the biggest problems that world ever seen, which is the Corona Virus. As a HASMUN family, we would like to adapt our training conference to the pandemic process, therefore we decided to make an online training conference.

This year at HASTRAIN20, we have prepared 3 different committees for delegates, which are DISEC, Futuristic WHO and UNHRC where you can experience the MUN culture and feel the diplomatic atmosphere from the beginning until the end.

We brought together many social, economic, cultural and military problems at the same conference to see the unique solutions that the participants will bring. Each committee has a different perspective and different topics. They are designed to address your unique interests so one of our committees will suit you well.

With the magnificent HASTRAIN Academic and Organization Teams, we are looking forward to making you experience an unforgettable Model United Nations conference.

Last but definitely not least, I would like to thank our Director-General Cansu Tosun and her Deputy Director-General Zabihullah Khawaja for their unbelievable effort and hard work I have to mention that, their struggle in the process and not giving up in any circumstances was highly inspiring. Lastly, I would like to thank my special colleague Deputy-Secretary General Ms Aleyna Bakar who never left me and stand by with me against every problem we faced during this process, without any interest.

Now we would like to invite you to Kadir Has University online training conference between 12-13th December to be a part of this unique conference experience.

Kind Regards.

Melike Hazal Ulu

Secretary-General at Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference 2020

Welcome Letter from USG:

Most Distinguished Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the very first edition of HASTRAIN'20 Model United Nations Conference. I am Efe Coştu and I am currently studying Industrial Engineering at Kadir Has University. It is an honour to serve you as the Under-Secretary-General responsible for the Disarmament and International Security Committee. Before we dive deep into our committee's filled agenda items, I would like to share my pleasure of working with both the academic and the organization teams, and also you.

As it is known, problems in a global scale have been drastically getting more dangerous and serious especially the topic which is Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Since there is more than one possible perspective on this problems, you are all expected to express your ideas according to your allocated countries' policy. In the final, you are expected to conclude you're possible solution ideas and gather them in "Resolution" in official basis.

I would like to thank my dearest hardworking academic assistant Altay Spampinato; for their vision, commitment, and willingness. Whether you have any inquiries, please feel free to contact me via ecostu0@gmail.com .

Kindest regards,

Efe Coştu

Under Secretary-General of Disarmament and International Security Committee

Welcome Letter From Academic Assistant:

Highly distinguished Delegates,

Welcome to HASTRAIN'20. I take great pleasure to be a part of this year's organization. My name is Altay Spampinato and I am currently a student at Sabanci University. I will be working with one of the most hardworking person I know, you may know him and if not you will. I will be assisting Efe Costu our USG in any area that is needed. I would like to thank our SG and the whole organization for putting such a wonderful event together.

Best regards,

Altay Spampinato

1. Introduction to Agenda Item: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Its Expenditures

Nuclear Proliferation

Nuclear proliferation is the propagation of nuclear weapons, fissionable material, and nuclear technology applied to weapons, and the spread of information to nations not recognized as "Nuclear Weapon States" by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Four countries besides the five recognized Nuclear Weapons States have acquired, or are presumed to have acquired, nuclear weapons: India, Pakistan, North Korea, and Israel. None of these four is a party to the NPT, although North Korea acceded to the NPT in 1985, then withdrew in 2003 and conducted announced nuclear tests in 2006, 2009, 2013, 2016, and 2017. One critique of the NPT is that the treaty is discriminatory in the sense that only those countries that tested nuclear weapons before 1968 are recognized as nuclear-weapon states while all other states are treated as non-nuclear-weapon states who can only join the treaty if they forswear nuclear weapons. [1]

History of Nuclear Weapons, Development and Governance

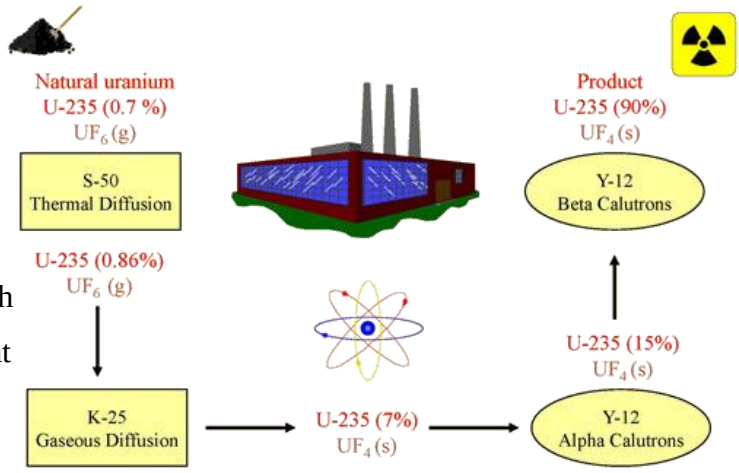
Nuclear weapons have possession of tremendous destructive power from nuclear fission or combined fission and fusion reactions. Researches on the development of nuclear weapons were first introduced by the United States of America (in cooperation with the United Kingdom and Canada), Germany, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Based on scientific breakthroughs in the 1930s, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada cooperated during World War II, in which called the Manhattan Project, to resist the suspected Nazi German atomic bomb project. The world's first nuclear weapons explosion occurred when the United States of America tested its first nuclear bomb, on July 16, 1945, in New Mexico. Within three weeks, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. It killed or injured almost 130,000 people. In the same year, on August 9, The United States bombed Nagasaki. Out of the 286,000 people living nearby at the time of the explosion, 74,000 of them died and another 75,000 suffered severe injuries. On August 14, 1945, Japan agreed to an unconditional surrender; it also officially ended World War II. After their surrender to end the war, Germany and Japan ceased to be a part of any nuclear researches.

In August 1949, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became the second country to test a nuclear weapon with detonating a nuclear bomb. The United Kingdom tested its first nuclear weapon in October 1952. The People's Republic of China detonated a nuclear weapon in 1964. India actualized its first nuclear test in 1974, which spirited Pakistan to develop its own nuclear program. In 1998, after India conducted a second series of nuclear tests, Pakistan followed with its own series of tests. North Korea conducted its first nuclear test in 2006.

Physics Behind - Uranium Enrichment

Uranium enrichment is a necessary process to generate an effective nuclear fuel from mined uranium by increasing the percentage of uranium-235 which passes on fission degraded by thermal neutrons. Nuclear fuel is mined from naturally occurring uranium ore deposits and then isolated through chemical reactions and separation processes. These chemical processes used to separate the uranium from the ore are not to be confused with the physical and chemical processes used to enrich the uranium. In its isolated form, the uranium is known as yellowcake and has the chemical formula U3O8. However, naturally occurring uranium does not have a high enough concentration of 235U at only about 0.72% with the remainder being 238U. Due to the fact that uranium-238 is fissionable and not fissile, the concentration of uranium-235 must be increased before it can be effectively used as a nuclear fuel. The purpose of uranium enrichment is to increase the percentage of the uranium-235 isotope concerning others, with a necessary percentage of around 4% for light water reactors. [6] Due to varying chemical and physical properties 235U and 238U have, enrichment requires uranium to be in a gaseous form. The most effortless way to achieve gaseous uranium is to convert uranium to a different chemical, uranium hexafluoride.[1]



Worldwide, there is substantial over-supply of enrichment power, much of which has been used to reduce uranium demand or augment uranium supply. Since centrifuge technology has taken over, the potential of enrichment to replace uranium has become more essential. While 13 countries have production capacity for enrichment or near capacity, the five nuclear weapons states account for about 90 percent of the world's enrichment availability.

Types of Nuclear Weapons

It is possible to unleash the power of fission and fusion in various ways to cause catastrophic explosions. Both cities were burned to the ground by the 13 and 21 kiloton explosions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, killing more than 200,000 people instantly. Nevertheless, nuclear weapons states continued to develop far more destructive weapons that dwarfed the strength of these basic arms of fission. These more modern weapons reduced size and weight often make them much easier to deliver than previous types.

It is possible to identify nuclear weapons as single-stage fission devices or two-stage fission-fusion devices. Neutrons are forced into the atoms of heavy elements such as uranium or plutonium using conventional explosives in a single-stage fission bomb. Then these atoms divide or fission into lighter atoms and release energy. Fission bombs were the first and only nuclear weapons used in the war. The explosion of a fission system is used in a two-stage fission-fusion weapon to compress the atoms of light elements such as hydrogen, helium, or lithium. The process of joining or merging two atoms into one is called fusion, and energy is released when light elements are used as the starting material. Two-stage fission-fusion weapons form the majority of the nuclear arsenal throughout the world. These can be transported by aircraft and dropped as bombs, mounted on guided missiles and steered to targets hundreds of kilometers away, or placed on rockets and shipped anywhere on the globe. Yields depend on the weapon type but are mostly within the range of 1 kiloton to 1 megaton. The largest fission-fusion weapon ever developed was the Tsar Bomb, which was tested with a yield of 50 megatons in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1961. For collation, the total energy of all the bombs used during the Second World War, which included two fission bombs, is measured at 3 megatons.

Delivery Methods

The proliferation of nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons has a significant impact on global security but is only one side of the equation of threat. A government or a terrorist group needs to deliver it to its target in order to use or threaten to use a nuclear weapon. It's where those ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, fighter aircraft, drones, and even trucks or ships join. Delivery systems decide how, when, where and against whom these lethal and destructive weapons can be used by a country - or a non-state actor.

Ballistic and cruise missiles, combat aircraft (also known as "bombers") and unmanned aerial vehicles (also known as "drones") are the most common types of delivery

systems for a country pursuing the means of delivery for weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Owing to ease of access and opportunity, non-state actors may follow cruel methods. It is a significant engineering feat to develop a missile or a bomber that can deliver a nuclear warhead. Today, more than 30 countries are able to produce missiles either indigenously or in cooperation with other countries.

Mutually Assured Destruction

Mutually Assured Destruction, or Mutually Assured Deterrence (MAD), is a military theory established to discourage the use of nuclear weapons. The theory is based on the fact that nuclear weapons are so destructive that no government wants to use them. Despite their nuclear weapons, neither side can attack the other because both sides are guaranteed to be completely destroyed in the war. No one is going to go to the nuclear war all-out because no side can win, and no side can survive. For many, mutually assured destruction has helped to prevent the Cold War from turning hot; to others, it is humanity's most ridiculous theory ever put into full-scale practice.

Nuclear Terrorism

Nuclear terrorism refers to any person or group of people in an act of terrorism that detonates a nuclear weapon. Several definitions of nuclear terrorism include nuclear warfare and/or detonation of the radiological device commonly referred to as a dirty bomb, but the consensus is lack. In legal terms, nuclear terrorism is an offense perpetrated if a person uses radioactive material illegally and intentionally “with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or with the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment; or with the intent to compel a natural or legal person, an international organization or a State to do or refrain from doing an act”, according to the 2005 United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. The probability of terrorist organizations using nuclear weapons is known throughout the culture of the United States, and it is considered probable that terrorists could acquire a nuclear weapon at times previously mentioned in the political settings of the United States of America. Nevertheless, given the acquisitions and the trafficking of small amounts of fissile material, all low-concerned and less than Category III Special Nuclear Material (SNM), there is no credible proof that any terrorist group has achieved in acquiring Category I SNM, the required multi-kilogram critical mass of weapons-grade plutonium needed to make a nuclear weapon.

Nuclear Energy

The energy in an atom's core is called nuclear energy. Atoms are small particles that make up the universe's every object. In the bonds that hold atoms together, there is tremendous energy. Indeed, the force that holds the nucleus together is named as the strong force" officially. It is possible to use nuclear energy to produce electricity. But the energy must be released first. Atoms are split to release that energy in the nuclear fission process. A nuclear reactor, or power plant, is a set of machines capable of controlling nuclear fission for electricity production. The pellets of the uranium element are the fuel used among nuclear reactors to produce nuclear fission. Uranium atoms are forced to break apart in a nuclear reactor. As they break, tiny particles called fission products are released by the atoms. Other uranium atoms are separated by fission products, starting a chain reaction. This chain reaction creates heat from the energy released. The heat generated by nuclear fission warms the cooling agent of the reactor. A cooling agent is commonly water, but liquid metal or molten salt is used by some nuclear reactors. The cooling agent produces steam, heated by nuclear fission. The steam turns turbines, or a flowing current turns the wheel. The turbines drive generators or electrical power generating engines. Material rods called nuclear poison can adjust the amount of electricity produced. Nuclear poisons are materials that absorb some of the fission products produced by nuclear fission, such as a type of xenon element. The slower and more managed the reaction will be, the more nuclear poison rods that are present during the chain reaction. Removing the rods would allow a more efficient chain reaction and generate more electricity.

As of 2011, about 15 percent of the world's electricity is generated by nuclear power plants. The United States has more than 100 reactors, although it creates most of its electricity from fossil fuels and hydroelectric energy. Nations such as Lithuania, France, and Slovakia create almost all of their electricity from nuclear power plants. [1]

Economics of Nuclear Power

Evaluating the cost of nuclear power is a complex issue to do so. Coal is, and will probably remain, economically attractive in countries such as China, the USA and Australia, as long as carbon emissions are cost-free. Gas is also competitive for base-load power in many places, particularly using combined-cycle plants. Nuclear power plants are expensive to build but cheap to run. In many places, nuclear energy is competitive with fossil fuels as a means of electricity generation. Waste disposal and decommissioning costs are usually fully

included in operating costs. If the social, health and environmental costs of fossil fuels are also taken into account, the competitiveness of nuclear power is improved. Therefore, there are many issues to consider.

There are several factors to assess the cost which are, **The Capital Cost**, **Plant Operating Cost**, **External Costs** and **Other Costs**. Basically and briefly explained, **The capital cost** is the cost of site preparation, construction, manufacture, commissioning and financing a nuclear power plant. Building a large-scale nuclear reactor takes thousands of workers, huge amounts of steel and concrete, thousands of components, and several systems to provide electricity, cooling, ventilation, information, control and communication. **The Plant operating cost** is that costs of fuel, operation and maintenance (O&M), and a provision for funding the costs of decommissioning the plant and treating and disposing of used fuel and wastes. Operating costs may be divided into 'fixed costs' that are incurred whether or not the plant is generating electricity and 'variable costs', which vary in relation to the output. **External costs** are that society from the operation, which in the case of nuclear power is usually assumed to be zero, but could include the costs of dealing with a serious accident that is beyond the insurance limit and in practice need to be picked up by the government. The regulations that control nuclear power typically require the plant operator to make a provision for disposing of any waste, thus these costs are 'internalized' as part of operating costs (and are not external). **Other costs** such as system costs and nuclear-specific taxes.

New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)

New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) is a treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation for the reduction of nuclear weapons with the formal name of Measures for the Further Limitation and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. It was signed in Prague on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011, after confirmation. It is expected to last at least until 2021.

New START replaced the Treaty of Moscow (SORT), which was due to expire in December 2012. Its name is a follow-up to the START I treaty, which expired in December 2009, the proposed START II treaty, which never entered into force, and the START III treaty, for which negotiations were never concluded. [1]

The number of strategic nuclear missile launchers will be reduced by half under the terms of the treaty. A new inspection and verification regime to replace the SORT mechanism

will be established. It does not limit the number of operationally inactive stockpiled nuclear warheads in both Russian and American inventories that remain in the high thousands.

According to a Reuters report on February 9, 2017, in US President Donald Trump's first 60-minute telephone call with Russian President Vladimir Putin, Putin inquired about extending New START. President Trump attacked the treaty, claiming that it favored Russia and was "one of several bad deals negotiated by the Obama administration". On November 1, 2019, Vladimir Leontyev, a Russian foreign ministry official, was quoted as saying he didn't believe there was enough time left for Moscow and Washington to draft a replacement to the New START nuclear arms control treaty before it expires in 2021.[2]

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

The NPT is a landmark international treaty aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, encouraging cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and following the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and comprehensive and complete disarmament. The Treaty is the only restrictive commitment in a multilateral treaty to the nuclear-weapon states' goal of disarmament. The Treaty, which was available for signature in 1968, came into force in 1970. The Negotiation was indefinitely extended on 11 May 1995. A total of 191 Countries, including the five nuclear-weapon states, have joined the Treaty. Further countries have signed the NPT, a testament to the significance of the Treaty than any other nuclear limitation and disarmament agreement. The Treaty is considered as being the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an important foundation for implementing nuclear disarmament. It was designed to prevent nuclear weapons from spreading, to advance the objectives of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament, and to promote cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Treaty establishes a safeguards system under the jurisdiction of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to further the goal of non-proliferation and as a measure of confidence-building between state parties. Safeguards are used through the IAEA's inspections to ensure compliance with the Treaty. The Treaty promotes collaboration in the field of peaceful nuclear energy, and equal access to this technology for all States Parties, while safeguards prohibit the transfer of fissile material for the use of weapons.

The NPT Nuclear States

- United States of America & Nuclear Sharing

NATO had secret nuclear weapons sharing agreements in place at the time the treaty was being signed, by which the United States provided nuclear weapons to be deployed and stored in other NATO states. Some claim that this is an act of proliferation that violates the treaty's Articles I and II. A counterargument is that within the NATO states the U.S. controlled the weapons in storage. And that no transfer or control of weapons was intended "unless and until a decision was taken to go to war that would no longer be controlled by the treaty," so that there is no violation of the NPT. Such arrangements were revealed to some of the states that negotiated the treaty, including the Soviet Union, but most of the states that signed the NPT in 1968 at that time would not have known about these agreements and interpretations. As of 2005, it is stated that the United States currently supplies about 180 tactical B61 nuclear bombs for use under these NATO arrangements by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey. Numerous states and also the Non-Aligned Movement, are now disputing that this violates Articles I and II of the treaty and are implementing diplomatic pressure to terminate these agreements. We point out that NATO's "non-nuclear" pilots and other employees practice handling and delivery of U.S. nuclear bombs, and non-U.S. warplanes have been adapted to carry U.S. nuclear bombs that must have included transmitting some technical information on nuclear weapons. NATO maintains that its "nuclear forces continue to play a crucial role in the prevention of war, but their position is now more essentially political."

Initially, U.S. nuclear sharing policies were developed to help avoid the proliferation of nuclear weapons — not least by convincing the then West Germany not to improve an independent nuclear capability by persuading that West Germany could use nuclear weapons in self-defense in the event of a war with the Warsaw Pact. (Yet the weapons themselves would remain in the hands of the U.S. until that point of all-out war.) The point was to control the spread of countries with their own nuclear weapons programs, ensuring that NATO allies did not choose to proliferate.

The Federation of American Scientists (FAS) estimates about 3,800 stockpiled warheads and 2,385 inactive warheads in the United States of America for a total of 6,185 warheads as of early 2019.

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics & Russian Federation

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which existed from 1922 to 1991, was a sovereign federal state in northern Eurasia. Predominantly a union of numerous Soviet republics, the government and economy were highly centralized. After testing its first device in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan on 29 August 1949, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became the second nuclear weapon state in the world. Today, the Russian Federation is one of five recognized nuclear weapons states underneath the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), a status that it inherited as the Soviet Union's legal successor. A vast armory of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons had also been accumulated by the Soviet Union. Although the major recent setbacks in the United States-Russian Federation relations have adversely affected bilateral arms control and non-proliferation, the Russian Federation has historically participated in several bilateral arms control conventions and attempts with the U.S.

In addition to its nuclear weapons capability, the Russian Federation has an extensive civilian nuclear power infrastructure, inclusive of 35 nuclear reactors located at 10 nuclear power plants, and a vast network of fuel cycle facilities. An estimate from 2012 indicates that the Russian Federation might only have 334 warheads for its air force, 330 for the navy, 210 for its army, and 166 for defense systems. Another estimation from 2017 predicts significantly higher numbers. The report indicates that the Russian Federation has about 760 non-strategic warheads allocated to the Russian Navy, 570 to the Air Force, 150 to the Army, and 380 to other defense systems (air, missiles, and coastal) for a total of around 1,850 non-strategic warheads. Cruise missiles, surface-to-air missiles, torpedoes, depth bombs, air-to-surface missiles, and surface-to-surface missiles are among the delivery systems available. As of early 2019, the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) estimated about 4,490 stockpiled warheads and 2,000 retired warheads in the Russian Federation for a total of around 6,490 warheads.

- People’s Republic of China

The People’s Republic of China has established a very limited nuclear force to safeguard its national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, as well as to maintain world peace, break nuclear racketeer and prohibit nuclear war to eventually eliminate nuclear weapons. To this end, China solemnly declared on the very first day it possessed nuclear weapons that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under no circumstances. China has always maintained its nuclear power to the minimum necessary for

self-defense, making significant contributions to international nuclear disarmament. Since the 1980s, China has significantly improved its miniaturization methods. China has consistently advocated a thorough restriction and complete elimination of nuclear weapons and has called for the early outcomes of an international treaty to that effect. It is very difficult to determine the exact size and composition of China's nuclear forces because of strict secrecy. The People's Republic of China is estimated to have about 290 total warheads.

- United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is the only nuclear-weapon state with a single weapon system and is the nuclear weapon state with the smallest nuclear arsenal.[1] In line with its 1995 discontinuation of fissile material production, the United Kingdom has either decommissioned or is currently decommissioning or converting fissile production facilities for peaceful use. It continues to maintain the long-term goal of a world without nuclear weapons and is seen by many observers as the most effective nuclear-weapon state in achieving a minimum deterrent. Nevertheless, as long as it feels essential given current global security considerations, the government will continue its submarine-based ballistic missile nuclear deterrence capability. The Ministry of Defense of the United Kingdom sees the large arsenals of certain states as a cause for maintaining a nuclear deterrent.

The United Kingdom has about 120 strategic warheads, of which no more than 40 are deployed at sea on a nuclear ballistic missile submarine at any given time. It possesses a total of four ballistic missile submarines and the total stockpile is estimated up to 200 warheads. [2]

- France

France has always tried to accommodate its interests as a military and nuclear power with its political priorities in disarmament negotiations, which have led it to favor one or another negotiation or abandon other certain types of weapons. France stays loyal to the principle that taking into account the strategic context, nuclear disarmament must be done in the framework of general and complete disarmament. As a non-weapons state under the NPT, France is considered the third-largest nuclear arsenal in the world, estimated to have about 300 nuclear warheads. Since it eliminated its land-based ICBMs starting in 1996, 80 percent of these warheads are designed to be delivered via SLBMs, with the remainder being attached to ALCMs carried by strategic bombers.

Case of Iraq & Operation Opera

The leader of Iraq, Saddam Hussein, ruled Iraq until the invasion made by the United States in 2003. During his 24 years of presidency, he saw loads of wars to Iran. During this time, he managed to collect the admiration in some areas and support of Western Powers since Iran was considered as a threat against the west after the Islamic Revolution.

In the 1960's Iraq started their very first nuclear program. This program further promoted and developed with Iraq's seek for the acquisition of nuclear reactors in 1975. An agreement was made with France granted the sale of a research reactor to Iraq, and in 1979, the construction of the nuclear reactor started near the capital city, Baghdad. Even though Iraq and France had claimed that the reactor was only intended for scientific research and peaceful purposes, the international community was concerned with this development.

Feared for its national security, Israel organized an aerial attack against the under-construction nuclear reactor of Iraq in 1981, which is known as **Operation Opera**. Eight Israeli F-16s and six F-15s infiltrated into the Iraqi airspace, and successfully destroyed the reactor, while 10 Iraqi soldiers and 1 French civilian worker died during the attack. The attack crippled the nuclear program. Even though Iraq under Saddam regime tried to start new nuclear programs, with the international pressure and inspections of IAEA, Iraq failed to succeed.

Case of Syria & Operation Outside of the Box

In 2007, Israel carried out an attack on Syria's alleged nuclear reactor at the location of Al Kibar (also referred to in IAEA records as Dair Alzour). For seven months, the attack was not announced, and until 2018, Israel had not recognized the attack. Despite the denial of Syria, the IAEA confirmed officially that the site was a nuclear reactor. Attack was carried out by approximately eight F-16andF-15 aircraft, and it is reported that helicopters deployed Israeli Special Forces commandos to the area prior to the attack. North Korean scientists are believed to have supported the site's Syrian nuclear program, and ten of them were killed during the war. It is reported that the development of the nuclear reactor had begun in 2001, following visits from North Korean officials by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and closely watched the collaboration between Syria and North Korea by Israeli intelligence agency Mossad.

Case of Israel

Israel is one of three significant countries that has never been part of the NPT. Unlike India and Pakistan, Israel does not have a program for civil nuclear power. Nevertheless, a limited

safeguards agreement with the IAEA was concluded in 1975. Since Israel established in 1948, France and Israel became closely collaborated in nuclear research. Early French facilities around Marcoule were involved with Israeli scientists.

The Israel Atomic Energy Commission established in 1952, and in 1955 the United States agreed to supply Nahal Soreq, south of Tel Aviv, with a 5 MWt pool-type reactor. This IRR-1 needed US-supplied high-enriched uranium. It began in 1960 and required to be under IAEA safeguards from the outset. In 1960 France reportedly urged Israel to put Dimona under full international safeguards, but this was not done. Due to US pressure, cursory twice-yearly inspections were carried out of the reactor only. The reactor started up in 1964, and with the benefit of oversize cooling circuits, power was subsequently raised to 70 MWt. A full suite of infrastructure is reportedly at the Dimona site, including fuel fabrication. Uranium for the reactor was initially sourced from indigenous deposits, but most are believed to have come from South Africa, over some 20 years of nuclear collaboration from 1967. In 1968 the US Central Intelligence Agency concluded that Israel had started producing nuclear weapons from separated plutonium. In 1974 it appeared to have 20 nuclear bombs, and by the late 1990s, the estimate had grown to 75-130 nuclear warheads. No tests have been undertaken in Israel, but it is widely believed that Israel collaborated with South Africa in a 1979 test off the east coast there. [1]

Although it has never formally declared, the international community believes that Israel possesses nuclear weapons. Estimates of the number of Israel's nuclear warheads might have ranged from 80-400, and it is believed that they have ballistic missiles capable of nuclear power. Israel is reported to be a partner of a French nuclear testing in 1960 and conducted an underground test in 1963, in addition to the Vela incident, an unidentified double flash of light detected by the Vela Hotel satellite of the US in the South Atlantic, and it is claimed to be a nuclear test conducted by Israel.

Case of North Korea

The United States and the international community have been trying for years to reach an end to the nuclear and missile development of North Korea and its exporting of ballistic missile technology. Such attempts have been riddled with times of conflict, stalemate, and uncertain progress towards denuclearization, and the global nuclear non-proliferation process has long been a crucial problem for North Korea.

The United States of America has pursued a variety of diplomatic approaches to North Korea's proliferation challenges, including military cooperation with the region's United States allies, wide-ranging restrictions, and non-proliferation measures such as export controls. The United States has also pursued two major diplomatic attempts to get North Korea to give up its nuclear weapons activities in exchange for assistance. Confronted with North Korea's declared intention to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1994, which requires non-nuclear weapons states to forswear nuclear weapons development and purchasing, the United States and North Korea negotiated the Agreed Framework. Pyongyang committed under this agreement to suspend its development of illegal plutonium weapons in return for aid. After this agreement collapsed in 2002, North Korea stated it had withdrawn from the NPT in January 2003 and continued to operate its nuclear facilities once again.

The second major diplomatic initiative was in August 2003, Six-Party Talks between China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. Among times of stalemate and crisis, the discussions reached critical breakthroughs in 2005, when North Korea promised to give up "all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs" and return to the NPT, and in 2007, when the parties agreed on a series of steps to implement the 2005 deal. Nevertheless, those talks broke down in 2009 following verification disputes and an internationally dispraised rocket launch in North Korea. After that, Pyongyang has announced that it will never return to the talks and is no longer bound by their agreements. The other five parties continue to remain committed to the talks and have called on Pyongyang to recommit to its pledge of denuclearization in 2005.

Another political effort started in January 2018 when North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un declared the nuclear arsenal of the nation is "complete" and proposed to negotiate the participation of Seoul North Korea in the South Korean Olympics. North Korea's Olympic delegation included the sister of Kim Jong Un, who met with President Moon Jae-in of South Korea. The meeting contributed to a sustained inter-Korean dialogue, including a meeting on April 27 between Kim Jong Un and Moon Jae, which generated a statement referring to the shared goal of the Korean peninsula's denuclearization. Kim Jong Un conveyed his interest in meeting with the United States during a high-level meeting with South Korean officials in Pyongyang in March. President Donald Trump has accepted the offer and the two leaders will meet in Singapore on June 12.

Basically what is expected from the Delegates at DISEC

The main goal of this committee is to maintain international peace and security with disarmament actions taken and prepared by the member states. Therefore, member states may take actions according to the restricted power of DISEC. These can be exemplified as, informing and providing reports, intel info to necessary authorities or committees in order to encourage them to take necessary actions about specific operations. Further announcements will be done during the committee.

Some resources that are useful to make further research;

www.delegatepal.com

https://knoema.com/

https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/

https://ucsd.libguides.com/data-statistics/country

https://www.nationmaster.com/

http://www.sesric.org/databases-index.php

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics

http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/

https://stats.oecd.org/

https://data.worldbank.org/country

https://imuna.org/resources/country-profiles