



*Committee Guide for the
United Nations Disarmament Committee (DISEC)
The Development of Nuclear Weapons in Iran*

Stockholm International School Model United Nations

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A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I invite and welcome you to Stockholm International School Model United Nations 2020. This year I have the privilege of leading SISMUN as our Secretary General and it is with honour that I present this year's conference.

It is a great honor to be this year's Secretary General, and welcome you to the Stockholm International School Model United Nations 2020.

This year's conference's theme is "Threats to Global Security" due to the fact that there are numerous challenges that our world is currently facing today. Global security entails many aspects that not only relate to the physical and emotional security of people, but also includes the security of our environment and institutions.

I am excited to see such a wide range of debates and hope that you will experience and gain a lot of memories, and experience from debating.

Yours faithfully,

Thabang Radebe
Secretary-General, SISMUN 2020

A LETTER FROM THE HEAD CHAIR OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

Dear Delegates,

As delegates within the United Nations Disarmament Committee I hope to see many productive and interesting debates in order to form a sound and meaningful resolution. As a former delegate, I would like to stress the importance of the global issues that DISEC deals with in each and every debate.

The development of nuclear weapons in Iran is one such important global issue that must be resolved. Although it is rather complicated and a truly multifaceted problem I believe in your debating and resolution building skills and know that we will come up with a comprehensive solution to the issue.

It is an honor to be chairing for you along with the co-chair Saga Mellberg and we will do our best to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to participate and express their countries positions on the issue.

Yours faithfully,

Ethan Banerjee

Head Chair of the Disarmament Committee, SISMUN 2020

INTRODUCTION

Currently the most devastating weapon that can be produced is a nuclear bomb. It is capable of wiping out entire cities indiscriminately. Nuclear power does have other uses though such as a relatively clean form of energy. Because of this, many countries research nuclear power for a variety of reasons. One country that has been researching nuclear power since 1950 is Iran. Originally Iran's nuclear program was meant to develop a nuclear power plant, yet concerns have been raised that they intend to use nuclear power for non peaceful purposes. This led the way to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in which Iran agreed to get rid of its stockpile of medium enriched uranium and have all nuclear actions supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

COMMITTEE DYNAMICS

As a delegate of SISMUN 2019, you will be responsible for representing a particular country in one of our committees. You are playing the role of that country's representative in a UN committee. You will do this by researching the country's views on the topic at hand and coming up with solutions complying to the view of the country. If you have not done any research you will have little to contribute within committee sessions. Therefore, it is recommended to take it upon yourself to prepare for the conference in order to make it more enjoyable for yourself and others in your committee. During the conference, it is important that you respect and listen to your fellow delegates and Chairs.

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee, also known as the Disarmament committee, is the first of the six main bodies of the General assembly. Its headquarters are in New York and the conference meets triannually. The First Committee 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.

It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

The Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim record coverage.

The First Committee sessions are structured into three distinctive stages:

1. General debate
2. Thematic discussions
3. Action on drafts

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Following the formation of the JCPOA the United States expressed concerns in the framework of the deal after a change in office. This led to President Donald J. Trump withdrawing from the agreement. He did this due to the JCPOA not addressing the development of ballistic missiles in Iran which can be used for international warfare, and shortly after imposed sanctions on Iran and attempted to curtail their oil exports. Additionally, the United States has adopted a policy in which they will

impose sanctions on any country trading with Iran, until Iran agrees to renegotiate the terms of JCPOA

RELEVANT UN ACTIONS

The UN's security council played a very large role in the formation of the JCPOA. In 2002 the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Association), a UN run agency, found undeclared nuclear facilities in Iran which lead to initial negotiations between Iran, France, Germany, and the UK. This formed the Paris agreement which was signed in 2004 in which Iran agreed to stop all nuclear activities. This then fell apart as a change in office in Iran caused the country to pull out of the agreement leading to severe sanctions placed onto them. After another change in office in 2013 Iran was willing to renegotiate, and formed the JCPOA which was approved by the UNSC shortly after its formation.

When looking at the general topic of nuclear power DISEC has passed many resolutions attempting to control and regulate the use of it within countries. The UN has also attempted to completely eliminate all nuclear weapons since 1946. The Office for Disarmament Affairs, a sub committee of the UN, has also established multiple NWFZ's (Nuclear Weapon Free Zones) around the world in which a country is not allowed to have any nuclear weapons stored. These zones are often included in treaties and are monitored by the UN to make sure both sides are complying with the zones purpose.

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

These are areas of the topic that are encouraged to be addressed in any working paper or resolution that the dais approves to be discussed. While you do not have to research and write about all of these questions in extreme depth, you should address them in your writing and keep them in mind throughout the research process.

1. How can we stunt the development of non-peaceful uses for atomic energy in Iran?
2. In what ways can we renegotiate the JCPOA to reach a state in which both the United States and Iran will agree on it.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. Domestic policies of the delegate's country
2. Policies in different countries in the committee
 - a. http://www.stopkillerrobots.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/KRC_CCWexperts_Countries_25Mar2015.pdf
3. The Wassenaar arrangement
4. The Convention of Conventional Weapons
5. Legal, humanitarian and ethical issues of LAWS
6. Technological issues of LAWS

MUN TERMINOLOGY

Delegate: A person representing a particular country during committee sessions.

Best Delegate: An award for delegates that participated particularly well.

Chair: A person or persons leading committee sessions.

Dais: A selection of above average talented individuals that lead committee sessions.

Clause: A single solution of the greater solution (resolution) to the topic.

Resolution: A collection of clauses that create a solution for the topic.

Signatory: A delegate that supports another delegate's clause and wants it discussed.

Placard: A rectangular piece of paper with a country's name.

Opening Speech: An opportunity for delegates to present their country's ideas.

Quorum: The number of votes needed to pass a clause or resolution - 2/3 votes for.

Decorum: The Latin word for "grace". If a chair says "decorum", they want the delegates to be quiet.

Amendment: a change or addition designed to improve the clause passed

PROCEDURAL TERMINOLOGY

The following components of SISMUN are in the order of which they will play out.

1. Roll Call - Time to take attendance
 - a. At the beginning of each session your chairs will conduct a roll call. During roll call each delegate's name will be called and you are expected to reply with either "Present" or "Present and voting".
2. Opening Speeches - Time to share views and ideas
 - a. The delegation leader of each country will hold a maximum of one minute long speech introduce your country's position on the topic at hand.
3. Moderated Caucus I (Formal Debate) - Time to speak under official time
 - a. During a moderated caucus delegates that wish to speak on a topic may do so by raising their placards when the chair asks for speakers.
 - b. Delegates that are called on can speak for up to 60 seconds. There will be two questions of 30 seconds and two answers of 30 seconds per speaker.
 - c. There will be two moderated caucuses during the conference.
 - d. In Moderated Caucus (I) the points brought up during the opening speeches or other points regarding solutions to the topic will be discussed.
4. Unmoderated Caucus (Informal Debate) - Time to speak freely
 - a. During unmoderated caucus delegates will talk to other delegates and write clauses (solutions) for the topic.
- b. Each clause requires one signatory (supporter) to be acknowledged.
- c. When a clause is finished the delegates will send the clause to the Dais to be edited and for later projection onto the board. Only clauses sent during unmoderated caucus will be discussed during the final moderated caucus.
5. Moderated Caucus II (Formal Debate)
 - a. In Moderated Caucus (II) clauses will be presented, discussed and voted upon.
 - b. When clauses are presented, delegates can choose to speak for or against a clause.
 - c. When the committee moves into voting procedure, delegates vote on the clause being discussed.
 - d. During voting procedure delegates can do one of the following actions:
 - i. Vote for: The delegation agrees with the clause or resolution.
 - ii. Vote against: The delegation disagrees with the clause or resolution.
 - iii. Abstain from voting: The delegation neither agrees nor disagrees with the clause or resolution.
6. Voting Procedure - Time to vote on the proposed resolutions
 - a. When the committee moves into voting procedure, delegates vote on the resolution as a whole after having voted for each individual clause.
 - b. During voting procedure delegates can do one of the following actions:
 - i. Vote for: The delegation agrees with the clause or resolution.

- ii. Vote against: The delegation disagrees with the clause or resolution.
- iii. Abstain from voting: The delegation neither agrees nor disagrees with the clause or resolution.

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Written by Ethan Banerjee

Email address: yoonsik.k@student.intsch.se

Head Chair : Ethan Banerjee

Email address: ethan.b@student.intsch.se

Co-chair : Saga Mellberg

Email address : saga.m@student.intsch.se

Approved by Seolli Kim

Email address: seolli.k@student.intsch.se