



# THE 2006 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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## Distinguished Delegates:

Welcome you to the 2006 National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference. I am truly excited to be a part of this magnificent Conference and hope it is an enlightening and educational experience for all. My name is Sara Shokravi and I am your Director for the General Assembly Disarmament and International Security Committee, or otherwise known as the General Assembly First Committee. I am a graduate of Political Science and History, with an emphasis in International Relations and the Middle East, from California State University Polytechnic, Pomona. I am currently employed by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP in Los Angeles, California. I have five years of experience as a delegate and this is my second year on staff at the NMUN Conference. I would also like to introduce Lauren Judy as your Assistant Director and extend my gratitude for her important role in the creation of the background guide. Lauren will be introducing herself further during the update process.

The General Assembly First Committee is a plenary sized committee with a seat for every member in the United Nations. This body deliberates on issues within the scope of disarmament and international security as delegated to it by the General Assembly Plenary. The work of the General Assembly First Committee is inherently dynamic and requires a creative process to strike a balance between ideas and the actual implementation of its work. With this in mind, the following are the topics before the General Assembly First Committee:

1. Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East;
2. Non-state Actors and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction;
3. Regulating Conventional Arms.

Lauren and I both understand the NMUN process and the task you are about to undertake to research and represent your respective State. This background guide serves as a means of introduction to information and research sources in order to guide you and help you find focus on your research. Please bear in mind that this background guide is not intended to be a comprehensive overview of the topics. These topics address some of the world's most pressing concerns and continue to evolve with the progress of time. Therefore, the background guide should serve as the basis of your study and will give you a good start to advance further your research.

Each delegation is required to submit a position paper. Similar to last year, NMUN is accepting papers via e-mail. All papers are due by March 10, 2006. An important message from the Director-General regarding where papers should be submitted, expectations for their content and format, and inquiring about alternatives to e-mail submissions is included on pages 1-2 of this guide. It is vital that all delegates adhere closely to these instructions. Additional information on the conference and the General Assembly First Committee will also be posted at the NMUN conference website at <http://www.nmun.org>. You are encouraged to access this website to review the latest updates on the conference and your committee.

Delegates are also encouraged to use various research tools such as the Internet, library, or your nearest UN depository, as well as contacting representatives of the Member State you will be representing. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Lauren, Jacob, or myself at the e-mail addresses listed below. We look forward to working and meeting all of you in April and best of luck on your research!

Sara Shokravi  
Director  
1616 Sunflower Ave  
Glendora CA 91740-6123  
United States of America  
+1 626 252 9746  
[galst@nmun.org](mailto:galst@nmun.org)

Lauren Judy  
Assistant Director  
Salem College 305  
601 S Church St  
Winston-Salem NC 27101-5318  
United States of America  
+1 704 321 9741  
[galst@nmun.org](mailto:galst@nmun.org)

Jacob Schanzenbach  
Under-Secretary General for  
General Assembly  
ul. Targowa 4/18  
30-529 Kraków  
Poland  
+48 696 641 399  
[usg.ga@nmun.org](mailto:usg.ga@nmun.org)

## Message from the Director General Regarding Position Papers for the 2006 NMUN Conference

Position papers are submitted for each committee in which a State/NGO participates at the NMUN Conference. Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's foreign policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State/NGO should be identified and addressed. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim recreation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the committee background guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

An important component of the awards consideration process is the format of the position papers. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the background guides (following the specifications below will ensure this)
- Length must **not** exceed one double-sided page (two single-sided pages is **not** acceptable)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections
- No binding, staples, paper clips, or cover sheets should be used on any of the papers

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to the committee e-mail address listed below. (Each address is also listed in individual background guides who will be mailed in November.) These e-mail addresses will be active after 30 November. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.
2. Each delegation should send one set of all position papers to: *positionpapers@nmun.org*. This set (held by the Director-General) will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. *NOTE: This e-mail should only be used as a repository for position papers.*

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **March 10, 2006**. *E-mailed files should be in Microsoft Word (.doc), Rich Text (.rtf), or Adobe (.pdf) formats.*

**PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY & COMMITTEE**

*A matrix of received papers will be posted online for delegations to check by March 20, 2006. If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Kevin Grisham, Director General, at [dirgen@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen@nmun.org) or at 909-991-5506.*

Additionally, each delegation should submit a copy of their position paper to the permanent mission of the country you are representing along with an explanation of the Conference. Those delegations representing NGOs do not have to send their position paper to their NGO headquarters, although it is encouraged. This will assist them in preparing your mission briefing in New York.

Finally, please consider that over 1,000 papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'K. Grisham', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kevin E. Grisham  
Director-General

## Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a maximum of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards. Visit the downloads section at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org) to find an example of an award-winning position paper. When using these sources, please be mindful of the NMUN's policy against plagiarism.

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***Delegation from***  
**The State of Tranquility**

***Represented by the***  
**University of Bohemia**

### ***Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary***

The issues before the General Assembly Plenary are: The Situation in Sub-Saharan Africa; Racism and Racial Discrimination, and A Comprehensive Review of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The State of Tranquility a proud member of the Regional Alliance of Peaceful Countries and a fully supports other regional groups in their efforts to coordinated a regional plan for sustained and sustainable development. In that regard, the State of Tranquility recognizes the necessity of ensuring the full realization of the Right to Development as declared in the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Final Report of the Working Group on the Right to Development. Tranquility fully supports the implementation of national development plans with the cooperation of regional organizations, the United Nations, and the international community. Tranquility is firmly committed to addressing the underlying factors

#### **I. The Situation in Sub-Saharan Africa**

The State of Tranquility believes that the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and economic security lend themselves to the pacific settlement of disputes in Sub-Saharan Africa, the most ethnically diverse region in the world. The lack of development in the region constitutes the root cause of political instability and conflict. The report of the Secretary-General, *An Agenda for Peace: Recommendations*, if implemented, could enhance the work of the Organization in its efforts to bring about sustainable development in Africa. Tranquility also believes that the use of preventive development in Africa could ensure that conflicts such as those in Liberia, Rwanda, Angola, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo can be avoided before they erupt. While obstacles to be overcome are many, international support for effective national programs to ensure the relief to rehabilitation to development continuum through post-conflict peace-building, can enable Sub-Saharan Africa and the entire developing world to achieve the sustainable development which alone will guarantee regional peace and stability. The State of Tranquility fully supports the increased cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in all aspects of dispute settlement and peace-keeping. Increased support for such regional efforts, when combined with measures to eliminate the root causes of regional conflict, serves to further enhance the prospects for lasting peace, security and development in Sub-Saharan Africa and throughout the entire international community.

#### **II. Racism and Racial Discrimination**

The State of Tranquility believes that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance offers the global community an opportunity to establish an updated plan of action to completely eradicate racism and racial discrimination throughout the world. The necessity for all Member States to sign, accede to and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an integral part of this plan, as policies and practices based on racism and racial discrimination remain devastating to regional social, economic and infrastructure development. Tranquility encourage all States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to increase their efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and to provide assistance to those affected by such practices. The lack of financial resources that prevented the international community from realizing its objectives in the three previous United Nations Decades to

Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination must not continue to hinder the international community in guaranteeing the fundamental human rights of all peoples.

### **III. A Comprehensive Review of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations**

The State of Tranquility remains firmly committed in support of the continued role of the United Nations Security Council as the primary agent for the maintenance of international peace and security, as mandated under Chapters IV and V of the UN Charter. We strongly recommend the authorization, determination, composition and financing of peacekeeping operations should be determined by the Council, as authorized by Articles 24, 25 and 26 of the Charter and in conjunction with the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Additionally, the State of Tranquility endorses the current role of the Secretary-General as administrator of the Operations established by the Council. The State of Tranquility remains a central contributor for both financial and logistical support of the United Nations Peacekeeping forces and will continue to contribute to the United Nations Peacekeeping Budget throughout the duration of the current year.

The State of Tranquility is firmly committed to addressing all threats to international peace and security through regional arrangements and multilateral forums. The international community must address the underlying causes of these conflicts and the destabilizing effects of such conflicts on entire regions. Tranquility is convinced that increased utilization of regional and sub-regional peacekeeping mechanisms can enhance the ability of peacekeeping missions to take into account historical, social, and cultural values and traditions within areas of conflict.

As operation costs continue to escalate, however, our nation strongly urges all Member States and the Secretary-General to devote greater attention to the monetary and management aspects of peacekeeping operations and provide serious consideration for the establishment of operation termination dates. The State of Tranquility further supports the proposal endorsed within A/Res/44/49, calling for Member States to develop and maintain an inventory of supplies and equipment to be made available for Operations on short-notice. In addition, the State of Tranquility calls upon Member States to recognize the need to maintain voluntary contributions for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations to reduce the continuing problems incurred by funding deficits.

## **Resolution Writing and Report Writing at the NMUN Conference**

The substantive output of committees at the NMUN conference generally takes the form of either resolutions or reports. At the 2006 NMUN Conference, the ICJ and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Meeting, will adopt variations on these forms. The ICJ will create judgments and the WTO Ministerial Meeting will produce a declaration.

Please refer to the chart below which designates whether delegates will be writing resolutions or reports in the committee they are participating in at the 2006 NMUN Conference:

- | <b><u>Resolution Writing Committees</u></b>  | <b><u>Report Writing Committees</u></b>  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GA Plenary; GA First; GA Second; GA Third; and ILC</li><li>• All Security Council Committees</li><li>• ECOSOC Plenary; ECA; UNICEF; UNEP; and UNDP</li><li>• G-77; OIC; AU; and NATO</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CSTD; CESC; WCDR; CSW</li><li>• UNAIDS and UNHCR</li><li>• IADB and APEC</li></ul> |

### ***Resolution Writing***

A resolution is the most appropriate means of applying political pressure on Member States, expressing an opinion on an important issue, or recommending action to be taken by the United Nations or some other agency. Most UN resolutions are not binding “law”; the only body which may produce resolutions that are binding upon the Member States of the United Nations is the Security Council. (In most cases, the resolutions and reports produced by the IGO committees simulated at the NMUN Conference are binding upon its individual Member States.)

Under UN rules of procedure, unlike other more generalized rules of procedure, the topic on the floor is debated in its entirety. This means that during debate, delegates should discuss the whole issue and all of the resolutions regarding that issue. When debate is exhausted, or is ended, the body then votes on each resolution and amendment and the issue are considered closed.

The National Model United Nations does not allow pre-written resolutions on any agenda topic. For this reason, delegations are not allowed to contact each other before the conference to begin caucusing. The NMUN process of writing resolutions during committee sessions is designed to teach delegates the concepts of negotiation and concession; pre-written resolutions hinder that learning process.

The goal of formal debate and caucusing is to persuade enough countries in the committee to support a particular solution to the topic under discussion. Resolutions formally state the agreed-upon solution by outlining the relevant precedents and describing the proposed actions. The committee is not limited to one resolution per topic; often the committee will pass multiple resolutions dealing with different aspects of a topic.

### ***Report Writing***

Some committees at the conference will draft reports during the course of negotiations, instead of resolutions. These reports represent the full work of the committee in question. These reports should not be confused with the summary reports of a committee’s work which are presented at the Saturday Plenary Sessions of either the General Assembly or ECOSOC. Directors of report writing committees will elaborate on the process used in reporting writing committees on opening night (Tuesday night). Prior to the NMUN Conference in April 2006, a handout with a lengthier sample report for delegates to use as a model will be posted on the NMUN Conference website at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org).

Reports are similar in nature to resolutions, with only a few key differences. Reports represent the formal recommendations and/or decisions of the committee on the agenda topics at hand, in the same manner as resolutions, but in the form of one document. Committees that write resolutions typically produce a number of draft resolutions for each topic, and each one is subject to a substantive vote by the body. In a similar manner, committees that write

reports produce several draft report segments and then vote on each one. The final report of these committees will combine the adopted draft reports into one comprehensive report at the end of the simulation.

Another key difference is the format of reports. While resolutions consist of one long sentence, reports are a series of complete sentences. Thus, where the clauses of a resolution each contain one whole concept, a report is composed of paragraphs, each constituted by a sentence or a few sentences which contain one whole concept.

## What to Expect at the Simulation of Your Committee

**Opening session:** After a brief introduction of the dais and some announcements, delegates will discuss the order in which the committee will address agenda topics while in formal and caucus sessions. The committee will then vote on a motion from the floor to set the agenda in a proposed order, and will continue to vote on such motions until one passes by a majority vote. If the committee fails to reach agreement on the agenda order by the conclusion of the first evening, the director and assistant director reserve the right to set the agenda. After the agenda has been set, the chair will entertain motions for the opening of the speakers' list to address the first agenda topic. (It should be noted due to the special procedures used by the International Court of Justice [ICJ] a variety on this process will be used. Delegates participating in the ICJ should carefully follow the delegate preparation section of the Background Guide of the ICJ.)

**Rules of procedure:** The simulation is conducted through the use of the committee rules of procedure, which are included in this background guide. The rules of procedure for this committee – located at the back of this background guide – are the rules of procedure that are only accepted during the simulation of this committee. Interpretation of these rules is left to the sole discretion of the Director-General or her/his designate. It is extremely important to develop a thorough working knowledge of the rules, including when they should be introduced, and in what capacity. The rules of procedure are enforced to facilitate the efficient workings of the committee, not to hinder them. Therefore, the director, assistant director and chair (with the approval of the director) reserve the right to rule motions out of order which may be considered dilatory or disruptive to the committee proceedings. In this respect, one of the quickest ways for a delegate to alienate him/herself within a committee is to be labeled a “rules hound,” or someone who attempts to disrupt committee proceedings with the introduction of redundant, inappropriate or time-consuming motions.

**Decorum:** Decorum is a *de facto* rule throughout the week of the simulation. In both large and small committees, the ability to conduct normal business while in formal session is an arduous task when decorum is not maintained; delegates will be asked for their assistance in this endeavor. Please see the Delegate Preparation Manual for a specific discussion of delegate decorum in committee and also, delegate behavior while at the Conference.

**Caucusing:** Caucusing is an important and logistically difficult component of the United Nations simulation. These informal meetings between voting blocs, as well as between States with positions that are diametrically opposed, often produce compromises acceptable to all parties. However, delegates are required to address issues within a week's time which, in many cases, the international community has failed resolve after years of debate and negotiation. Further, delegates to the NMUN do not have individual offices in which to convene informal meetings. As a result, the bulk of informal negotiation and the construction of working papers will occur within, or in the close proximity of, the committee chambers. In consideration for the other Conference participants, delegates are asked to respect the formal proceedings occurring both within and between all committees participating at the Conference. Finally, given the importance of decorum within committee chambers, all caucusing should occur outside of the committee chambers while committee is in session.

**Chairs and Rapporteurs:** Delegates should also take note that the director and assistant director (with the approval of the Director-General) will select a committee chair and rapporteur (committee administrative assistant) following the conclusion of interviews on the first evening of the Conference (Tuesday evening). For those interested in the opportunity to serve the committee as a chairperson or rapporteur, an application is available online at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org). The application should be completed and submitted to the director no later than the opening night of the Conference. The successful candidate for chair will demonstrate an excellent working-knowledge of the rules of procedure through a series of situations presented to her or him and exhibit qualities of leadership, patience and

humility. The rapporteur will assist the chair, the director and the assistant director with the abundance of paperwork and record keeping required in the efficient workings of the committee, as well as provide logistical support for the chair while in voting procedures. Multiple years of attendance at the NMUN Conference is preferred in candidates for the committee chair and rapporteur, but it is not the only defining characteristic used by the Directors and Assistant Directors to select chairs and rapporteur for committees.

Delegates selected to serve in these positions must forfeit their rights to participate in substantive debate within the committee. Although the chair and rapporteur continue to serve as representatives of their assigned State, their primary duty is to assist the director and assistant director in facilitating the professional operation of the committee. Additionally, delegates selected as committee chairs and rapporteurs do retain an equal eligibility for awards consideration. All delegates are encouraged to apply for these challenging and rewarding positions. Many individuals who serve as chairs and rapporteurs have in later years served as members of the NMUN Volunteer Staff.

**Attire:** In keeping with the spirit of the simulation, delegates are required to wear professional business attire. Further, national symbols of any kind are forbidden in committee chambers, in accordance with practices of the UN. Symbols associated specifically with the United Nations (e.g., the seal of the UN) are allowed in committee chambers.

## **Your Role as a Delegate at the 2006 NMUN Conference**

### ***Taking on the Role of a Diplomat***

The most important aspect of participating as a delegate to the NMUN is your assumption of the role of a foreign diplomat. In this role, you are acting as a representative of the government and the peoples of the Member State or NGO to which you have been assigned. The only exception is those delegates who are serving as justices on the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. In their capacities, those delegates serving as justices are serving as independent technical experts.

While in preparation for and throughout the duration of the Conference, you may find personal disagreement with the foreign policy of the country you are representing or with the policy of the NGO you are representing. Your personal opinions are entirely inapplicable during the course of the simulation. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance for all delegates to arrive well-versed in the dynamics of their State's foreign policy or in that of their NGO, and anticipate possible obstacles their State or NGO may encounter during the simulation. The simulation's quality depends on the collective preparation of its participants.

As a delegate, you should be able to demonstrate thorough knowledge of your assigned country's policies, specific issues to be discussed, and the procedures, activities, and history of your committee. Delegates should also exhibit the ability to negotiate and compromise, demonstrate leadership, and the ability to influence by gaining the professional respect of fellow delegates. States and NGOs maintain specific and adaptive foreign policy methods and goals to allow delegates to function in the negotiation process. As a representative of the NGO or State to which you have been assigned, you will be expected to work within the historical confines of your NGO or country's foreign policy at the UN. Even though many Member States and Observer States do not assume strong leadership roles in the UN, the reality of the NMUN is that each delegation will be judged on its ability to provide leadership to other delegates throughout the Conference.

Delegates are reminded that professional diplomats conduct themselves, and regard one another, with the utmost dignity and respect, regardless of foreign policy affiliation or personal feelings. Even States and NGOs who observe severely conflicting ideological perspectives will work closely together, within the UN, on diplomatic matters of mutual concern. Likewise many delegates are forced to work together despite personal conflicts.

### ***The Preparation and Introduction of Resolutions and Reports***

Resolutions and reports adopted within respective committees represent Member States' decisions and recommended courses of action with respect to the topics under discussion. Clauses within the preamble of



resolutions should provide a brief outline of historical and current perspectives and endeavors regarding the issues to be addressed within the operative clauses of the document. The operative clauses of resolutions provide the objectives and potential actions that Members designed to address the issues outlined within the preamble. More simply, the preamble states the problems before the committee in relation to the topic under deliberation and operative clauses outline the decisions of the committee for the solution of these problems.

Although delegates are encouraged to develop resolution and report writing skills, both in classroom scenarios and at regional MUN simulations, the NMUN will not accept any pre-written resolutions or reports, and which have not been developed by a plurality of the committee. This determination is at the sole discretion of the Secretariat. Due to the goal of creating an environment where the skill of compromise and conflict resolution skills can be learned, delegates may be asked to merge working documents with other individuals working on the same issue in a committee. In addition, *any delegates found to be submitting plagiarized material within resolutions will be subject to dismissal from further participation within the Conference*. Although UN documents are within the public domain, the verbatim exploitation of these documents will not be permitted at the Conference.

Resolutions and reports are developed in three stages. In the initial stage, a resolution or report is referred to as a working paper (in resolution writing committees) or a working draft report segment (in report writing committees). It is generally developed by States or experts that share common perspectives on the issues to be addressed. The working paper/working draft report segment is shared with other delegates in the committee for their input and support. Once the working paper/working draft report segment gathers the required signatories, it is to be submitted to the committee director for approval. On the approval of the director, the working paper/working draft report segment will be copied by Conference Services and introduced by the chair to the committee as a draft resolution or report.

Once the working paper/working draft report has been approved by the committee director, it will be copied by a member of the dais. Delegates in the committee are not required to copy approved working paper/working draft report. Yet, working paper/working draft report which have not been approved by the committee director will not be copied by the dais and it is the responsibility of the delegates to copy their own working paper/working draft report if they choose to share copies of the pre-approved document. Any questions concerning this issue should be directed to the committee director or the assistant director. Also, questions concerning this rule can be directed to members of the NMUN Conference Service Staff.

Once the working paper/working draft report has been introduced as a draft resolution or draft report segment, it becomes the property of the committee and all references to sponsorship, with the exception of identifying the status of amendments while in voting procedure, are formally removed. The central contributors to the contents of the draft resolution or report will continue to enlist the advice and support of as many States or experts as possible to expand upon the substance of the draft and, thereby, gain as much input and support as possible prior to the closure of debate. Once the committee moves to closure on a given topic, all draft resolutions and draft report segment will be voted upon and when adopted, it will thereafter be recognized as formal resolutions or reports.

Adopted resolutions and reports represent recommendations for States and the international community. The legal status of each document depends on which committee the resolution or report is coming from within the organization. For instance, the General Assembly's resolutions are not legally binding political treaties, but the decisions of the Security Council are binding on all Member States. Most countries avoid the embarrassing political position of failing to promote and implement the recommendations they publicly endorsed within the UN. In regard to the IGO committees simulated at the 2006 NMUN Conference (G-77; OIC; AU; APEC; IADB, and NATO), many of the documents passed by the committee are only binding on the Member States of that particular IGO. For example, decisions made by the Organizations of the Islamic Conference (OIC) are only binding on those states which belong to this body. (The decisions by these IGOs will be reported to the General Assembly at the Saturday meeting on the General Assembly.)

It is highly recommended that delegates introduce their ideas to the committee in the form of working papers/working draft report segments as soon as possible in order to contribute to the potential development and adoption of resolutions and reports which characterize the united representative strength and will of regional blocs or, ultimately, the committee as a whole. Typically, a number of working papers/working draft segments before any

committee will overlap in content, style, and substance. In this event, the director will request delegates to integrate their individual endeavors into a single and, thus, more comprehensive and internationally representative document.

### ***The Executive Bureau, the General Committee and Saturday Plenary Sessions***

By the conclusion of Tuesday night sessions, the Economic and Social Council Plenary will select four vice-presidents to assist the president (chair) as members of the Council Executive Bureau. Likewise the General Assembly will select 21 of its Members to the General Committee by Tuesday evening. The members of the Bureau and the General Committee are to be selected with regard for equitable geographic representation from: African States, Asian and Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American States and Western European and other States. The Bureau will meet on Friday evening, following the conclusion of regular sessions. The General Committee will be composed somewhat differently than the Bureau. It will be comprised of each committee chair from the General Assembly department. They will also meet at the end of regular sessions on Friday evening.

On Friday, the Bureau and General Committee will be briefed by a representative from each relevant committee regarding the work accomplished by their body throughout the week. After reviewing the reports and resolutions submitted by the committee representatives, the Bureau and General Committee will set the agenda for Saturday sessions to deliberate upon each committee's recommendations to the Plenary.

**ECOSOC Executive Bureau:** The Saturday ECOSOC Plenary Session will deliberate upon the work of all the committees within the ECOSOC Department, as well as other relevant bodies, including most of the specialized agencies. During the Friday evening meeting, the Bureau will set an agenda order for the review of these reports for deliberation and potential adoption during Saturday sessions. Additionally, the Saturday session of ECOSOC Plenary will be deliberating upon a fourth topic to be prepared and introduced by the director and assistant director. This topic will be made available to delegates on Friday afternoon and will encompass a broad theme that relates, as much as is possible, to issues discussed by each of the committees within ECOSOC and the specialized agencies.

**GA General Committee:** On Saturday the General Assembly Plenary will deliberate upon the work submitted by each of the committees in the GA and Security Council department, as well as relevant inter-governmental organizations and other bodies. Following the conclusion of regular sessions on Friday, the General Committee will set the agenda order for the review of these reports and resolutions and for their potential adoption during Saturday sessions.

**Saturday Sessions:** On Saturday, the final day of the Conference, the ECOSOC Plenary, General Assembly Plenary, and Security Council will convene at United Nations Headquarters. Plenary deliberations will encompass the work of all Conference committees; and all delegates are advised to participate in the Saturday sessions in order to assist Plenary representatives with their broad scope of work. Minimally, Member State representatives to the Plenary should be briefed in regard to the work of the committees that report to their respective departments. Ideally, the representatives of the committee whose work is being considered will sit with Plenary representatives as expert advisors to the State. The agenda for Saturday sessions will be made available outside Delegate Resources by 9:00 p.m. on Friday.

## **The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in the Simulation**

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are recognized in Article 71 of the *UN Charter* as consultative bodies in relationship to ECOSOC. These organizations also maintain a close working relationship with almost all ECOSOC funds and programs, specialized agencies, General Assembly committees, and regional organizations. In this role, NGOs are an invaluable resource to the UN system because they provide information on political, economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural developments in all parts of the world. Their recommendations may address potential solutions to global problems, speak to specific country or regional needs, or call attention to an emerging crisis.

NGOs are a crucial link between policy-makers and the individuals directly affected by those policies. They represent civil society and its impact on the UN system. There are two primary advantages NGOs have over the UN in terms of information gathering and program implementation. First, NGOs are often locally based and have better

knowledge of regional conditions, needs, and constraints. Second, NGOs may find it easier to gain the acceptance, trust and cooperation of the communities in which they work because they are more aware of the indigenous cultural climate than many intergovernmental organizations. If the UN attempted to gather independently all of the information available to NGOs, it would consume vast amounts of time and scarce financial resources that are better applied to actual programs.

The global summit process that characterizes much of the UN's work in the 1990s has brought new attention to NGOs. At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, participation in the NGO forum surpassed all previous records. Although they were not invited to formally participate in negotiations, the massive NGO presence indicated recognition of their importance by conference organizers. In 1993, at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the NGO forum took place in the same building as the official meetings. This increased access to the proceedings brought NGOs to a new level of integration in global summits. At later conferences, such as the Cairo Conference on Population and Development, the Copenhagen World Summit on Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, and Habitat II in Istanbul, NGO forums grew in numbers as well as in their abilities to contribute substantively. As the international community continues to review Conferences of the past ten years, it is apparent that the influence of NGOs will set a new precedent for the incorporation of civil society into UN activity at the global level.

### **NGOs at the National Model United Nations Conference**

Over the past several years, the NMUN has integrated the presence of NGOs into committees at the conference. It is an ongoing project that improves the educational quality of the simulation and mirrors developments in the UN itself, where NGOs are gaining both visibility and respect as a resource for program design and implementation. A large number of delegates will take on the challenging task of representing NGO delegations this year.

NGO delegations maintain all of the privileges accorded to traditional country delegations, and are required to exhibit the same level of preparedness. NGO delegations are eligible for awards, based on the same criteria as country delegations, and may select head delegates to attend the Head Delegate Meetings each night. NGO representatives are also required to submit position papers reflecting the perspectives and priorities of their assigned NGO on the agenda topics at hand.

All delegates should take the role of NGOs very seriously. NGO representatives must be prepared to fully participate in all committee activities, including formal debate, caucusing and drafting working papers. In turn, Member State delegates must be prepared to engage NGO delegates in these activities. Mutual recognition and respect between NGO and country delegates is necessary to a successful conference experience.

NGO delegates maintain the following privileges in each committee to which they are assigned:

1. the right to make any procedural motion;
2. the right to vote on all procedural motions;
3. the right to speak before all assigned committees; and
4. the right to act as a signatory on working papers.

Please note that NGO delegates do not have substantive voting rights, and may not sponsor working papers. In order to ensure a positive educational experience for all delegates, these rights and privileges may not exactly reflect those granted by ECOSOC. Any alterations made by the Director General gave due consideration to existing realities and the need to provide a learning environment that encourages active participation. *Please note: Those individuals representing NGOs in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) will be afforded the right to speak for a maximum of two minutes at the beginning of the discussion of a topic from the agenda and a maximum of two minutes prior to moving into voting procedures on a given topic. This alteration to the normal rules has been made by the Director General to better simulate the true workings of this particular committee.*

Country delegates are fully expected to work with NGO delegates in the spirit of collaboration upon which the UN was founded. The exclusion of NGOs from committee work simply because they do not have substantive voting rights is both unrealistic and unprofessional. In almost all cases, actions denigrating the participation of NGOs will

be considered extraordinarily out of character and be noted in awards consideration. NGOs are expert organizations in their respective fields that possess specialized knowledge of the subject matter at hand. The recommendations of NGO delegates maintain the same validity as those of Member States, and it is incumbent upon country delegates to ensure that those perspectives are recognized.

### **How to Prepare as an NGO Delegation**

As an NGO delegation, your preparation should be structured in the same way as a typical country delegation. The most basic pieces of this process include fundamental knowledge of the organization and of the agenda topics. Based on your research, you will decide how your assigned NGO will approach each topic, and the recommendations you will make for potential solutions. This includes identifying blocs of countries and other NGOs that may share the same perspectives and priorities and collaborate with you in committee sessions.

**NMUN Resources:** In this background guide, each agenda topic contains a section specific to NGO action. This will provide you with basic information on the general role of NGOs in that topic area. These sections may not specifically address your assigned NGO, but will provide a broad discussion of relevant NGO activities. You should not hesitate to contact the main office of your assigned NGO during the course of your preparations. In addition, you should arrange a mission briefing with the UN Liaison Office in New York City of the NGO you are representing. If you need assistance in arranging this briefing, visit the NMUN Web site at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org) or contact Tracy Kingsley, Assistant Secretary-General for Internal Affairs at [asg.internal@nmun.org](mailto:asg.internal@nmun.org) or the Director-General, Kevin Grisham at [dirgen@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen@nmun.org).

**Doing Research:** A large portion of your research will likely rely on Internet resources. Because most NGOs do not have expansive budgets that allow for the widespread reproduction and dissemination of their written materials and reports, they choose to publish such documents on their Web sites. If you have difficulty obtaining materials from these electronic sources, please contact your director, assistant director, departmental USG, or the Director General for assistance. The UN Web site, as well as the sites for many of the specialized agencies, also contains valuable information about NGO activity. Finally, do not exclude traditional resources from your preparations. Newspapers, scholarly journals, and books will provide differing perspectives on your agenda topics, and may give interesting insight into the evolving role of NGOs. In particular, there is an increasing amount of sources on the issue of civil society and its role in the UN. It is recommended that this literature be consulted as needed for your preparation.

**Position Papers:** NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

The most critical part of a successful NGO delegate experience at the NMUN Conference is active participation in committee sessions. This includes utilizing the rules of procedure, speaking in formal debate and contributing during caucus sessions. Although you may not sponsor working papers or vote on draft resolutions/draft report segments, you have both the right and the obligation to participate in their composition and refinement. You may act as a signatory to any working paper on the floor of your committee if you wish to illustrate your support for continued development of the document. Getting involved in the simulation is the best way to enhance your own educational experience and that of your fellow delegates.

## **The Role of Inter-Governmental Organizations in the Simulation**

IGOs are invaluable resources to the UN because they facilitate the coordination of issues and allow for the UN system to function with more relevant tools for understanding and guiding economic, political, and social policy.

IGOs, along with NGOs, are crucial links between policy-makers and the individuals directly affected by those policies. They represent civil society and its impact on the UN system. There are two primary advantages IGOs have over the UN in terms of information gathering and program implementation. First, IGOs are often regionally

based and have better knowledge of the regional conditions, needs, and constraints. Second, the UN depends on the work of IGOs to gain information that its limited time and financial resources do not allow.

IGOs allow Member States to use their organization as a tool to achieve policy objectives and push their own interests and development agendas. Being part of an IGO also helps to develop countries' infrastructure by gaining knowledge and skills from other representatives they interact with. Many IGOs are actual UN subsidiary bodies, while other is independent entities with ties to the UN system. Their decisions are regarded as decisions of the organization and not of individual member countries. IGOs continue to help set and create international rules and policies within the economic, social, and political forums, which help to bridge the divide between regions and individual countries as they aim to help countries help themselves.

### ***IGOs at the National Model United Nations Conference***

Since 2005, IGOs have been invited to participate at the NMUN Conference. (This is separate from the simulation of IGOs as committees at the NMUN Conference which has occurred for many years.) This is part of the Conference's ongoing efforts to improve the educational quality of the simulation by mirroring developments in the UN itself, where IGOs have increasing visibility and respect as a resource for program design and implementation.

IGO delegations maintain all of the privileges accorded to traditional country delegations, and are required to exhibit the same level of preparedness. IGO delegations are eligible for awards, based on the same criteria as country delegations, and may select head delegates to attend the Head Delegate Meetings each night. IGO representatives are also required to submit position papers reflecting the perspectives and priorities of their assigned IGO on the agenda topics at hand.

All delegates should take the role of IGOs seriously. IGO representatives must be fully prepared to participate in all Committee activities, including formal debate, caucusing, and drafting working papers. In turn, Member State delegates must be prepared to engage IGO delegates in these activities. Mutual recognition and respect between IGOs, NGOs, and country delegates is necessary for having a successful Conference experience.

IGO delegates maintain the following privileges in each Committee to which they are assigned:

1. The right to make any procedural motion;
2. The right to vote on all procedural motions;
3. The right to speak before all assigned Committees; and
4. The right to act as a signatory on working papers.

Please note that IGO delegates do not have substantive voting rights, and may not sponsor working papers.

In order to ensure a positive educational experience for all delegates, these rights and privileges may not exactly reflect those granted by ECOSOC. Any alterations made by the Director-General were given due consideration to existing realities and the need to provide a learning environment that encourages active participation.

Country delegates are fully expected to work with IGO delegates in the spirit of collaboration upon which the UN was founded. The exclusion of IGOs from Committee work simply because they do not have substantive voting rights is both unrealistic and unprofessional. In almost all cases, actions denigrating the participation of IGOs will be considered extraordinarily out of character and be noted in awards consideration. IGOs have specialized knowledge on the subject matter at hand as well as important regional perspectives and experiences that could be applied more broadly. The recommendations of IGO delegates maintain the same validity as those of Member States, and it is incumbent upon country delegates to ensure that those perspectives are recognized.

### ***How to Prepare as an IGO Delegation***

As an IGO delegation, your preparation should be structured in the same way as a typical country delegation, but always remembering that you are representatives of a specific organization and what they stand for, not representatives of their individual members' perspectives. The most basic pieces of this process include fundamental knowledge of the organization and the agenda topics. Based on your research, you will decide how your assigned IGO will approach each topic, and the recommendations you will make for potential solutions. This includes identifying blocs of countries, NGOs, and other IGOs that may share the same perspectives and priorities and collaborate with you in Committee sessions.

**NMUN Resources:** In the background guide, each agenda topic contains a specific section on NGO action. While not fully relevant to IGOs, it can be used to provide basic information on the general role of non-country participation in that topic area. You should not hesitate to contact the main office of your assigned IGO during the course of your preparations. In addition, you should arrange a mission briefing with the UN Liaison Office in New York City of the IGO you are representing. If you need assistance in arranging this briefing, visit the NMUN Web site at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org) or contact Tracy Kingsley, Assistant Secretary-General for Internal Affairs at [asg.internal@nmun.org](mailto:asg.internal@nmun.org) or the Director-General, Kevin Grisham at [dirgen@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen@nmun.org).

**Doing Research:** Most of your research will likely rely on Internet resources. Because most IGOs do not have expansive budgets that allow for the widespread reproduction and dissemination of their written materials and reports, they choose to publish such documents on their Web sites. If you have difficulty obtaining materials from these electronic sources, please contact your Director, Assistant Director, departmental USG, ASG-Internal, or the Director-General for assistance. Finally, do not exclude traditional resources from your preparations. Newspapers, scholarly journals, and books will provide differing perspectives on your agenda topics, and may give interesting insight into the role of IGOs.

As an initial point of reference, listed below are the Web sites for the IGOs being represented at NMUN 2005.

#### Inter-Governmental Organization

African Development Bank  
Asian Development Bank  
Caribbean Community  
Council of Europe  
European Community  
Institute for Media, Peace and Security  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
League of Arab States  
Non-Aligned Movement  
Pan-American Health Organization  
The Commonwealth  
World Bank

#### Web Site

<http://www.afdb.org>  
<http://www.adb.org>  
<http://caricom.org>  
<http://www.coe.int>  
<http://europa.eu.int>  
<http://www.mediapeace.org>  
<http://www.ipu.org/>  
<http://www.arableagueonline.org>  
<http://www.nam.gov.za>  
<http://www.paho.org>  
<http://www.thecommonwealth.org>  
<http://www.worldbank.org/>

**Position Papers:** IGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned IGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your Committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

The most critical part of a successful IGO delegate experience at the NMUN Conference is active participation in Committee sessions. This includes utilizing the rules of procedure, speaking in formal debate, and contributing during caucus sessions. Although you may not sponsor working papers or vote on draft resolutions, you have both the right and the obligation to participate in their composition and refinement. You may act as a signatory to any working paper on the floor of your Committee if you wish to illustrate your support for continued development of the document. Getting involved in the simulation is the best way to enhance your own educational experience and that of your fellow delegates.

## **The Roles of State Delegates, Technical Experts & Independent Technical Experts at the 2006 National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference**

### ***The Variety of Roles That Delegates Simulate at the NMUN Conference***

At the National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference, delegates assume one of three roles when they participate in committee proceedings. They serve as a delegate representing the national interest of their state (state delegate), a technical expert, or an independent technical expert. At the 2006 NMUN Conference, only the justices of the International Court of Justice will serve in this capacity. Due to independent technical experts only serving in the ICJ, this role will specifically be addressed in the ICJ Background Guide.

The United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, is essentially a political organization. However, there is also a significant role within the system for technical experts in many areas. Because the UN, its subsidiary bodies, related programs, and affiliated organizations speak to such a broad range of issues, experts are often needed to properly address complex problems and make informed recommendations to the General Assembly and Member States. Several ECOSOC committees and almost all of the Specialized Agencies consist of technical experts in the field, as opposed to political representatives. It is critical that delegates representing technical experts understand the complex nature of the expert role.

The following committees at the 2006 NMUN Conference consist of technical experts: *International Law Commission (ILC)*, the *Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)* and the *Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)*.

### ***Technical Experts within the United Nations System***

The most important distinction between technical experts and political representatives is the relevance of global objectives, as opposed to national priorities. While the political needs and limitations of your individual countries and regions are important, and must be considered in the appropriate context, you are charged with serving as experts in the fields addressed by your respective committees. In other words, the top priority of a technical expert is to assess challenges and propose solutions to relevant issue areas, not to present or promote the political agenda of one particular country.

As you prepare your position papers, please keep in mind your status as technical experts. Instead of traditional, country-specific policy statements, position papers should reflect your expert opinions and recommendations on your committee's topics. This should also be kept in mind when working on documents for the committee during the NMUN Conference in April 2006.

## History of the General Assembly Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee)

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, with 50 signatory states. Under the United Nations *Charter*, six principal organs were created including: the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.<sup>1</sup> The United Nations General Assembly (GA) meets every year from September to December in New York and is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. Aside from its annual meeting for its regular session, it may also meet in special sessions per request of the Security Council (SC).<sup>2</sup> In Chapter IV of the *Charter*, the mandate for the GA is the main body which “consider[s] the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and [makes] recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.”<sup>3</sup> The body is composed of representatives from all Member States within the UN, each maintaining a single vote.<sup>4</sup> Questions before the GA are generally distributed to six main committees. These include: Economics and Financial (Second Committee); the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).<sup>5</sup>

In 1978, following the first Special Session on Disarmament, the First Committee was officially established. Until its 48<sup>th</sup> session in 1993, the General Assembly consisted of seven main committees.<sup>6</sup> Resolution A/RES/47/233, entitled *Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly*, rationalized the complex committee structure of the GA.<sup>7</sup> As such, subject matters for the First Committee, Fourth Committee, and the Special Political Committee were reassigned.<sup>8</sup>

Committees under the General Assembly authority were created under in accordance with Chapter IV, Article 22 of the UN Charter.<sup>9</sup> Each of the committees is set up to concentrate on specific matters designated to it. During the beginning sessions of each annual GA meeting, the GA holds a general debate in which Member States express their views on the most pressing international issues.<sup>10</sup> After deliberations of the GA Plenary, issues set on the agenda are allocated to each of the six main committees in order to collaborate on creating the appropriate documents and details for each specific topic. Similar to the GA Plenary, the First Committee’s decisions on all matters requires a majority vote; however, the Committee does not have the authority to pass binding agreements on any nation unless a Security Council resolution mandates it otherwise. Yet, the General Assembly Plenary, based on the considerations of the Committees, including the GA First Committee, votes on all issues through resolutions.<sup>11</sup>

The First Committee was assigned subjects relating to Disarmament and International Security, previously assigned to the Special Political Committee.<sup>12</sup> The authority of the Committee is limited and outlined under Article 14 of the *Charter* which permits the GA to “recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations. (1945, June 26). *Charter of the United Nations and Statue of the International Court of Justice*. San Francisco, CA: Author.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Department of Public Information. (2000). *Basic Facts About the United Nations*. New York, NY: Author.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations and Statue of the International Court of Justice*, *supra*, note 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Department of Public Information, *Basic Facts About the United Nations*, *supra*, note 2.

<sup>6</sup> Porter, David, Vansuch Matthew. (2004). *Model United Nations: Understanding the World through Simulation*. Global Education Program Department of Political Science, Youngstown State University. Retrieved August 14, 2005, from <http://www.ysu.edu/gep/hsPDF/GA104.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (1993, September 14). *Revitalization of the work of the General*. (A/RES/47/23). New York, NY: Author.

<sup>8</sup> Porter, *Model United Nations: Understanding the World through Simulation*, *supra*, note 6.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations and Statue of the International Court of Justice*, *supra*, note 1.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Department of Public Information, *Basic Facts about the United Nations*, *supra*, note 2.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*



resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.”<sup>13</sup>

The First Committee meets during the regular sessions of the UN and is the central international forum where debates on disarmament, arms control, and nonproliferation can take place.<sup>14</sup> As with the GA Plenary, members of the First Committee also consist of representatives from each Member State who also hold one vote.

Often NGOs and/or IGOs are invited to participate in the GA First Committee activities. They are allowed to participate and contribute to the Committee’s work when questions arise relating to their activities. However, these groups have no voting rights in regards to substantive matters nor do they have sponsorship rights. Document A/INF/59/4 provides a “list of non-Member States, entities and organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly.”<sup>15</sup>

The Committee also helps in promoting peaceful relations among nations through the adoption of declarations on peace, the peaceful settlement of disputes and international cooperation.<sup>16</sup> It sees many debates on these issues with the aim of achieving as much of a majority as possible, with the ultimate goal of a vote by acclamation if possible during the GA Plenary meeting.<sup>17</sup> The focus of the Committee in past years has been the maintenance of international security through stability and development, prevention of an arms race in outer space, nuclear proliferation, and disarmament.<sup>18</sup> By the end of its annual meetings, the GA discusses and adopts approximately 50 resolutions dealing with international security and disarmament based on the recommendations of the First Committee.<sup>19</sup> These recommendations build upon the considerations of the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament (CD), both of which report to the General Assembly.<sup>20</sup>

### ***Special Sessions of the General Assembly***

Since its creation, there have been three Special Session of the General Assembly on disarmament, arms control and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.<sup>21</sup> The first of these sessions took place in 1978 where consensus was attained on creating a document containing the basic objectives for disarmament.<sup>22</sup> In the resolution adopted on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the UNGA Tenth Special Session, Member States recognized the immediate goal of the of “elimination of the danger of a nuclear war and the implementation of measures to halt and reverse the arms race and clear the path towards lasting peace.”<sup>23</sup> As such, under the recommendations of the Tenth Special Session, the UNGA has adopted several programs of multilateral education and cooperation in the area of disarmament.<sup>24</sup> Despite the success of the 1978 Special Session on Disarmament, those of 1982 and 1988 were less lucrative in their attempt to arrive at consensus where it did not allow the body to agree on a joint final document.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations and Statue of the International Court of Justice*, *supra*, note 1.

<sup>14</sup> German Federal Foreign Office. (August, 2001). *Disarmament in the United Nation*. Retrieved August 14, 2005, from [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/friedenspolitik/abr\\_und\\_r/vn-abruestung\\_html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/friedenspolitik/abr_und_r/vn-abruestung_html)

<sup>15</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, October 6). *List of non-Member States, entities and organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly*. (A/INF/59/4). New York, NY: Author.

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Department of Public Information, *Basic Facts About the United Nations*, *supra*, note 2.

<sup>17</sup> German Federal Foreign Office, *Disarmament in the United Nation*, *supra*, note 14.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> Porter, *Model United Nations: Understanding the World through Simulation*, *supra*, note 6.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (1978). *Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the General Assembly during it Tenth Special Session*. New York, NY: Author.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> German Federal Foreign Office, *Disarmament in the United Nation*, *supra*, note 11.

### ***Other Entities under the GA First Committee***

The GA First Committee works with various other entities where it often builds upon the recommendations and considerations of these organizations.<sup>26</sup>

#### ***The Conference on Disarmament (CD)***

The Conference on Disarmament was created in 1979, as the only multilateral negotiating forum for disarmament agreements, focused on considering matters on this topic on behalf of the UNGA.<sup>27</sup> The body works strictly based on consensus in matters that relate to the national security interests of Member States and aims to resolve issues within this category by serving as a forum for debate on major questions of disarmament and arms control. The Chemical Weapons Convention and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty are two historic documents that have resulted due to the work of the CD.<sup>28</sup> The Department for Disarmament Affairs further implements the decisions made by the Assembly on issues relating to disarmament.

#### ***Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters***

In 1978, an Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters was created based on the recommendations of the 1978 Special Session of the GA, pursuant to paragraph 124 of the Final Document.<sup>29</sup> The Board holds two special sessions per year, alternating locations between New York and Geneva.<sup>30</sup> The role of the Advisory Board is to advise the Secretary General on limiting arms and the implementation of programs in achieving this.<sup>31</sup> The Board is divided geographically and chosen by the Secretary General based on their knowledge and experience in the field of disarmament and international security.<sup>32</sup>

#### ***United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)***

Aside from its advisory role, the Board also serves as the trustee of UNIDIR.<sup>33</sup> Based in Geneva, UNIDIR was established in 1979 by the GA in order to conduct independent research on disarmament. The scope of the Institute spreads from global diplomacy to regional and local issues.<sup>34</sup> As such, UNIDIR has been able to categorize its activities into three areas. These include: global security and disarmament which includes international agreements on arms control and questions on security; regional security and disarmament involving concentrations in specific global areas; and human security and disarmament which pieces together the interrelation between disarmament and the issue of human rights.<sup>35</sup>

### ***Conference Participation and Voting***

At the 2006 NMUN General Assembly First Committee, thorough discussion of disarmament and international security issues on the agenda will be followed by the drafting of resolutions with the goal of fostering consensus among all Member States. All resolutions passed in the Committee are then voted upon during a General Assembly Plenary Session and, if passed, become General Assembly resolutions.

The Member and Observer States of the 2006 NMUN General Assembly First Committee are all Member States of the United Nations Plenary. At the UN, Observer States are invited in order to participate in its deliberations on questions that are relevant to the bodies' activities, as well as the individual Observer States. The delegation of the

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<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Conference on Disarmament*. Retrieved August 14, 2005, from <http://disarmament2.un.org/cd/cd-backgnd.html>

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its Tenth Special Session*, *supra*, note 18.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Advisory Board on Disarmament*. Retrieved August 14, 2005, from <http://disarmament.un.org:8080/advisoryboard/>

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (n.d.). *United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research*. Retrieved August 14, 2005, from <http://www.unidir.org/html/en/home.html>

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

Holy See may co-sponsor any resolution that "...makes reference to the Holy See."<sup>36</sup> In the case of Palestine, the delegation has "the right to co-sponsor draft resolutions and decisions on Palestinian and Middle East resolution issues."<sup>37</sup> Under the individual resolutions and agreements between the Observer States and the United Nations that grant participation, they are not afforded substantive voting rights. Both Observer States may make and vote on procedural motions but cannot vote on substantive matters. During the 2006 NMUN Conference, the Holy See and Palestine will not be represented in the General Assembly First Committee.

Various NGOs, from time to time, have been invited to participate in the Committees' activities. They are brought into these meetings when the Committee considers it to be in the best interest of all parties involved. They take on a consultative role and participate in its deliberations on matters that are being considered. Even though delegations representing NGOs will not be active during the simulation in the General Assembly First Committee, delegates are expected to learn what work they have done and incorporate it into debate.

Various IGOs may be represented in the General Assembly First Committee during the 2006 NMUN Conference. If they are present during the sessions, the IGOs will retain Observer Status. This status means the IGOs will be allowed to be signatories on working papers and vote on procedural issues. The IGOs will not be able to vote on substantive issues.

## **I. Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East**

*Through the release of atomic energy, our generation has brought into the world the most revolutionary force since prehistoric man's discovery of fire. We...recognize our inescapable responsibility to carry to our fellow citizens an understanding of...its implication for society. In this lies our only security and our only hope... an informed citizenry will act for life and not for death.*<sup>38</sup>

### ***Introduction***

In the last half century, the advancement of technology has confronted the unstable region of the Middle East with a constant predicament caused by the existence of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).<sup>39</sup> The most pressing issue surrounding WMDs in the Middle East is the development of nuclear technology. In confronting this issue there has been several proposals made for the creation of a Middle Eastern Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, the first of which was made by Iran and Egypt at the First Committee of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) in 1974.<sup>40</sup> In order to have a more all-encompassing plan to alleviate this region of all WMDs, the idea of a nuclear free zone in the Middle East was taken one-step further by Egypt in April 1990 by proposing the creation of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ) in the region to include nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.<sup>41</sup>

#### ***Creating a WMD-Free Zone in the Middle East***

There have been numerous responses to regional arms control and disarmament, including nuclear proliferation, in the Middle East. Efforts to create a WMDFZ have entailed relevant resolutions by the Security Council (SC), the GA, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* urges universal observance of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), highlighting it as an urgent priority for States that have not yet become signatories to it.

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<sup>36</sup> United Nations General Assembly (2004, July 16). *Participation of the Holy See in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/58/314). New York: Author.

<sup>37</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (1998, July 13). *Participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/52/250). New York: Author.

<sup>38</sup> Einstein, Albert. (1947, January 22). *Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists Incorporated*. Federation of American Scientists. Retrieved August 14, 2005, from <http://www.fas.org/spp/eprint/einstein.html>

<sup>39</sup> United Nations Information Services. (2005, April 28). *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference at UN 2-27 May, as Tense Global Events Prompt Warning of Agreement's Erosion*. New York: Author.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

It particularly advises those that operate unsecured nuclear facilities to accede to the treaty.<sup>42</sup> The *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* made efforts to accomplish the universality of the Treaty. Furthermore, it called upon States that were not a party to the Conference to comply with it thereby consenting to an international legally binding agreement and pledging not to obtain nuclear technology for the use of developing weapons.<sup>43</sup> The General Conference of the IAEA also adopted resolution GC (48)/RES/16 on 24 September 2004 further emphasizing the Agencies safeguards in the Middle East.<sup>44</sup> During its 58<sup>th</sup> session the First Committee recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of resolution A/RES/58/68 entitled the *Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East*. The resolution emphasizes the importance of the IAEA and the need to place the region's nuclear facilities within the full scope of the Agency.<sup>45</sup>

The *2005 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference*, marking its 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary, met from 2 May to 27 May, 2005, in order to discuss the major issues facing the nuclear proliferation in regards to the NPT.<sup>46</sup> With approximately 40 states possessing nuclear weapons technology, four of which are not a party to the Treaty (India, Israel, Pakistan, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea), the non-proliferation regime is in danger of collapse.<sup>47</sup> A major issue particularly for the Middle East is the threat of terrorist activities using nuclear devices.<sup>48</sup> This is much more evident in the past decade as the number of incidents involving illicit trafficking of nuclear materials has increased.<sup>49</sup> Several documents have been put forth to include steps to promote the achievement of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East (NPT/CONF.2005/15).<sup>50</sup>

### ***Difficulties Ahead With A WMDFZ in the Middle East***

Despite the United States and Britain's claims of WMDs in Iraq, the Iraq War has possibly led many of the region's leaders to rethink their position on attaining nuclear technology.<sup>51</sup> However, such dynamics are not the result of a multilateral approach to arms control in the region. It is this precise key point that is missing in negotiations in the region to create a WMDFZ in the Middle East. In looking at Libya's voluntary disclosure of WMDs, and to take Libya's disarmament decision seriously, persuading Iran's government to cooperate with the international community coercion will not work; what is most desired by the states in the region is fairness in negotiations.<sup>52</sup>

### ***Establishing Security and Confidence Building***

The lack of success can perhaps be attributed to the deep mistrust that exists in the region and has merely led to the continuing cycle of WMD proliferation, creating more insecurity. This is particularly true with Israel in the picture and the continued double standards by which it possesses advanced, though undeclared, WMDs including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.<sup>53</sup> In A/RES/58/68 the General Assembly called upon Israel:

*to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons without further delay and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its un-safeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope*

<sup>42</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 19). *The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East*. (A/RES/58/68). New York: Author.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 16). *Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East*. (A/RES/59/63) New York: Author.

<sup>45</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 19). *The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East*. (A/RES/58/68). New York: Author.

<sup>46</sup> United Nations. (2005, May). *2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*. (NPT/CONF.2005/MC.II/1) New York: Author.

<sup>47</sup> The Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared withdrawal from the NPT in January 2003; United Nations Information Services. (2005, April 28). *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference at UN 2-27 May, as Tense Global Events Prompt Warning of Agreement's Erosion*. New York: Author.

<sup>48</sup> Allison, Graham. (2004). *Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe*. New York: Times Books.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> United Nations, *2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, *supra*, note 46.

<sup>51</sup> Cohen, Avner, Perkovich George. (2004, January 19). Devaluing Arab WMDs. *Washington Times*, p. A19.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>53</sup> Einhorn, Robert J. (2004). Curbing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. *Arms Control Today*, 34, 12-13.

*International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security.*<sup>54</sup>

The Israeli government has recognized the serious steps taken by Libya to roll back its WMD program and even those taken by Iran to allow for additional nuclear inspections.<sup>55</sup> Indeed, some in Israel have begun to rethink the position on the matter and how Israel can contribute to the WMDFZ process. Yet the looming issue that remains for many Israelis, as it does for many in the region, is the consensus that the nuclear issue is impassable at present until the underlying issues of the region are solved.<sup>56</sup>

Israel argues that its possession of nuclear weapons is solely for deterrent purposes as located in a geographical position that does not allow for many of its neighbors to accept its existence. It asserts that it needs protection from other States in the Middle East who are in the process of developing weapons of mass destruction while supporting terrorist organizations.<sup>57</sup> Nevertheless, its arsenal of weapons also serves as a strategic deterrent for many others in the region who use the same reasoning for developing countervailing capabilities. Seemingly, under this sort of pressure in a region where hostilities run high, all nations in the Middle East would be better off without any weapons of mass destruction. Yet the principle issue that remains is that peace must precede disarmament.<sup>58</sup> Until then, there will be reluctance for Israel, as well as its neighbors, to surrender what they regard as their only source of security. However, if Israel is serious about being part of a nuclear free zone then it seems logical to conclude that it would be willing to take the necessary steps of ratifying international agreements such as the 1993 *Chemical Weapons Conventions*, the 1972 *Biological Weapons Convention*, and *Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT)*.<sup>59</sup>

The deep sense of insecurity that residues as the underlying issue in the Middle East often leads to a call for regime change by the West, adding to East-West tensions that give cause to the belief that it is the Muslim culture that is under attack.<sup>60</sup> Given the situation in the region, the Middle East remains comprised of the most number of nations that are not a party to various global treaties prohibiting the development and use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.<sup>61</sup> The “mini arms race” that is taking place in the Middle East is perhaps due to the lack of a comprehensive discussion involving all the nations in the region.

### **Case Study: Iran**

One of the major issues facing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East is recent developments in Iran’s nuclear technology. The United States, Israel, as well as other nations, have always felt concern over Iran’s WMD programs, particularly its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, which have significantly progressed, creating what some believe to be a threat to its neighbors.<sup>62</sup> In December 2002, suspicion arose regarding Iran’s nuclear program when it confirmed allegations of building facilities at Arak and Natanz, which could be used to produce materials for a nuclear weapon. Such disclosures have led to estimates of Iran’s ability to reach nuclear capability as early as 2007.<sup>63</sup> Further suspicions were raised throughout 2003 as Iran refused to sign the Additional Protocol to the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which would allow for additional inspections in the country. The IAEA took more aggressive action on 12 September 2003, setting a deadline until the end of October 2003 for Iran to provide additional information, proving its nuclear allegations as false. However, the IAEA found highly enriched uranium at two sites, Natanz and the Kalaye Electrical Company.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East*, *supra*, note 42.

<sup>55</sup> Cohen, Perkovich, Devaluing Arab WMDs, *supra*, note 51.

<sup>56</sup> Einhorn, Curbing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, *supra*, note 53.

<sup>57</sup> Allison, *Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe*, *supra*, note 48.

<sup>58</sup> Cohen, Perkovich, Devaluing Arab WMDs, *supra*, note 51.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>60</sup> ElBaradei, Mohamed, Rotblat, Joseph. (2004, February 3). Time is Ripe to Act on Middle East Weapons. *Financial Times*. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from <http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Statements/2004/ebFT20040203.html>

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>62</sup> Sahimi, Muhammad. (2005). Forced to Fuel: Iran's Nuclear Energy Program. *Harvard International Review*, 26.

<sup>63</sup> Linzer, Dafna. (2004, August 18). Iran a Nuclear Threat. *Washington Post*.

<sup>64</sup> Squassoni, Sharon. (2004, July 2). *Iran's Nuclear Program: Recent Developments*. Congressional Research Service. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress.

European diplomatic efforts also began in 2003 with Germany, France, and Great Britain (the European “troika”). By October 2003, through the European efforts, Iran produced a file to the IAEA detailing its nuclear activities.<sup>65</sup> By December of the same year, Iran signed the Additional Protocol.<sup>66</sup> However, in its November 2003 and February 2004 reports, the IAEA outlined violations committed by Iran despite its agreements.<sup>67</sup> These included the enrichment of unreported uranium, the failure to report designs of advanced uranium enrichment centrifuges, as well as finding traces at two sites in Iran of both highly enriched and low-enriched uranium.<sup>68</sup> Further IAEA reports from May 2004 have accused Iran of continuing to make materials that may be used in a nuclear weapon. Additional condemnations by the IAEA in June 2004 provoked a defiant stance by Iran, where by July it had broken the IAEA’s seals on its centrifuges and announced continuation of work on equipment, stopping short of uranium enrichment.<sup>69</sup> By August, the IAEA determined that contaminated equipment were the cause of the traces of enriched uranium found in Iran.<sup>70</sup>

Iran placed a proposal to the European negotiating countries: to suspend nuclear work in return for a broader engagement with the international community as well as an end to the threat of international sanctions.<sup>71</sup> By the conclusion of the board meeting, the IAEA adopted a resolution calling for Iran to suspend uranium enrichment and clarify unresolved issues by the November 2004 meeting.<sup>72</sup> If Iran fails to adhere to the European initiative or the calls of the IAEA, it is likely to be referred to the United Nations Security Council for the consideration of international sanctions by the U.S. due to lack of compliance on nuclear issues.<sup>73</sup> This can place limitations on purchases of Iranian goods and oil, authorize a decline in diplomatic relations and flight travel, as well as decreasing lending by international financial institutions.<sup>74</sup> As such, the possibility of UN Security Council sanctions has led Iran to agree to suspend its activities until further talks are held as well as adhering to the IAEA Additional Protocol. Iran has even gone as far as implementing the additional protocol before its ratification by Parliament. However, this agreement merely indicates a temporary suspension of its activities as opposed to a decision to abandon completely its nuclear program.

#### *Arguments for Nuclear Power*

Various arguments are used for justifying nuclear aspirations. In a world where power and prestige is often associated with one’s military capabilities, nuclear capabilities seems to be the answer to achieving ranks with nations of higher power. This, along with the close proximity of Israel, Pakistan and India’s nuclear technology, coupled with what many politicians feel as pressure toward regime change from Western powers, is enough incentive to seek nuclear power.<sup>75</sup>

For Iran the argument remains that its nuclear aspirations are for peaceful uses intended to be used for energy, therefore insisting that its suspension of enrichment be characterized in a narrow manner.<sup>76</sup> Nuclear power is an alternative form of energy that is much more economical for a poor region such as the Middle East and an inalienable right protected in article IV of the NPT.<sup>77</sup> Despite the wealth in oil, most of this does not reach the average person in the region. Such sources of energy have also created a dangerously high amount of pollutants in the region due to the lack of fuel-efficient methods.<sup>78</sup> Some argue that Iran should completely give up its nuclear aspirations in exchange for a multilateral agreement that will allow it to buy reactor fuel for any civilian nuclear power reactors. Such

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<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>67</sup> Murphy, Francois. (2004, February 25). U.N. Watchdog Accuses Iran of Unanswered Questions. *Reuters*.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>69</sup> Squassoni, *Iran’s Nuclear Program: Recent Developments*, *supra*, note 64.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>71</sup> Katzman, Kenneth. (2004, October 18). *Iran: U.S. Concerns and Policy Response*. Congressional Research Service. Washington: Library of Congress.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>73</sup> Einhorn, Robert J. (2004). Curbing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. *Arms Control Today*, 34, 12-13.

<sup>74</sup> Council on Foreign Relations. (2004). *Iran: Time for a New Approach*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.

<sup>75</sup> Einhorn, *Curbing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East*, *supra*, note 73.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>77</sup> United Nations General Assembly First Committee. (2004). *Middle East Nuclear Proliferation Highlighted, as Disarmament Committee Continues General Debate*. (GA/DIS/3276) New York: Author.

<sup>78</sup> Sahimi, Forced to Fuel: Iran's Nuclear Energy Program, *supra*, note 62.

guarantees need to come from the developed nations of Europe and the United States.<sup>79</sup> Although these assurances may tackle Iran's concerns about future arbitrary cutoffs of fuel supply, it will not address Iran's main concern of security. With U.S. troops beyond the borders in Iraq, as well as inside Afghanistan, and the constant threat Iran feels from Israel, Iran is under constant pressure to provide a means of protection for itself.<sup>80</sup> However, it should be noted that Iran also recognizes the need for a WMDFZ in the Middle East as it was the first to propose such a suggestion in the First Committee of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) in 1974.<sup>81</sup> Nevertheless, a fundamental improvement in relations must be accomplished in order to gain a certain amount of trust to be able to further talks on a nuclear free zone in the Middle East.

### *Creating a WMDFZ in the Middle East*

To be able to address WMDFZ in the Middle East in the long term there must be an international effort to create a multilateral forum where arms control and regional security could be discussed under the guise of trust and cooperation. One example of such an effort includes a joint effort by the League of Arab States (LAS) and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in February 2003 where a conference was held in Cairo on "*Building a WMD Free Zone in the Middle East: Global Non-Proliferation Regimes and Regional Experiences*."<sup>82</sup> Other such mediums of discussion existed from 1992 to 1995 during the Madrid Conference.<sup>83</sup> However, it contained several flaws that did not allow it to continue in a meaningful manner. One of the chief problems was that the forum was not inclusive of all nations in the region, particularly Syria, Iraq, and Iran.<sup>84</sup> The lack of cooperation between Egypt and Israel over nuclear issues led to further breakdown of the forum.<sup>85</sup> Creating such a roundtable today considering the intensity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict would be a difficult task and cannot be generated without addressing the ongoing Middle East conflict.

In A/RES/59/63, *Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East*, which is based on the report of the First Committee (A/59/456), the GA emphasized the importance of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security.<sup>86</sup> The Working Group's goal is to promote and implement confidence-building measure in the Middle East that will lead to the formation of a nuclear free zone.<sup>87</sup> It further calls upon nations in the region to "declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council."<sup>88</sup> Along with the efforts of the United Nations, Western nations also need to contribute to the Middle East discussion in an impartial and balanced manner. As the chief negotiator in the region, the United States must be first in demonstrating this.<sup>89</sup>

According to Mohamed ElBaradei there needs to be other existing elements in order to be able to create a nuclear free zone in the region. These include "a clear definition of the geographic zone of application; universal membership by countries in the region; an international system of verification and control to monitor compliance; a regional mechanism for mutual verification and co-operation; and security assurances from the UN Security Council to assist any country in the region whose security is threatened."<sup>90</sup> However, the key point remains that the basis for a WMDFZ needs to start with an inclusive and comprehensive move toward security and confidence building. The

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<sup>79</sup> Einhorn, *Curbing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East*, *supra*, note 73.

<sup>80</sup> Sahimi, *Forced to Fuel: Iran's Nuclear Energy Program*, *supra*, note 62.

<sup>81</sup> United Nations Information Services, *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference at UN 2-27 May, as Tense Global Events Prompt Warning of Agreement's Erosion*, *supra*, note 39.

<sup>82</sup> United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (2004). *Building a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Middle East: Global Non-Proliferation Regimes and Regional Experiences*. New York: Author.

<sup>83</sup> Landau, Emily. (2001, June). *Egypt and Israel in ACRS: Bilateral Concerns in a Regional Arms Control Process*. Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid*, p. 69.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid*, p. 46.

<sup>86</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East*, *supra*, note 44.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>89</sup> Cohen, Perkovich, *Devaluing Arab WMDs*, *supra*, note 51.

<sup>90</sup> ElBaradei, *Time is Ripe to Act on Middle East Weapons*, *supra*, note 60.

peace process and the move toward a secure Middle East must move in parallel with one another; security for one nation cannot be achieved at the expense of another.

### **Conclusion**

The issue of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East has been a complicated and delicate topic and must therefore be handled as such. The creation of a WMDFZ cannot occur without tackling some of the underlying issues that prevent meaningful dialogue. With this in mind, delegates should consider:

- Other models of regional cooperation that can be used toward the Middle East to reach the goal of nuclear proliferation.
- What other forums can be used or created for an all-inclusive discussion on WMDFZ in the region?
- Delegates should also bear in mind the role of NGOs and regional bodies.
- What are the root causes that create a desire for many nations in the region to seek nuclear technology and how can these problems be solved?
- What methods can be implemented to address these underlying issues in order to be able to address the creation of a WMDFZ in a more efficient manner?
- What role can neighboring nations to the Middle East who possess nuclear technology play in establishing a nuclear free zone (i.e. Pakistan, India, China)?

## **II. Non-State Actors and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction**

*In our globalized world, the threats we face are interconnected. The rich are vulnerable to the threats that attack the poor and the strong are vulnerable to the weak, as well as vice versa. A nuclear terrorist attack on the United States or Europe would have devastating effects on the whole world...*<sup>91</sup>

### **Introduction**

In the winter of 2003, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan selected former Brazilian president Fernando Henrique Cardoso to lead a panel studying the need for United Nations reform. As part of his task Mr. Cardoso drafted a background paper entitled *Civil Society and Global Governance* in which he noted the emergence of civil society into the realm of international relations as a major evolution of global politics.<sup>92</sup> In fact, since the end of the Cold War, the barriers that divide countries have fallen rapidly because of the compelling forces of globalization and have resulted in an increasingly mobile and interconnected civil society.<sup>93</sup> The rapid developments occurring within the telecommunications industry throughout the 1990s and into the present allows for an unprecedented and relatively unhindered flow of information between nations or individuals.<sup>94</sup> While this increase in communication capabilities has enhanced States' abilities to communicate both internally and internationally, the recent communications boom has more significantly empowered non-state actors. Non-state actors are civil society organizations or individuals that have the ability to impact global stability in one way or another.<sup>95</sup> Non-state actors include multi-national corporations (MNCs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other voluntary organizations that could and often do retain political goals. All of these groups have benefited mightily from the ability to communicate across the globe in a manner of seconds.<sup>96</sup> In many ways, civil society has been able to

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<sup>91</sup> Annan, Kofi. (2005, March 20). *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*. A/59/ 2005. New York: United Nations.

<sup>92</sup> High Level Panel on Un-Civil Society. (2003, 13 June). *Civil Society and Global Governance: Contextual Paper Prepared by the Panel's Chairman Fernando Henrique Cardoso*. New York: United Nations. Available online at: <http://www.un.org/reform/pdfs/cardosopaper13june.htm>.

<sup>93</sup> Friedman, Thomas. (2002). *Longitudes and Attitudes: Exploring the World after September 11*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 349-350.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.* p. 372.

<sup>95</sup> Friedman, Thomas. (2005). *The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 436-437.

<sup>96</sup> Friedman, *supra*, note 93. p. 372.



mobilize and in some cases, is beginning to act in manners similar to national governments.<sup>97</sup> To this end, many scholars and some politicians are beginning to argue that the collective political and economic strength of such an empowered civil society should be likened to the emergence of another “super power.”<sup>98</sup>

As civil society begins to play roles that are more influential on the world stage, much good has been accomplished. For example, Amnesty International and Médecins sans Frontières have made great progress in furthering the fields of humanitarianism and medicine respectively. However, the very same technologies that allow legitimate NGOs such as Amnesty International, Médecins sans Frontières, and Oxfam to operate internationally also enable terrorist organizations such as Hamas, al-Qaeda, and violent separatist groups located in Chechnya, easily manage and maneuver finances and resources around the world.<sup>99</sup> In an age where information and technology is so widely available, many States fear that militaristic and political groups will attempt to gain weapons of mass destruction. In his treatise regarding potentially imminent nuclear war, Harvard Professor Graham Allison notes that in the last few years several non-state groups have attempted to gain nuclear capability and that the results would be catastrophic should these groups be successful.<sup>100</sup> “Terrorists who acquire a nuclear weapon...will not likely use it to blackmail or make empty threats.”<sup>101</sup> In addition, violent non-state actors could wreak similarly horrific destruction using of other weapons of mass destruction including chemical and biological weapons.

### ***Weapons Proliferation and the United Nations***

Throughout the Cold War, the United Nations worked ardently to prevent the use, or threat of use, of weapons of mass destruction. Because of the collaboration of nations on this important topic, many significant treaties were made during this period and shortly thereafter. Some of the most prominent treaties involving weapons proliferation are:

- the Treaty on the *Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1969);
- the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT) (1996);
- *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction* (Chemical Weapons Convention) (1993);
- and the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction* (Biological Weapons Convention) (1972).<sup>102</sup>

Together these treaties and conventions work to limit the actions of states in regards to weapons of mass destruction; however, their impact upon non-state actors has yet to be seen.<sup>103</sup>

Shortly after the attacks of 11 September 2001, the Security Council addressed the issue of terrorism by passing SC Resolution 1373, which deals with terrorism and anti-proliferation by requiring all states to deny all forms of financial support for terrorist organizations, suppress terrorist safe havens, share information between governments regarding planned attacks and to fully prosecute terrorists and their supporters.<sup>104</sup> Citing Article 7 of the Charter, which deals with issues of threats to international peace security, the Security Council established the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) in order to monitor States’ adherence to the set guidelines. However, the CTC faces a major obstacle in the lack of a definite definition of terrorism.

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<sup>97</sup> Friedman, *supra*, note 95. p. 436-437.

<sup>98</sup> Schell, Jonathan. (2003). The World’s Other Superpower. *Nation*, 276, 11.

<sup>99</sup> Giddens, Anthony (2005). Scaring people may be the only way to avoid the risks of new-style terrorism. *New Statesman*, 134, 29-30.

<sup>100</sup> Allison, Graham. (2004). *Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe*. New York: Times Books, 19-42.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.* p. 102-103.

<sup>102</sup> Department of Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the Department of Disarmament Affairs*. Retrieved June 22, 2005, from <http://disarmament.un.org:8080/wmd/>

<sup>103</sup> Center for Non-Proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. (2004). *NPT Tutorial*. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from [http://www.nti.org/h\\_learnmore/npttutorial/](http://www.nti.org/h_learnmore/npttutorial/)

<sup>104</sup> Counter Terrorism Committee. (n.d.). *Mandate*. Retrieved August 4, 2005, from <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/>

The General Assembly has also called for the suppression of weapon proliferation through the passage of many resolutions, some of which deal specifically with the issue of proliferation to non-state actors.<sup>105</sup> The GA has repeatedly urged Member States to take all actions to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons to terrorist organizations through such Resolutions as A/Res/57/83, 59/80 and the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* (A/Res/59/290).

### *The Situation Today*

According to Graham Allison, Chechen separatists carried out the only confirmed case of nuclear terrorism in 1995, while al-Qaeda actively seeks weapons of mass destruction. Thus, it would appear that the global society has reason to fear. Allison continues on to note that other groups such as Hezbollah could potentially gain nuclear technologies but also warns about the threat from more obscure and less known groups. In the late 1990s, Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese suicide cult, recruited scientists in order to build an “astonishing” arsenal and performing several seriously frightening experiments with chemicals such as VX, sarin and sodium cyanide and biological weapons such as anthrax and botulism.<sup>106</sup> According to the Nuclear Threat Initiative, in the wake of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York and ensuing attacks in Indonesia, Spain and Great Britain, the international community has gained much information regarding the desires of terrorist organizations in regards to the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction.

As such, Member States have repeatedly voiced their concern within United Nations and in external forums regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.<sup>107</sup> In July 2005, the Group of Eight (G8) called for an increase in efforts against the impending threat.<sup>108</sup> Within the United Nations, the Security Council passed Resolution 1540 on 28 April 2004, which requires all nations to work to prevent the propagation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and to monitor their own stockpiles.<sup>109</sup> In addition, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has convened several conferences in response to the outcry for greater nuclear security and has established the IAEA Illicit Trafficking database in order to monitor and study the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.<sup>110</sup> Certain organizations, such as the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemicals (OPCW) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have also made significant strides in regards to specific chemical and biological weapons.<sup>111</sup> Finally, the Secretary-General, in his treatise *In Larger Freedom*, discusses the implications such proliferation would have on the world:

These bold initiatives will require a new global strategy, which begins with Member States agreeing on a definition of terrorism and including it in a comprehensive convention. It will also require all States to sign, ratify, implement, and comply with comprehensive conventions against organized crime and corruption. Moreover, it will require from them a commitment to take urgent steps to prevent nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons getting into the hands of terrorist groups.<sup>112</sup>

However, despite such assertions by the Secretary-General and other concerned parties after the American-led coalition force in Iraq failed to recover weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, some critics have continued to argue that the media and government officials are greatly overstating the threat of such a devastating terrorist attack.<sup>113</sup>

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<sup>105</sup> United Nations Department of Public Information. *UN Action Against Terrorism: Action by the General Assembly*. Retrieved August 4, 2005, from <http://www.un.org/terrorism/res.htm>

<sup>106</sup> Allison, *supra*, note 101, p. 40-42.

<sup>107</sup> Nuclear Threat Initiative. (n.d.). *WMD 411: Your Information Resource on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from: [http://www.nti.org/f\\_wmd411/f2n.html](http://www.nti.org/f_wmd411/f2n.html)

<sup>108</sup> Group of Eight. (n.d.). *G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism*. 3-4. Retrieved August 15, 2005, from [http://www.g8.gc.ca/pdf/g8\\_Gleneagles\\_CounterTerrorism-en.pdf](http://www.g8.gc.ca/pdf/g8_Gleneagles_CounterTerrorism-en.pdf)

<sup>109</sup> United Nations Security Council. (2004, April 28). *Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction*. (S/RES/1540). New York, NY: Author.

<sup>110</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency. (2005). *Nuclear Security*. Retrieved July 14, 2005, from: <http://www-ns.iaea.org/security/default.htm>

<sup>111</sup> United Nations. (2005). *Terrorism as a Global Issue*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from <http://www.un.org/issues/m-terror.asp>

<sup>112</sup> Annan, *supra*, note 91.

<sup>113</sup> *Socialist Worker Online*. (2005, August 4). *Marxism and Terrorism*. Retrieved on August 4, 2005, from [http://www.socialistworker.co.uk/article.php4?article\\_id=1412](http://www.socialistworker.co.uk/article.php4?article_id=1412).

These critics continue on to note that terrorist organizations have not yet carried out any attacks using nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and are unlikely to do so due to the very high cost of acquiring such technology.<sup>114</sup>

### ***Measures Taken by the General Assembly First Committee***

In the last few years, the United Nations General Assembly First Committee has frequently discussed the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The committee has passed several resolutions calling for international cooperation in the prevention of such actions; however, these discussions have been severely lessened due to the lack of a formal definition of terrorism.

The General Assembly First Committee frequently calls upon the assistance of the Department of Disarmament Affairs for “substantive and organizational” assistance in monitoring and curtailing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.<sup>115</sup> In addition, the General Assembly First Committee works extensively with the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the Geneva Based forum for multilateral negotiations regarding disarmament.<sup>116</sup>

### ***The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Prevention of Weapons Proliferation***

Civil society and NGOs have been empowered by globalization and perhaps, as Jonathan Schnell argues, by the creation and use of the nuclear bomb.<sup>117</sup> Many NGOs have worked tirelessly in an effort to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to malevolent organizations, such as al-Qaeda. Concerning the proliferation of nuclear weapons, groups such as the Nuclear Threat Initiative and the Lawyers’ Committee on Nuclear Policy have worked effectively as watchdogs and activists. The Lawyers’ Committee has been particularly effective in dealing with the civil society aspect of the situation through legal situations and conferences.<sup>118</sup> At a recent conference, the Committee invited Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, Jayantha Dhanapala, to speak about the legality of nuclear war. Mr. Dhanapala noted that despite the efforts of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, so far nuclear proliferation has gone unaddressed by the Conference on Disarmament, “the world’s single disarmament negotiating forum.”<sup>119</sup>

Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO) has worked in conjunction with various groups in order to disseminate information and issue warnings regarding the dangers of biological weapons. For example, the WHO collaborated with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to promote biological attack preparedness, prevention, and control in the Americas. Perhaps the greatest good these organizations have achieved comes from their ability to call the attention of local civilians to the threat of biological warfare. Now on the local level, hospitals and businesses hold across the globe hold regular biological warfare preparedness drills.<sup>120</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

As you consider your State’s position on the complicated subject of weapons proliferation and the role of non-state actors, it is important to keep in mind your ultimate goal is to create strong and inclusive resolutions that will work effectively to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.”<sup>121</sup> While nuclear, chemical, and biological terrorism has not yet affected the world in a major way, it presents a grave threat to the future of humankind. With that in mind, please consider:

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<sup>114</sup> Giddens, *supra*, note 99, p. 30-31.

<sup>115</sup> Department of Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the Department of Disarmament Affairs*. Retrieved June 22, 2005, from <http://disarmament.un.org:8080/wmd/>

<sup>116</sup> Conference on Disarmament. (n.d.). *General Information*. Retrieved July 14, 2005, from <http://disarmament2.un.org/cd/>

<sup>117</sup> Schell, Jonathan. (2003). *The Unconquerable World: Power, Nonviolence, and the Will of the People*. New York: Holt and Company, 47.

<sup>118</sup> Lawyers’ Committee on Nuclear Policy. (2005). *Lawyers’ Committee on Nuclear Policy*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from <http://www.lcnp.org>

<sup>119</sup> Dhanapala, Jayantha. (2002). *International Law, Security, and Weapons of Mass Destruction*. Retrieved June 30, 2005, from <http://www.lcnp.org/disarmament/Speeches/dhanapalasabaspeech.htm>

<sup>120</sup> Jones, Dan. (August 2005). Structures of Bio-terrorism Preparedness in the UK and the US: Responses to 9/11 and the Anthrax Attacks. *British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 7, 340-353.

<sup>121</sup> United Nations Department of Public Information. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*. New York: Author, 3.

- What is the relationship between civil society and the government of your state? Has globalization affected this relationship and how so?
- What, if any, efforts has your State made to hinder the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors?
- Has your State endorsed the Secretary-General's report *In Larger Freedom*? Does it plan to do so in the near future?
- Has your state promoted a specific course of action regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction within the GA First Committee, the Security Council, the IAEA, the Counter-Terrorism Committee or any other international or regional body?
- What role does your State believe the Conference on Disarmament should play in regards to non-state actors? Has your state taken any actions within the CD to deal with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to Non-state actors?

### III. Regulating Conventional Arms

*Abolition of war is no longer an ethical question to be pondered solely by learned philosophers and ecclesiasts, but a hard-core one for the decision of the masses whose survival is the issue... We must have sufficient imaginations and courage to translate the universal wish for peace—which is rapidly becoming a universal necessity—into actuality.*<sup>122</sup>

#### **Introduction**

In the post-Cold War era, the world has seen many new kinds of conflicts that often involve intra and inter-state ethnic and religious tensions.<sup>123</sup> In the face of the new millennium, the world is still faced with these same kinds of dangers and threats. Despite the aggressive attention on WMDs, these battles are often fought with the easy-to-use conventional weapons, whether legal or not. Since the days of the Cold War, the surplus amount of weapons that accumulated have now found a new market, such weapons are often cheap, easily accessible, and easy to use.<sup>124</sup> Because of the high demand of such weapons, they are often sold under the guise of legitimacy while used unlawfully. While valid military spending had fallen in the years immediately after the Cold War, it has once again risen to include a total over \$800 billion a year, averaging \$130 for every individual on earth.<sup>125</sup> Today, major conventional weapons, including jet fighters, tanks, submarines, and other such offensive military material are still exported.

The phenomenon in transnational organized crime has often led to an increased amount of illicit activity involving the transfer of limitless and unrestricted small and conventional weapons. The transfer of such weapons has spread beyond State boundaries but also into the hands of terrorist groups. The compilation of these weapons has caused much more harm to a greater number of innocent people than any weapons of mass destruction. The proliferation of conventional weapons, both legal and illegal, have been the cause of great international tension where many often argue that terrorism will continue to intensify as long as such weapons continue to be easily available. According to Article VI of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), all States party to the Treaty are obligated to “pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”<sup>126</sup>

<sup>122</sup> MacArthur, Douglas in Ferencz, Benjamin B., Keyes, Jr., Ken. (1991). *Planethood*. Love Line Books: Coos, OR, p. 21.

<sup>123</sup> Dhanapala, Jayantha. (2002, May 30). *Multilateralism and the U.S. National Interest in Disarmament*. Speech given before the Casper Committee on Foreign Relations, Casper, Wyoming. New York, NY: United Nations.

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>126</sup> United Nations. (1968, July 1). *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*. New York, NY: Author.

Though conventional weapons continue to exist, international efforts to eradicate such weapons also persist. As such, there has been great attention on weapons that are extremely injurious and have arbitrary effect to both civilians and combatants.<sup>127</sup> The *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction* (APM Convention) is an attempt to eliminate such extreme weapons and has seen a certain amount of success as the number of parties to the Convention continue to grow.<sup>128</sup> The main goal of the Convention is to “ban outright and mandate the destruction of anti-personnel mines in order to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by these weapons.”<sup>129</sup> The application of the Convention was further broadened with the *2001 Second Review Conference of the Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Convention* to include armed conflicts while supporting additional humanitarian work.<sup>130</sup>

### ***Illicit Trafficking of Conventional Weapons***

The business of illicit trafficking of small and conventional weapons has broken through the regulatory constraints once believed to have restrained such criminal activity and thus poses additional global security challenges. The lack of international criteria and controls has often blurred the line between legal and illegal trade in arms.<sup>131</sup> The unlawful trade in conventional weapons often involves exchanges for money, drugs, or other goods. Due to the ease in smuggling such weapons, there is an approximate 639 million small arms and light weapons (SALW) in circulation, with an estimated trade cost of \$1 billion a year.<sup>132</sup> In today’s world, the trafficking of such weapons is no longer used just for regional conflicts, but also for terrorist activities. There is an estimated 25 to 30 non-state groups who possess shoulder-fired missiles and other such small arms.<sup>133</sup>

Weapons can enter into the illicit network in several ways. This often involves the cooperation of corrupt governments where sanctions and embargoes are violated for the shipment of such weapons into various countries or parties.<sup>134</sup> Government officials often close their eyes to such transfers and often are involved by providing export licenses to those violating domestic or international laws. Insecure stockpiles of weapons are often left susceptible to theft by various crime groups.<sup>135</sup> Often such stockpiles and national arsenals are raided during periods of instability. This was particularly true in Albania, where in 1997 government arsenals were invaded as millions of weapons entered into the hands of the citizens as it made its way through the Balkans. The same is evident today in Iraq as military arsenals are looted to be used against U.S. soldiers.<sup>136</sup>

### ***The Illicit Market***

The illicit market of weapons is spread throughout the world. Throughout the African continent, the illegal trafficking of weaponry is everywhere. Examples of this can be seen in Liberia where various non-governmental organization (NGO) including Global Witness, Human Rights Watch as well as the UN Experts Panels on Liberia have monitored such operations.<sup>137</sup> Other unlawful activities such as the illegal trade in diamonds between Liberia, Togo, and Burkina Faso allow smugglers in other nations including Bulgaria, Ukraine, and Russia to take part in the spread of these forms of weapons.<sup>138</sup> Often rebel and terrorist groups are in the forefront of such activity. In Colombia, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) accumulates \$500 million per year from its drug

<sup>127</sup> Stemmet, Andre. (2001). Regulating Small Arms and Light Weapons: The African Experience. *African Security Review*.

<sup>128</sup> United Nations. (1997, September 18). *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Norway, Oslo: Author.

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>130</sup> Maresca, Louis. (2002, March 31). Second Review Conference of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. *International Review of the Red Cross*, p. 255-262.

<sup>131</sup> Stohl, Rachel. (2005). Fighting the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms. *SAIS Review*, 25, p. 59-68.

<sup>132</sup> Small Arms Survey. (2002). *Small Arms Survey 2002: Counting the Human Cost*. Switzerland, Geneva: Oxford University Press, p. 109.

<sup>133</sup> Bolckcom, Christopher, Feickert, Andrew. (2004, October 22). *Homeland Security: Protecting Airlines from Terrorist Missiles*. Congressional Research Service. Washington, DC: Library of Congress.

<sup>134</sup> Stohl, *Fighting the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms*, *supra*, note 131.

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>137</sup> Global Witness. (2003, March). *The Usual Suspects: Liberia's Weapons and Mercenaries in Cote D'Ivoire and Sierra Leone: Why it's Still Possible, How it Works and How to Break the Trend*. United Kingdom, London: Author.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*

trade where it is also able to purchase and exchange weapons. Between 1995 and 2001, the Colombian government was able to confiscate more than 15,000 small arms.<sup>139</sup>

#### *United Nations Action against Illicit Weapons*

In 2001, the UN hosted the *Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects*. The primary focus of the Conference was on SALW for military use, firearms in other forms of conflicts as well as the use of ammunition. The objective and aims of the Conference was to develop international norms and strengthen existing efforts to prevent illicit trade in arms, while promoting individual State responsibility to prevent the export and import of illegal weapons.

The Conference resulted in an agreed Program of Action by participating States, which includes a series of political undertakings at the national, regional, and global level by Member States in order to combat the illicit trafficking of arms.<sup>140</sup> At the national level, the Program calls on States to put in place adequate laws that will administer groups and individuals involved in unlawful activity involving the transfer of arms.<sup>141</sup> At the regional level, Member States are encouraged to partake in regional negotiations to enhance transparency; while continuing to strengthen trans-border customs and the network of information shared among law enforcement, border, and customs control agencies.<sup>142</sup> At the global level, States are called upon to promote the disarmament of ex-combatants and to cooperate further with the World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).<sup>143</sup>

On November 15, 2000, the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (A/RES/55/25) was also adopted by the General Assembly.<sup>144</sup> In accordance with Article 38, Annex I of the A/RES/55/25, the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* entered into force on September 29, 2003.<sup>145</sup> As such, Article 32 of the Convention called for the establishment of a “Conference of the Parties to the Convention...to improve the capacity of States Parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of this Convention.”<sup>146</sup> In accordance with the goals of the Convention the international community was called up to include the creation of domestic criminal offences to combat the problem and the development of a new framework involving mutual legal assistance, extradition, law enforcement cooperation and technical assistance and training.<sup>147</sup> In its aims to focus on some of the major activities in transnational organized crime, the Convention has formed several protocols containing specific stipulations for various areas of transnational crime. They include the: *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea; Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*.<sup>148</sup> The Protocol creates a standard in marking firearms to aid in tracing these weapons if used in criminal activities.<sup>149</sup>

#### **Regional Case Studies**

Since the use of conventional weapons is most often seen in regional conflicts, there must be greater focus on regional and domestic sources of tension where relevant arms control measures can take place. The discussion on conventional weapons needs to be directed towards the implementation of current measures and the search for new methods in dealing with the issue.

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<sup>139</sup> International Action Network on Small Arms. (n.d.). *Small Arms and Natural Resources*. Retrieved July 21, 2005, from [http://www.iansa.org/documents/factsheets/small\\_arms\\_and\\_natural\\_resources.pdf](http://www.iansa.org/documents/factsheets/small_arms_and_natural_resources.pdf)

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>142</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>144</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2000, November 15). *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. (A/RES/55/25). New York: Author.

<sup>145</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>146</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>147</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.). *The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols*. Retrieved July 21, 2005, from: [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime\\_cicp\\_convention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html)

<sup>148</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>149</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2001, June 8). *Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*. (A/RES/55/255). New York, NY: Author.

### *Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe*

In Europe, the discussion of conventional weapons is taken further through implementation of preventive measures while in less developed nations conventional arms control continues to lack priority. On November 19, 1990, the *Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe* (CFE) was signed in Paris by the 22 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in order to establish uniformity throughout Europe in regards to major conventional arms issues.<sup>150</sup> In 1999 with the additional members of NATO, the 30 CFE Member States signed the *Adaptation Agreement* at the Istanbul Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Summit.<sup>151</sup> The CFE covers States between the land territories of the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains (ATTU), excluding much of Russia. Under the treaty there are equal limits set for those in the ATTU on significant conventional armaments.<sup>152</sup> The major achievement of the CFE was during the first five years of the Treaty where large-scale diminution of conventional military equipment took place in the ATTU, after which equipment limits took effect. During this time over 52,000 battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery pieces, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters were destroyed.<sup>153</sup>

Despite CFE, in Eastern Europe Russia remains to be the topic of regional discussions in controlling conventional weapons. Russia's lack of compliance with the adopted CFE provisions has not allowed the Adapted Treaty to be completely ratified by the NATO members. NATO is also waiting for Russia to fulfill its Istanbul summit obligation in regards to the withdrawal of its forces from Georgia and Moldova.<sup>154</sup>

### *The Southern African Development Community (SADC)*

In Africa, conflict is spread throughout the continent where small conventional weapons, often illegally obtained, are used. Nations in the South African region have approached the problem through the Southern African Development Community (SADC).<sup>155</sup> Member States have emphasized cooperation in order to understand better the connection between trafficking of arms and other illegal activities in the region including the transfer of drugs and precious metals. In order to better combat such illicit activity SADC adopted the *Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition, and Other Related Materials* in August 2001.<sup>156</sup> The Protocol calls on Member States to "establish agreed systems to ensure that all firearms are marked with a unique number, at the time of manufacture or import, on the barrel frame and, where applicable, the slide and undertake to keep proper records of the markings."<sup>157</sup>

In order to implement better the SADC Firearms Protocol, the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) has been working to put into action certain stipulations of the Protocol. Through their work, SARPCCO has agreed to implement marking and tracing practices of weapons. This also includes the training of national and sub-regional forces.<sup>158</sup>

### *Regulating Anti-Personnel Landmines and Other Explosives*

In regulating conventional arms, the UN is also striving to eradicate the world of anti-personnel landmines and other explosive vestiges from armed conflicts.<sup>159</sup> Through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the UN is

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<sup>150</sup> Almanac of Policy Issues. (2002). *Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty*. Retrieved July 21, 2005, from [http://www.policyalmanac.org/world/archive/usnato\\_cfe.shtml](http://www.policyalmanac.org/world/archive/usnato_cfe.shtml)

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>152</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>153</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>154</sup> Lachowski, Zdzislaw. (2002, June 13). *Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<sup>155</sup> Stemmet, *Regulating Small Arms and Light Weapons: The African Experience*, *supra*, note 127.

<sup>156</sup> Meek, Sara, and Scott, Noel. (2003). Ready, Set, Trace: Making Progress in Tracking Illegal Arms. *African Security Review*, 12, p. 32.

<sup>157</sup> Southern African Development Community. (2001, August 21). *Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community*. Botswana, Gaborone: Author.

<sup>158</sup> Stemmet, *Regulating Small Arms and Light Weapons: The African Experience*, *supra*, note 127.

<sup>159</sup> International Campaign to Ban Landmines. (2004, August). *Landmine Monitor Report 2004: Toward a Mine-Free World*. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch.

working to clear post-conflict regions from mines while educating members of the population and aiding victims.<sup>160</sup> It also engages in the management of the destruction and removal of explosive miscellany from war torn regions. These often include unexploded weapons, which do not ignite on impact, remaining to be dangerous.<sup>161</sup> The *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects* (CCW), also known as the UN Convention on Inhumane Weapons, is the first attempt to contain the use of landmines.<sup>162</sup> Protocol II and the Amended Protocol II of the Convention prohibit the arbitrary use of mines for both internal conflicts as well as inter-state conflicts. States not a party to the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Treaty, such as China, India, Israel, Pakistan, Turkey, and Russia, have agreed to oblige to the CCW Protocol II.<sup>163</sup>

### ***Preventive Measures against Conventional Weapons***

The UN has also taken several preventive measures including adopting resolution A/RES/57/65 on *Relationship Between Disarmament and Development*, which established the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE).<sup>164</sup> The GGE examines the main factors in international cooperation in tracing and recording weapons.<sup>165</sup> During its 59<sup>th</sup> session, the GA First Committee adopted several draft resolutions through consensus in order to create greater international standards against conventional weapons including draft resolutions on *The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects*, *Problems Arising from the Accumulation of Conventional Ammunition Stockpiles in Surplus*, *Information on Confidence Building Measures in the field of Conventional Arms*, and *Assistance to States for Curbing the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Collecting Them*.<sup>166</sup> The Committee also adopted a Strategic Framework for the 2006-2007 period where conventional arms is greatly emphasized in order to promote confidence building measures between Member States and to discuss illicit trafficking of small arms.<sup>167</sup>

Confidence and security building measures (CSBM) is also being explored across the globe in order to establish peace through creating security among nations by abolishing mistrust and tension among States.<sup>168</sup> As such, CSBM aims to increase military transparency to decrease misperception of States' activities as threatening by others.<sup>169</sup> Measures managing conventional weapons should also include regional and sub regional initiatives as well as domestic efforts. In order to curb such activities and arms trade, there must not only be greater international and regional effort, but also a willingness by individual States to improve national legislation. Without such efforts, the network of small arms trade and the use of conventional weapons will continue to operate.

In order to help individual States, the international community must provide a standard for monitoring and supervising compliance and providing enforcement mechanisms against violators. Though tracking laws already exists for tracing weapons, they are not internationally uniform and often complicate the identification process. The same should be done in regards to the practice of arms brokers. Brokers often change locations to nations with less strict regulations in order to avoid prosecution. While currently 23 nations have some form of national brokering legislation, it is not enough nor does it provide a global standard to ensure that brokers do not act with impunity. International cooperation must also include transparency as well as multilateral cooperation in the exchange of information as well as the collaboration of law enforcements.<sup>170</sup> The best way to reduce illicit trafficking of

<sup>160</sup> United Nations Mine Action Service. (2005, June). *United Nations Mine Action Services*. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from: [http://www.mineaction.org/misc/dynamic\\_overview.cfm?did=12](http://www.mineaction.org/misc/dynamic_overview.cfm?did=12)

<sup>161</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>162</sup> United Nations. (1980, October 10). *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*. New York, NY: Author.

<sup>163</sup> United Nations Mine Action Service. (2001, September 17). *The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from [http://www.mineaction.org/advocacy\\_conventions/\\_ccw.cfm](http://www.mineaction.org/advocacy_conventions/_ccw.cfm)

<sup>164</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2002, December 30). *Relationship Between Disarmament and Development*. (A/RES/57/65). New York, NY: Author.

<sup>165</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>166</sup> Kuwali, Dan, Tyson, Rhianna. (2004, November). *First Committee Monitor*. Reaching Critical Will. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/FCM/2004final.pdf>

<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>168</sup> United States Department of State. (n.d.). *Confidence and Security Building Measures*. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from <http://www.state.gov/t/ac/csbm/>

<sup>169</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>170</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, January 8). *Transparency in Armaments*. (A/RES/58/54). New York, NY: Author.



weapons is by reducing the number of small and conventional weapons. Programs for the destruction of excessive and obsolete weapons already exist in some nations; however, such programs must be expanded to States that do not have the technical and financial means to carry out such a project through additional funding and international support.

### ***Questions to Consider***

Member States must construct methods to incorporate national legislation to ensure the effective implementation of the obligation undertaken in international law. What necessary steps must be taken to create legally binding agreements at bilateral, regional, and global level? Delegates should be mindful of human security and consider solutions to eradicate problems such as child soldiers, mass migrations, and other human rights violations. How can international legislation be strengthened to prevent arms trafficking and the growing number of illegal conventional arms?

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### ***History of the General Assembly Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee)***

German Federal Foreign Office. (August, 2001). *Disarmament in the United Nation*. Retrieved August 14, 2005 from [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/friedenspolitik/abr\\_und\\_r/vn-abruestung\\_html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aussenpolitik/friedenspolitik/abr_und_r/vn-abruestung_html)

*The German Federal Foreign Office serves as an information tool on various international issues regarding Germany. With German Foreign Policy, it also provides brief overviews of various international organizations that the government of Germany is a member to. The Site includes brief and general information on various UN bodies including the General Assembly and its various entities. On this particular page, the GA first Committee is discussed along with issues relating to disarmament.*

Porter, David & Vansuch, Matthew. (2004). *Model United Nations: Understanding the World through Simulation*. Global Education Program Department of Political Science, Youngstown State University. Retrieved August 14, 2005 from <http://www.ysu.edu/gep/hsPDF/GA104.pdf>

*Youngstown State University also provides a Model UN program where students can actively engage in learning about the United Nations. Dr. Porter and Dr. Vansuch, who are professors at the University, writes this particular background guide. The guide provides a full and detailed history of the GA and its committees including a section on the First Committee.*

United Nations. (1945, June 26). *Charter of the United Nations and Statue of the International Court of Justice*. San Francisco, CA: Author.

*The Charter of the United Nations is the founding document of the organization. The Charter is important to the GA because it sets it up as a subsidiary body of the UN. Chapter IV of the document outlines the composition, function, and procedures for the GA.*

United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Advisory Board on Disarmament*. Retrieved August 14, 2005 from <http://disarmament.un.org:8080/advisoryboard/>

*This Site provides information on the workings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament. It includes an outline of the background, function, and membership of the Board. It also provides documents on the work of the body. The Web Site also includes links to previous sessions of the GA and the Boards work in collaboration with the body*

United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Conference on Disarmament*. Retrieved August 14, 2005 from <http://disarmament2.un.org/cd/cd-backgnd.html>

*The UN Department for Disarmament Affairs has provided a brief overview of the Conference on Disarmaments and its dealings with the UNGA. The information provided includes a list of Member States to the Conference as well as its history and responsibilities. The Site also has links to documents of the Conference, including press releases and annual reports.*

United Nations Department of Public Information. (2000). *Basic Facts About the United Nations*. New York, NY: Author.

*The UN Basic Facts book is a publication of the United Nations. It is a great source for the history of the UN and the details of its various entities. The book has a great section on the body's work on disarmament issues and provides useful information for further research. It also includes an outline of the UN family and the diversity of issues that it addresses.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, October 6). *List of non-Member States, entities and organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly*. (A/INF/59/4). New York, NY: Author.

*This document provides a list of all the entities given observer status within the 59<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly. Delegates can use this list as a reference in preparing for the Conference by referring to the works of these non-state actors within the UN.*

United Nations General Assembly (2004, July 16). *Participation of the Holy See in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/58/314). New York: Author.

*The resolution states the role that the Holy See can work under in debate. It describes the condition in which the Holy See may be part of the substantive program.*

United Nations General Assembly. (1998, July 13). *Participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/52/250). New York: Author.

*The delegation of Palestine is limited in certain areas of debate during General Assembly negotiations. The resolution passed in 1998 describes the roles under which Palestine can proceed in debate.*

United Nations General Assembly. (1978). *Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its Tenth Special Session*. New York, NY: Author.

*This document provides information on the topics addressed by the Special Session. It discusses the various works of the Committee as well as other organization that have been created due to the Special Sessions. Delegates can also review the goals of the Committee and apply them to the current world situation.*

United Nations General Assembly. (1993, September 14). *Revitalization of the work of the General*. (A/RES/47/233). New York, NY: Author.

*The resolution is important in that it decides the main committees of the General Assembly. The main committees as outlined under this resolution include Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee); Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee). Other content in the resolution includes dealings of the 47<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> session of the GA.*

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (n.d.). *United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research*. Retrieved August 14, 2005 from <http://www.unidir.org/html/en/home.html>

*UNIDIR's research program addresses some of the most pressing international issues. These include such problems as poverty, development, food, housing, among many other issues in conflicted regions of the world where such basic needs are unavailable. UNIDIR puts forth new ideas for peace and security. The Site provides a history of the organization and its main functions. It also provides links to documents and activities of UNIDIR.*

## ***I. Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East***

Allison, Graham. (2004). *Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe*. New York: Times Books.

*Allison's book discusses the threat of nuclear technology beyond national boundaries and into the hands of terrorist. One of the major issues facing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East is the concern of the spread of this technology into the hands of terrorist groups in the region. Allison*

*provides the reader with information on this problem while offering suggestions at eradication. Such suggestions involve a comprehensive peace plan in the region.*

Center for Non-Proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. (2004). *NPT Tutorial*. Retrieved June 29, 2005 from [http://www.nti.org/h\\_learnmore/npptutorial/](http://www.nti.org/h_learnmore/npptutorial/)

*This website provides links to an on-line tutorial on the major issues facing nuclear proliferation today. Many of the sections discuss past and present action regarding the NPT particularly in the Middles East. The tutorial also provides information on current challenges while also offering suggestions for resolving these problems. It further provides links to specific treaties, conventions, and organizations addressing related topics.*

Cohen, Avner, Perkovich George. (2004, January 19). Devaluing Arab WMDs. *Washington Times*, p. A19. *Cohen and Perkovich address the Middle East nuclear proliferation issue by pointing out the flaws that have so far taken place in the region, particularly what seemed to be an impetuous attack on Iraq by the United States and England. However, the key focus of the article is Israel. The authors address the reasoning behinds Israel WMD program from the Israeli prospective. However, they recognize that the Middle East peace process cannot take place without some effort from the Israeli government. They provide suggestion on what can be done by both the Arab nations and Israel in order to create a forum where dialogue on the issue can take place freely.*

Council on Foreign Relations. (2004). *Iran: Time for a New Approach*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.

*The Council established an independent task force to consider the Iran-U.S. policy and to suggest solutions for better relations between the two nations. The task force recognizes the mutual interests that both Iran and the United States have in regards with one another. As such, it has provided an analysis of U.S.-Iran relations and what can be done to better them, particularly since the developments of Iran's nuclear technology. The article describes the diplomatic history of the two nations to understand better their current situation and provides suggestions for a better future for both.*

du Preez, Jean. (2005). *The 2005 NPT Review Conference: Can It Meet the Nuclear Challenge?*. Arms Control Association.

*As the director of the International Organizations and Nonproliferation program at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies in Monterey, California, du Preez writes the article prior to the NPT Review Conference. It provides a summary of the agreements that was hoped to be made between States who posses nuclear weapons and those who do not. The article emphasizes the problems and challenges expected at the Conference. Not all members have met the obligations of Member States to the Treaty. The author suggests that perhaps the best way to guarantee adherence is to place the spotlight on more developed nations to take action and help maintain the IAEA's safeguards.*

Einhorn, Robert J. (2004). Curbing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. *Arms Control Today*, 34, 12-13. *This article examines weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats and development programs in various countries and regions. It includes international security prospects and arms control initiatives. It also focuses on current concerns and provides various suggestions for solutions to this on going problem. One of the main concerns addressed in this article is the state of Iran's nuclear program.*

Einstein, Albert. (1947, January 22). *Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists Incorporated*. Federation of American Scientists. Retrieved August 14, 2005 from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/eprint/einstein.html> *The Federation of American Scientist (FAS) is a nonprofit organization created in 1945 under the original name of the Federation of Atomic Scientists. The founding members of this organization belong to the Manhattan Project who were deeply concerned with the implications of the atomic bomb on mankind. FAS is therefore the oldest organization created for the purpose of ending the international arms race and ultimately the use of nuclear weapons.*

- ElBaradei, Mohamed, Rotblat, Joseph. (2004, February 3). Time is Ripe to Act on Middle East Weapons. *Financial Times*. Retrieved June 29, 2005, from <http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Statements/2004/ebFT20040203.html>  
*Mohamed ElBaradei is Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and Sir Joseph Rotblat, a nuclear physicist, was the Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 1995. The article addresses the problems that exist in the Middle East regarding nuclear proliferation. These problems include East-West tensions. However, it should be the West to facilitate the tensions that exist in the region and provide incentives, such as energy alternatives, for the nations in the region not to acquire nuclear technology. The authors also provide a blueprint of what the WMDFZ in the region would require.*
- International Atomic Energy Agency. (2004, August 20). *Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East*. (GOV/2004/61) Geneva, Switzerland: Author.  
*The report of the Director General provides information on past IAEA resolution. It also discusses methods of application toward a safer Middle East. This report also emphasizes the continued problem of Israel's lack of adherence to the NPT. It is further stressed that a full implementation of a peace process in the region is the only way for any real progress to be achieved.*
- Katzman, Kenneth. (2004, October 18). *Iran: U.S. Concerns and Policy Response*. Congressional Research Service. Washington: Library of Congress.  
*The Congressional Research Service provides a thorough history of U.S.-Iran relations with reference to U.S. law and policy toward the country. The article outlines U.S. concerns over Iran's nuclear program. It also describes other concerns the U.S. has toward Iran such as possible links to terrorist activities. These along with Iran long history of human rights violations have often led many U.S. officials to call for a regime change in the region. However, in this article the negatives of such hasty action are discussed as well as efficient means of addressing Iran's nuclear technology.*
- Landau, Emily. (2001, June). *Egypt and Israel in ACRS: Bilateral Concerns in a Regional Arms Control Process*. Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies.  
*The Jaffee Center, based at Tel Aviv University, conducts research on the dynamics of Israel and the its regional neighbors. The research involves security affairs as well as studies of various applications to peace and war in the region for the purpose of strengthening international security. This particular paper reviews the role of ACRS, the Arms Control and Regional Security working group. The group was involved in the multilateral track of the Middle East peace process during the Madrid Conference from 1992-1995. The major focus of the paper is analyses of the Egyptian-Israeli conflict during the Madrid Conference from 1992-1995.*
- Linzer, Dafna. (2004, August 18). *Iran a Nuclear Threat*. *Washington Post*.  
*Linzer discusses argument of Unites States Undersecretary of State John R. Bolton who warns of the grave threat Iran poses while urging Europe to take a tougher stance. Bolton argues that Iran's nuclear capabilities are far more advanced than most perceive. He asserts that Iran can produce a nuclear bomb and that negotiations with European powers have been futile. Bolton goes on to argue in the article that Iran's advanced stage of nuclear technology leaves no choice but to be referred to the Security Council.*
- Paritzky, E.J. (2003). *Removing Opacity: Putting Israel's Nuclear Capability Under the LAMP*. *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*, 16, 389-408.  
*Paritzky discusses the role of Israel in the Middle East prospect of a nuclear free zone. The necessary steps needed to take are addressed in promoting advancement toward a compromise with its neighbors. The Author specifically gears his discussion toward Israel's influence on other nations in the region who have sought after nuclear technology. A continued theme is the concern of Israel's lack of adherence to the NPT.*

- Sahimi, Muhammad. (2005). Forced to Fuel: Iran's Nuclear Energy Program. *Harvard International Review*, 26. *Sahimi is professor and chairperson of Chemical Engineering at the University of Southern California. In this article, he addresses the increasing amount of pollution that exists in Iran. He discusses the increasing boom in population and the lack of fuel efficiency. This has not only caused air pollution, but also a shortage of clean water. He argues that nuclear fuel is a cost effective method for alternative energy that will also decrease the amount of pollutants in the country. He further writes that this can be done under the safeguards of the IAEA.*
- Squassoni, Sharon. (2004, July 2). *Iran's Nuclear Program: Recent Developments*. Congressional Research Service. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress. *The report analyzes the significance of the IAEA's finding for a possible Iranian nuclear program. Squassoni describes Iran as one of the largest technical difficulties in addressing nuclear proliferation. The article provides history of Iran's nuclear aspiration and recent developments and its involvements with the IAEA. Squassoni asserts that although Iran's nuclear capabilities are not of serious threat yet, there must nonetheless be action taken in order to ensure that it will not reach nuclear capabilities for the purpose of WMDs. The author proposes strict adherence to IAEA safeguards as the best solution.*
- United Nations. (2005, May). *2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*. (NPT/CONF.2005/MC.II/1) New York: Author. *Under the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Main Committee II was established as one of three Main Committees. This paper addresses the items allocated to the Main Committee II. These include the "Review of the operation of the Treaty" and the "Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament in strengthening international peace and security and measures aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Treaty and achieving its universality." Under Main Committee II a subsidiary body was also established to address regional issues in the Middle East. This paper outlines the main work as well as the various documents presented before the Committee.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 19). *The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East*. (A/RES/58/68). New York: Author. *This resolution was proposed by the GA First Committee and provides history of past documents within the same topic area. It further calls for action on the part of member states, specifically those in the Middle East to adhere to the international law in the area of nuclear technology. Specific mention of the NPT is made as a prerequisite in the success of creating a nuclear free zone in the region. This resolution also includes mention of the IAEA as the regulating agency in this matter.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 16). *Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East*. (A/RES/59/63) New York: Author. *This resolution establishes a sense of urgency towards creating a nuclear weapon free zone in the region. It addresses current problems and proposing suggestions to be taken up by member states. Suggestions include the agreement to place all nuclear activities under the auspices of the IAEA. It also requires the active engagement of the Secretary General in engaging the various powers of the Middle East regarding this issue.*
- United Nations General Assembly First Committee. (2004). *Middle East Nuclear Proliferation Highlighted, as Disarmament Committee Continues General Debate*. (GA/DIS/3276) New York: Author. *This press release outlines the First Committee debate on Middle East nuclear proliferation. It outlines Israel's concerns regarding its regional neighbors' recent developments on their WMD capabilities. It also outlines various comments by Member States in the Committee on issues such as Iran and Libya. Great emphasis was placed on addressing the matter multilaterally through cooperation and peace building.*

United Nations Information Services. (2005, April 28). *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference at UN 2-27 May, as Tense Global Events Prompt Warning of Agreement's Erosion*. New York: Author. *The article discusses the challenges facing the Review Conference prior to the start of the Conference. One of the most pressing concerns facing the NPT is the fact that States can covertly develop nuclear technology and then pull out of the treaty. Other concerns include that the number of nations possessing nuclear technology is increasing. What is probably of most interest in today's world where terrorist attacks are becoming more common is the threat of non-state entities acquiring nuclear technology. The article further discusses high-tension regions such as the Middle East and various papers that are before the Conference for discussion.*

### ***Additional Sources***

Byman, Daniel L. (2004). *The Future Security Environment in the Middle East: Conflict, Stability, and Political Change*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. *Daniel Byman is a policy analyst for the RAND Corporation is a nonprofit research organization. The book offers information on the region by integrating the various issues and the nations involved in the topic of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. It identifies the important steps needed for shaping regional security. A concern outlined by the author includes energy security, political reform, and the proliferation of WMDs.*

International Atomic Energy Agency. (2003, September 19). *Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threat*. (GC(47)/DEC/13) Geneva, Switzerland: Author. *This is an endorsement of the statement made by the Agencies president regarding Israeli nuclear capabilities during the 10<sup>th</sup> plenary meeting of the General Conference. It emphasizes past comments made about Israeli nuclear capabilities in past sessions and the ongoing necessity to address the issue. There is a constant resistance to discuss the role of Israel in nuclear proliferation in the Middle. However, several Member States emphasize the constant problem this poses to the creation of a WMDFZ in the region.*

International Atomic Energy Agency News Center. (2005, May 2). *Strengthening the NPT and World Security: 2005 Review Conference of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty*. Retrieved June 30, 2005 from [http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/News/2005/npt\\_2005.html](http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/News/2005/npt_2005.html) *The article outlines the seven steps proposed by IAEA Director General Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei to better reinforce the NPT. The seven steps include a five-year suspension for uranium enrichment and plutonium separation facilities. The Additional Protocol of the NPT must also be used to confirm compliance with the treaty. The seven steps also calls on the Security Council to act on nations that withdraw from the Treaty as well as to provide further inspection of illicit trafficking and trading of nuclear materials. Mr. ElBaradei also calls upon the five Nuclear Weapon States to commit them to nuclear disarmament.*

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (2004). *Building a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Middle East: Global Non-Proliferation Regimes and Regional Experiences*. New York: Author. *In its Disarmament Forum, UNIDIR Focus outlines its various activities and research projects. One of the issues that are of major concern to the group is nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. In collaboration with the League of Arab States, UNIDIR initiated the conference on Building a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Middle East: Global Non-Proliferation Regimes and Regional Experiences in order to provide a multilateral forum for the discussion of this regional concern. The publication is a collection of the papers presented at the conference, which discuss various policy options for a WMDFZ in the regions.*

## ***II. Non-State Actors and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction***

Allison, Graham. (2004). *Nuclear Terrorism: The Ultimate Preventable Catastrophe*. New York: Times Books. *Harvard professor Graham Allison explores nuclear terrorism as both inevitable and preventable. Within the text, he addresses many central questions regarding nuclear weapon proliferation. For example, he discusses who could potentially use weapons of mass destruction, what weapons*

would be used and where they from where they would potentially come. He introduces clearly the basic vocabulary of the discussion of weapons of mass destruction.

Annan, Kofi. (2005, March 20). *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*. A/59/ 2005. New York: United Nations.

*In this report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General tackles a broad range of issues with the hope of bettering the UN's response to issues from poverty to pollution. Topic III: Freedom from Fear deals specifically with issues of national and international security. Within this discussion, the report addresses questions of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism in a very concise manner. This is an important report, which all states will consider as it comes up for debate during in the 60<sup>th</sup> session.*

Campbell, James K. (June 1997). *Excerpts from Research Study 'Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism Proliferation by Non-State Actors'*. Terrorism and Political Violence, Volume 9.

This article written in the late 1990s discusses the emergences of the problem of weapon proliferation to non-state actors. While not recent, it will provide students a chance to view the emergence of the debate regarding weapon proliferation to non-state actors. It is very interesting in light of recent terrorist attacks.

Center for Non-Proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. (2004). *NPT Tutorial*. Retrieved June 29, 2005 from [http://www.nti.org/h\\_learnmore/npttutorial/](http://www.nti.org/h_learnmore/npttutorial/)

*This tutorial is provided by the Nuclear Threat Initiative. It provides a concise yet in depth introduction into the complicated world of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Each of the chapters provides a wealth of knowledge on different aspects of the NPT. Topics included in the tutorial are: how the NPT works, a year-by-year history of the NPT, a discussion of all review conferences through the year 2000, and a discussion of current issues.*

Center for Non-Proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. (2004). *NTI: WMD 411: Your Information Resource on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons Issues*. Retrieved July 13, 2005 from: [http://www.nti.org/f\\_wmd411/f\\_index.html](http://www.nti.org/f_wmd411/f_index.html)

*This guide is provided by the Nuclear Threat Initiative. The guide provides insight into different UN resolutions and a good background for SR 1540. The website also provides some interesting case studies in weapon proliferation. Updated frequently, this website is a good resource that monitors the workings of both states and international organizations.*

Conference on Disarmament. (n.d.). *General Information*. Retrieved July 14, 2005 from <http://disarmament2.un.org/cd/>

*This website offers a good and thorough, albeit brief, introduction to the CD, a body with which the General Assembly 1<sup>st</sup> Committee works extensively. The Conference on Disarmament has had a fascinating existence and the general information page provides a good description of the Conference. The website contains copies of speeches given by heads of state, and can thus serve as a great resource for students. The annual reports may also be helpful to students.*

Counter Terrorism Committee. (n.d.). *Mandate*. Retrieved August 4, 2005 from <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373/>

This website explains the mandate of the Counter Terrorism Committee, established by the Security Council in 2001. The Counter Terrorism Committee is made up of all of the members of the Security Council and deals exclusively with issues dealing with terrorism including weapons proliferation.

Department of Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the Department of Disarmament Affairs*. Retrieved June 22, 2005 from <http://disarmament.un.org:8080/wmd/>  
*This website, compiled by the Department of Disarmament Affairs, provides brief introductions to the major treaties regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The site has links to the original texts of the NPT, the CTBT, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological Weapons Conventions. It discusses the development of the important treaties and promotes*

*cooperation between relevant UN bodies. The site is a great place from which to start research about the treaties.*

Dhanapala, Jayantha (2002). *International Law, Security, and Weapons of Mass Destruction*. Speech given to the American Bar Association. Retrieved on June 30, 2005 from <http://www.lcnp.org/disarmament/Speeches/dhanapalasabaspeech.htm>  
*This is a copy of the speech given by Jayantha Dhanapala, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs to the spring meeting of the American Bar Association's International Section. The speech discusses several of the legal issues surrounding the use or threat of WMDs. Mr. Dhanapala discusses the emerging issue of the proliferation weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors. While the Lawyers' Committee, which provides this speech on their website, deals mostly with issues surrounding nuclear proliferation, this speech emphasizes the evolving threat that comes from the proliferation of chemical or biological weapons as well.*

The Economist (9 July 2005). *Predicting the Unpredictable*.  
*This article discusses the interesting phenomenon of terrorism insurance. It is a fascinating read as it presents the work of the private sector in securing itself from the effects of terrorism. The article also discusses the emerging threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism and the response of the private sector.*

Ferguson, Charles D. and William C. Potter. (2004). *The Four Faces of Nuclear Terrorism*. Monterey: Center for Non-proliferation Studies.  
*This book, published by the Center for Non-proliferation Studies, outlines four appearances of nuclear terrorism: the theft and detonation of nuclear weapons, fissile material, attacks on nuclear facilities, and the dispersal of nuclear material through "other means." The text analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches to ending proliferation while revealing gaps in the process. The report has many interesting points regarding non-proliferation. In addition, the bibliography provides a wealth of information.*

Friedman, Thomas. (2002). *Longitudes and Attitudes: Exploring the World after September 11*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.  
*This book is a compilation of specific articles written by Mr. Friedman in the days preceding and after the attacks of 11 September 2001 and journal entries. As Foreign Affairs correspondent for the New York Times, Friedman has been able to talk to many heads-of-state but balances these discussions with an insightful knowledge of the "street" sentiment. While this book deals with globalization much less directly than does his newer text, *The World is Flat*, the discussion within the book helps understand the emerging role of the individual in a globalized world. The last section of the last chapter is especially insightful in regards to understanding globalization.*

Friedman, Thomas. (2005). *The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.  
*This book is an excellent text in regards to the discussion of globalization. Friedman discusses the various technical, historical and political occurrences that have allowed the world to become interconnected. To a lesser extent, Friedman addresses the importance of maintaining control of nuclear technology and thus this book serves to inform readers about the necessity of dealing with weapons proliferation; however, this is primarily and importantly a text for the reader interested in the various aspects of globalization from which discussions of this topic will emerge.*

Group of Eight. *G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism*. Retrieved August 15, 2005, from [http://www.g8.gc.ca/pdf/g8\\_Gleneagles\\_CounterTerrorism-en.pdf](http://www.g8.gc.ca/pdf/g8_Gleneagles_CounterTerrorism-en.pdf)  
*This is the statement given by the G8 in Scotland the day after the attacks on the London. The delegations representing the G8 nations should definitely read and consider this statement but it also provides a good beginning point for other delegations that disagree with the statements made therein. As of the writing of this guide, this is the most recent document available regarding weapons proliferation and non-state actors.*



Giddens, Anthony. (2005). Scaring people may be the only way to avoid the risks of new-style terrorism. *New Statesman*, 134, 29-30.

*Anthony Giddens is a British economist who formerly directed the London School of Economics. In this essay for the New Statesman, Giddens discusses two schools of terrorism that he designates the old and the new style. According to the author, today's terrorists have been empowered by technology. The author asks several important questions within his text that will be helpful to consider when researching this topic.*

Harvard International Review. (2005). *The Disarmament Debate: The Fate of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty*. In this article, the Harvard International Review interviews John Burroughs, Executive Director of the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy. The article introduces the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, an NGO that deals with various aspects of nuclear disarmament. The Lawyers' Committee's main agenda in 2004 was preventing non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Also in the interview, Burroughs discusses many aspects of the proliferation of nuclear weapons including the history of the debate within the International Court of Justice.

High Level Panel on Un-Civil Society. (2003, 13 June). *Civil Society and Global Governance: Contextual Paper Prepared by the Panel's Chairman Fernando Henrique Cardoso*. New York: United Nations. Available online at: <http://www.un.org/reform/pdfs/cardosopaper13june.htm>.

This contextual paper was meant to provide background information for members of the High Level Segment that met to discuss UN Reform in 2003. However, as a background guide, this paper clearly delineates the importance of civil society and non-state actors. One may begin to understand the importance of non-state actors from this source.

International Atomic Energy Agency. (2005). *Nuclear Security*. Retrieved July 15, 2005 from: <http://www-ns.iaea.org/security/default.htm>

*The International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) nuclear security website. This site provides several links to important documents regarding the various initiatives undertaken by the IAEA regarding nuclear security. At the bottom of the page, the IAEA lists its major conferences and provides links to documents. This is a good resource for information regarding this important organization.*

Jones, Dan. (August 2005). *Structures of Bio-terrorism Preparedness in the UK and the US: Responses to 9/11 and the Anthrax Attacks*. British Journal of Politics and International Relations.

*Jones describes the different Biological warfare preparedness structures in place in both the United Kingdom and the United States. The article also discusses the general guidelines put forth by the World Health Organization and provides an interesting critique of recent policies.*

Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy (July 12, 2005). Retrieved July 15, 2005 from: <http://www.lcnp.org>

*The Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy is an important nuclear watchdog group based in New York. While the organization specializes in studying the legal aspects of nuclear proliferation, their website provides a wealth of knowledge about all aspects of nuclear policy. The group deals extensively with the United Nations and has catalogued several speeches by the likes of Jayantha Dhanapala. This is a good website worth a glance; the Committee keeps it up-to-date and so it will be useful for delegates' preparation.*

*Socialist Worker Online, Marxism and Terrorism*. Retrieved on August 4, 2005 from [http://www.socialistworker.co.uk/article.php4?article\\_id=1412](http://www.socialistworker.co.uk/article.php4?article_id=1412)

*This article written for a British Socialist magazine presents an interesting view of the attacks of September 11 2001 while discussing the interconnection of governments and media. As not all States nor individuals consider the topic of weapon proliferation to merit attention at least to the level that it exists, this article and others like it will be important for students in the formation of their arguments regarding this topic.*

Schell, Jonathan. (2003). *The Unconquerable World: Power, Nonviolence, and the Will of the People*. New York: Holt and Company.

*This book looks at the last 50 years and the evolution of politics that resulted, at least according to the author, from the use of nuclear weapons. In fact, the author notes that the emergence of civil society as such a powerful entity results from the creation of such military might. Chapter 2, fittingly titled "Nuclear War" discusses the history of the use and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.*

Schell, Jonathan. (13 April 2003). *The World's Other Superpower*. Nation.

This is an important article that is frequently cited in documents discussing the emergence of civil society on the world stage. Schnell recalls Kofi Annan's oft-quoted quip that civil society comprises the "other superpower." The article provides an interesting insight into the power of civil society in preventing war, which potentially empowers all arguments discussing nuclear proliferation. This is an interesting editorial worth a glance!

United Nations Security Council. (28 April 2004). *Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction*. (S/RES/1540). New York, NY: Author.

*This is a very important resolution passed in 2004 by the Security Council. The Resolution deals with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and sets up a framework for countries in order to do so. This source will be useful for students studying their assigned state's position regarding weapon proliferation as it received vast media coverage.*

United Nations. (2005). *Terrorism as a Global Issue*. Retrieved July 13, 2005 from <http://www.un.org/issues/m-terror.asp>

*This website is a guide to all UN sponsored anti-terrorist organizations. It will act as a good and simple guide to the complex world of UN organizations. The site provides links to and explanations of the many bodies within the UN. This is an excellent starting point for internet research.*

United Nations Conference on Disarmament. (7 September 2004) *Report of the Conference on Disarmament to the General Assembly of the United Nations*. (CD/1744). Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

*This Report summarizes the Conference on Disarmament's work in the year of 2004. It simultaneously highlights the workings of individual nations as well as blocs in regards to disarmament. It will provide an excellent look at the workings of the CD, a body with which the GA 1<sup>st</sup> works. In addition, the site provides some insight into the intricacies of a few nations' policies towards non-proliferation and weapons of mass destruction.*

United Nations General Assembly First Committee. (16 December 2004). *Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction*. (A/RES/59/80). New York: Author.

*This resolution pertains to the necessity of multilateral cooperation in keeping terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. It calls for the Secretary-General to report to the 60<sup>th</sup> session on the "linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction." Accepted by acclamation, this resolution shows the GA 1<sup>st</sup> Committee's resolve to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. This resolution will set the stage for upcoming discussions.*

United Nations General Assembly First Committee. (3 December 2004). Follow-up to the opinion of the Advisory of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons. (A/RES/59/83). New York: Author.

*This resolution deals with the legal aspects of the threat and use of nuclear weapons. It primarily restates the necessity of legally prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons. However, it also places the legal aspects of nuclear weapons on the agenda for the 60<sup>th</sup> session. This resolution along with A/RES/59/80 is important as they will extend the debate and bring the issue to the 60<sup>th</sup> session.*

United Nations Department of Public Information. *UN Action Against Terrorism: Action by the General Assembly*. Retrieved August 4, 2005 from <http://www.un.org/terrorism/res.htm>  
*This website provides access to all of the General Assembly Resolutions regarding terrorism. It is kept up-to-date and will provide a wealth of information for delegates' preparation. Further, the UN Action against Terrorism website provides a good overview of actions be taken in the various committees.*

United Nations Department of Public Information. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*. New York, NY: Author.  
*The United Nations Charter remains at the core of General Assembly discussions and debate. It provides the mandate for the General Assembly and therefore should definitely be read by all participants. Moreover, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Statute of the International Court of Justice should be considered as a student researches this topic.*

### **III. Regulating Conventional Arms**

Almanac of Policy Issues. (2002). *Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty*. Retrieved July 21, 2005, from: [http://www.policyalmanac.org/world/archive/usnato\\_cfe.shtml](http://www.policyalmanac.org/world/archive/usnato_cfe.shtml)  
*The Almanac is an independent affiliation that provides information as well as links to major issues on the U.S. public policy agenda. The organization attempts to provide both sides of issues in an unbiased manner. This particular article provides background information on the CFE treaty. It includes information on the creation of the Treaty, its provisions and other related information. The site also provides other links to related topics.*

Bolkcom, Christopher, Feickert, Andrew. (2004, October 22). *Homeland Security: Protecting Airliners from Terrorist Missiles*. Congressional Research Service. Washington, DC: Library of Congress.  
*This article by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) provides information on different missile technologies that have become wide spread and fallen into the hands of terrorist organizations. The CRS offers information on the variety of missiles and their different uses. It also includes a table with different non-government groups that posses such weapons capabilities. The article further outlines the consequences of these weapons in the hands of terrorist organizations and how they have effected the civilian population. The CRS article is also a great supply for further sources for research on this topic.*

Dhanapala, Jayantha. (2002, May 30). *Multilateralism and the U.S. National Interest in Disarmament*. Speech given before the Casper Committee on Foreign Relations, Casper, Wyoming. New York, NY: United Nations.  
*Although Dhanapala's speech touches upon key points such as problems associated with conventional arms and the root causes of illicit arms trade. Such problems include multi-billion-dollar deals involving the export of major conventional weapons. He goes on to address further various actions taken to regulate conventional arms. Such regulation tactics include the United Nation's Register of Conventional Arms and various international conferences to address this problem.*

Global Witness. (2003, March). *The Usual Suspects: Liberia's Weapons and Mercenaries in Cote D'Ivoire and Sierra Leone: Why it's Still Possible, How it Works and How to Break the Trend*. United Kingdom, London: Author.  
*This document records the involvement of the Liberian government in illicit activity of involving illegal arms. The article further reveals the activities of President Charles Taylor in Cote D'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. He has armed and deployed rebel groups as well as planning attacks in these countries. The article further reveals the source of Liberia's illegal arms and how it is funded. Several recommendations are provided within the context of the article such as an embargo on the country.*

- International Action Network on Small Arms. (n.d.). *Small Arms and Natural Resources*. Retrieved July 21, 2005, from: [http://www.iansa.org/documents/factsheets/small\\_arms\\_and\\_natural\\_resources.pdf](http://www.iansa.org/documents/factsheets/small_arms_and_natural_resources.pdf)  
*The primary focus of International Action Network (IANSA) on Small Arms is to eradicate the use and proliferation of SALW through its global network of civil society organizations. IANSA brings together the findings of various NGOs in order to put greater attention on SALW. It provides information on the trafficking of SALW by various terrorist organizations their uses by such organizations. It further includes histories of organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and al Qaeda and their acquisition of SALW.*
- International Campaign to Ban Landmines. (2004, August). *Landmine Monitor Report 2004: Toward a Mine-Free World*. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch.  
*The International Campaign to Ban Landmines created Landmine Monitor in order to monitor and observe States' fulfillment of their 1997 Mine Ban Treaty obligations. Landmine Monitor is created by a Core Group of five different NGOs, who have organized a Global Reporting Network as well as an Annual Report on the issue of mines. The report consists of a brief history of the Mine Ban Treaty and its current statutes. It also provides information on the Convention on Conventional Weapons. The report includes up-to-date information on the use of land mines and key developments in the past year.*
- Kuwali, Dan, Tyson, Rhianna. (2004, November). *First Committee Monitor*. Reaching Critical Will. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from: <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/FCM/2004final.pdf>  
*The Monitor is a collaboration of nine NGOs who produce reports on the works of the UNGA First committee. The reports are collected and compiled by Reaching Critical Will, which is a disarmament project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. This particular issue of The Monitor includes of an outlines of the UNGA First Committee's work during its 59<sup>th</sup> session. It provides a summarization of all the draft resolutions passed by the Committee, splitting them up by category. It includes a sketch of the content of the draft resolutions and their votes.*
- Lachowski, Zdzislaw. (2002, June 13). *Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Oxford: Oxford University Press.  
*The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is an independent organization whose aims are to research international peace and conflict in relation to arms control and disarmament. This report provides information on major armed conflicts and prevention; the enlargement and stabilization of European institutions; military spending, production and transfer of arms; chemical and biological weapon developments and arms control; and multilateral confidence and security building measures. It also provides data on regional efforts to reduce SALW. Other information includes data on terrorist organizations, and States' reaction to weapons production after the events of 11 September 2001.*
- MacArthur, Douglas in Ferencz, Benjamin B., Keyes, Jr., Ken. (1991). *Planethood*. Coos, OR: Love Line Books.  
*This book explains the problems and solutions of the 'law of force' and the manner in which it can be replaced with the 'force of law.' This is in order to create prosperity and to provide the future generation with a better outlook to the future. The book provides the 'how to' for creating a world that ensures permanent peace and security in the world.*
- Maresca, Louis. (2002, March 31). Second Review Conference of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 255-262.  
*The goal of The International Review of the Red Cross is to encourage debate on international humanitarian law and policy during armed conflict by providing analysis on such issues. This particular article provides an analysis on the Review Conference of States Parties and its outcomes. Maresca outlines the major issues before the Conference and outcome of decisions that was made. One of the major decisions was the extension of extension of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) scope of application to non-international armed conflict. Maresca's final analysis of the Convention is positive and includes future prospects for the CCW.*

Meek, Sara, and Scott, Noel. (2003). Ready, Set, Trace: Making Progress in Tracking Illegal Arms. *African Security Review*, 12.

*The authors emphasize the tracing of small arms and light weapons as an important component in reducing the illicit trafficking of weapons to regions of. They argue that policy makers need to work hard to at the national, regional, and international levels to make tracing more effective. The article outlines some of the key elements of effective tracing practices and reviews where areas of agreement currently exist. It concludes with observations on some of the challenges facing countries as they try to implement these systems and respond to the problem of illicit arms trafficking.*

Small Arms Survey. (2002). *Small Arms Survey 2002: Counting the Human Cost*. Switzerland, Geneva: Oxford University Press.

*Small Arms Survey is an independent research project located at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, in Geneva, Switzerland. It is the internationally recognized source of unbiased and dependable information on small arms. The 2002 edition included information on the global use and production of small arms as well as the humanitarian costs. It also includes an analysis on the 2001 UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects. It also contains information on weapons collections during post conflict in various regions of the world.*

Southern African Development Community. (2001, August 21). *Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community*. Botswana, Gaborone: Author.

*Southern African Development Community (SADC) was created in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980, with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration. SADC aims to provide a multilateral forum for discussing major issues facing the region. The Protocol was signed into existence at the Blantyre Summit in August 2001. It aims to eradicate the region of the illicit manufacture and trade of firearms and other similar materials. It legally binds the Member States of SADC to adhere to the provisions of the Protocol, therefore taking a step forward in the goals of SADC.*

Stemmet, Andre. (2001). Regulating Small Arms and Light Weapons: The African Experience. *African Security Review*, 10.

*Stemmet gears this article toward the role of international and national law to face the challenges of the illegal arms trade in Africa. He provides possible approaches while providing examples of applied practices through regional organizations. He includes the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as a method of top down approach to solving matters related to conventional weapons. Stemmet also ties in other international problems such as the smuggling of diamonds and human rights issues.*

United Nations. (1997, September 18). *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction*. Norway, Oslo: Author.

*The main objective of the Convention is to put an end to the use of anti-personal mines and therefore to the suffering and pain caused by these weapons. It provides a definition of anti-personal mines as being "a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure, or kill one or more persons." It binds States party to the Convention to destroy and eradicate the world of these weapons through a collaborative effort. It further guarantees an international effort and assistance to those States with a lack of resources to accomplish this goal.*

United Nations. (1980, October 10). *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects*. New York, NY: Author

*The Convention is also known as the United Nations Convention on Inhumane Weapons. It is significant in that it marks the first international effort to restrict the use of landmines. The Convention consists of a Protocol II that prohibits the arbitrary use of mines. In 1996 the amendment to Protocol II was agreed upon on, which applies the provisions of the Protocol to*

*inter and intra-state conflicts. However, the Convention and its amended Protocol is not ratified by all States and is continued to be emphasized for full adherence by all members of the UN.*

United Nations. (1968, July 1). *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*. New York, NY: Author. *The Treaty was signed into existence in 1968, entering into force in 1970 with a 187 nations party to it, including five nuclear weapon States. The NPT aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and technology in order to promote cooperation in the international goal of disarmament. It represents the multilateral commitment of Member States for disarmament, particularly in the area of nuclear weapons. It is considered a landmark decision in promoting peace through the peaceful use of nuclear technology. The International Atomic Energy Agency was formed to provide a safeguard system to monitor the NPT.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2000, November 15). *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. (A/RES/55/25). New York: Author. *The resolution established the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The text of the resolution calls for the establishment of such a body. This is in order to improve the ability of States to combat transnational organized crime.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2001, June 8). *Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*. (A/RES/55/255). New York, NY: Author. *The Protocol is a supplement to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It aims to "promote, facilitate and strengthen cooperation among States Parties in order to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition." The Protocol binds States party to it to criminalize within their legislature the illicit act of manufacturing and transferring of arms. It provides preventive measures such as tracking marking of legal weapons to inhibit their illegal use.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2002, December 30). *Relationship Between Disarmament and Development*. (A/RES/57/65). New York, NY: Author. *This resolution urges Member States to dedicate part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development in areas affected by conflict. It aims to do this with the goal of reducing the gap between developed and developing nations. It further calls upon the Steering Group on Disarmament and Development to reinforce further its programs. It should do so in accord to the program of action adopted during the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, January 8). *Transparency in Armaments*. (A/RES/58/54). New York, NY: Author. *The resolution calls upon Member States to provide with information on their activity for the UN Arms Registry in order to provide greater transparency in armaments. It further requests additional information on "procurement from national production and military holdings" to provide supplementary information on the various models of armaments. It also emphasizes great cooperation at the regional and sub regional level.*

United Nations Mine Action Service. (2001, September 17). *The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons*. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from: [http://www.mineaction.org/advocacy\\_conventions/\\_ccw.cfm](http://www.mineaction.org/advocacy_conventions/_ccw.cfm) *The UN Mine Action Service is located within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in the UN Secretariat. It aims to removing landmines while also providing information on this important issue and helping victims of land mines and other explosive materials. This Web Site provides information on the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). This includes a brief history of the CCW and its Protocols. It places emphasis on Protocol II of the Convention.*

United Nations Mine Action Service. (2005, June). *United Nations Mine Action Services*. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from: [http://www.mineaction.org/misc/dynamic\\_overview.cfm?did=12](http://www.mineaction.org/misc/dynamic_overview.cfm?did=12)

*This site provides information on the main points of United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS). It includes a brief history of the creation of UNMAS and its goals. UNMAS aims to rid to world of unexploded ordnances in conflicted regions of the world. It also provides research tools to educated people in these regions. It further provides aid to victims of these deadly weapons. The organization also provides a Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, which was established in 1994 by the UN Secretary-General.*

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.). *The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols*. Retrieved July 21, 2005, from:

[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime\\_cicp\\_convention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html)

*This site consists of background information on the creation of the Convention and its Protocols. Particular emphasis is placed on smuggling of migrants, dealing with the growing problem of organized criminal groups who smuggle migrants, and trafficking in persons, dealing with the problem of modern slavery. It also contains information on the Protocols of the Convention and provides links to the actual documents.*

United States Department of State. (n.d.). *Confidence and Security Building Measures*. Retrieved July 20, 2005, from: <http://www.state.gov/t/ac/csbm/>

*This Web Site provides a definition of Confident and Security Building Measures (CSMB) and its implementation in various regions. It provides links to better study its implementation in the different parts of the world. It also includes additional related sites within the scope of CSMB in connection to the different regions where it is applied. The Web Site also provides on past UN actions in regards to this issue.*

# **Rules of Procedure**

## **General Assembly First Committee**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the General Assembly First Committee (hereinafter “the Committee”) and shall be considered adopted by the Committee prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat.”
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director General or his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “Chairperson” shall refer to the presiding officer, or acting presiding officer of the body.

### **I. SESSIONS**

#### ***Dates of convening and adjournment***

##### **Rule 1**

The Committee shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

#### ***Place of sessions***

##### **Rule 2**

The body shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

### **II. AGENDA**

#### ***Provisional agenda***

##### **Rule 3**

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to members of the United Nations at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

#### ***Adoption of the agenda***

##### **Rule 4**

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting in the body. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the body by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

*The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting in the body” means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

#### ***Explanatory memorandum***

##### **Rule 5**

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.



### III. SECRETARIAT

#### ***Duties of the Secretary-General***

##### **Rule 6**

1. The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the body.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the body and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

#### ***Duties of the Secretariat***

##### **Rule 7**

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the body, and shall distribute documents of the body to the members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work which the body may require.

#### ***Statements by the Secretariat***

##### **Rule 8**

The Secretary-General, or her/his representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the body concerning any question under consideration.

#### ***Selection of the Chairperson***

##### **Rule 9**

The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a Chairperson who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the Committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

#### ***Replacement of the Chairperson***

##### **Rule 10**

If the Chairperson is unable to perform her/his function, a new Chairperson shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

### IV. LANGUAGES

#### ***Official and working language***

##### **Rule 11**

English shall be the official and working language of the body.

#### ***Interpretation***

##### **Rule 12**

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations body or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide translation into English.

*This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the set time limit.*

#### ***Quorum***

##### **Rule 13**

The Chairperson may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter [see UN rule 108] of the members of the body are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the body shall be required for any decision to be taken.

*For purposes of this rule, "members of the body" is based on the number of total members (not including observers) in attendance for the Tuesday night session.*

## ***General Powers of the Chairperson***

### **Rule 14**

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the body, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairperson, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the body and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. She or he shall rule on points of order. She or he may propose to the body the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

*Included in these enumerated powers is the Chairperson's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the Chairperson is to use his or her discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the Chairperson's power to "propose to the body" entails his or her power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.*

### **Rule 15**

The Chairperson, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the body.

## ***Points of order***

### **Rule 16**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the Chairperson. Any appeal of the decision of the Chairperson shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the Chairperson shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

*Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the Chairperson, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" means those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

### **Rule 17**

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

## ***Speeches***

### **Rule 18**

1. No one may address the body without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairperson. The Chairperson shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the body, and the Chairperson may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

The body may limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the Chairperson shall call him or her to order without delay.

*In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the Chairperson determines that the body in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the Chairperson, in his or her discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.*

## ***Closing of list of speakers***

### **Rule 19**

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the Chairperson may announce the list of speakers and, with consent of the body, declare the list closed.

When there are no more speakers, the Chairperson shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the body.

*The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the Chairperson and should not be the subject of a motion by the body. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the purview of the body and the Chairperson should not on his own motion the body.*

### ***Right of reply***

#### **Rule 20**

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the Chairperson may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

*For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All rights of reply shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The reply shall be read to the body by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.*

### ***Suspension of the meeting***

#### **Rule 21**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

### ***Adjournment of the meeting***

#### **Rule 22**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the body shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

*As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the body's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the Chairperson will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the body.*

### ***Adjournment of debate***

#### **Rule 23**

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives favoring and two opposing adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

### ***Closure of debate***

#### **Rule 24**

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the body favors the closure of debate, the body shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

### ***Order of motions***

#### **Rule 25**

Subject to rule 23, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

### ***Proposals and amendments***

#### **Rule 26**

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Assembly who would like the Assembly to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the body unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The Chairperson may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

*For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the body by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of that working paper. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the body. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the body, and as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.*

### ***Withdrawal of motions***

#### **Rule 27**

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

### ***Reconsideration of a topic***

#### **Rule 28**

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the body, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

*For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” means those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

## **V. VOTING**

### ***Voting rights***

#### **Rule 29**

Each member of the body shall have one vote.

*This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to “member(s)” do not include observers or NGOs, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.*

### ***Request for a vote***

#### **Rule 30**

A proposal or motion before the body for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the body may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

*For purposes of this rule, “proposal” means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the Chairperson may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without vote.*

### ***Majority required***

#### **Rule 31**

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the body shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

*All members declaring their representative states as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the session during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.*

### ***Method of voting***

#### **Rule 32**

1. The body shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the Chairperson. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

*Only those members, who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the Chairperson and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote, and as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying “pass,” must, on the second time through respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.*

2. When the body votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by the show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the body shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

### ***Explanation of vote***

#### **Rule 33**

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

*All explanations of vote must be submitted to the Chairperson in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the Chairperson in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends.*

### ***Conduct during voting***

#### **Rule 34**

After the Chairperson has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

### ***Division of proposals and amendments***

#### **Rule 35**

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the Chairperson where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

*For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.*

### ***Amendments***

#### **Rule 36**

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.

*An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect preambulatory clauses.*

### ***Order of voting on amendments***

#### **Rule 37**

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

*For purposes of this rule, “furthest removed in substance” means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is “furthest removed in substance” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.*

### ***Order of voting on proposals***

#### **Rule 38**

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the body decides otherwise, be voted on in order in which they were submitted.

### ***The Chairperson shall not vote***

#### **Rule 39**

The Chairperson shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.

## VIII. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

### *Invitation to silent prayer or meditation*

#### **Rule 40**

Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting of the General Assembly, representatives may request to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This is the only time this motion will be entertained and its approval is at the discretion of the Secretariat.

**NMUN RULES OF PROCEDURE - SHORT FORM**  
**LISTED IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE**

<b>Motion</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Debate</b>	<b>Vote</b>
Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None
Appeal of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of the Meeting	End meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	End debate without a substantive vote	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Decision of Competence	Declare committee unable to consider issue or resolution	None	Majority
Closure of Debate	Move to immediate vote	2 con	2/3
Declare an Important Question (applicable in GA Plen only)	Require all substantive actions to obtain a 2/3 majority to pass	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Amendments and 1 <sup>st</sup> Vote on Divisions of the Question	Vote on sections separately, prior to voting on the entire resolution	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call, rather than show of placards	None	None
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue	2 con	2/3
Set the Speakers time	Set or change the speakers time limit	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Close the Speakers list (also applies to re-opening list)	No additional speakers added to speakers list on topic	None	Majority
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority



## DIVISION OF THE QUESTION DIAGRAM

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