

*International
Bodies*

DISEC



DISEC

CHAIR: Sarah Strolger

GWCI XXXIX

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Letter from the Chair

Delegates!

My name is Sarah Strolger and I am a sophomore here at GW studying International Affairs with a double concentration in Gender in IA and Conflict Resolution, along with a minor in data science. I am super excited to be your chair as this is my second year chairing at GWCIA! As a delegate in the Disarmament and International Security Council (DISEC) you will be dealing with a very prevalent issue currently facing DISEC; evolving technology. You will be expected to research your country's stance on the topic, work with other delegates through moderated and unmoderated caucus, and create a resolution to solve the issue at hand!

Outside of GWCIA, I am a part of the GW Model UN team, going into my 6th year competing with GA being my favorite committee type. I am also involved in various student orgs on campus including GW Comedy Nights, GW Dems, and GW Rage. I am also a huge fan of Wallows, Chappell Roan, and the Orioles. I can't wait to meet you all! If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out to my email: sarah.strolger@gwmail.gwu.edu (Please CC your advisor and our director of conference relations: conf_gwcia@gwu.edu)

Best of luck!

Sarah Strolger

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Committee Description

Welcome to the Disarmament and International Security Council (DISEC) Committee for GWCIAXXIX. As a delegate part of the DISEC committee you will explore issues relating to the disarmament challenges to global security as well as maintaining international peace. This year, we will look into the challenges evolving technology poses on disarmament. While participating in this committee, please remember, GWCIAXXIX will not tolerate any forms of hate speech, discrimination, or bullying of any kind! Both of these topics affect a wide range of people in many different ways! And as you go into this conference, excited and eager to help find solutions for the issues in compliance with your nation's position, **just remember to be considerate of the ideas you present and how you present them.**

As DISEC is a General Assembly (GA) committee, we will follow basic parliamentary procedures. While you are not required to write a position paper, it is encouraged as delegates may find it very helpful during committee. In order to turn it in, please email it to the chair's email (as seen above, please follow instructions in parentheses). We will start the committee with a general speakers list. Delegates will then go through a series of moderated and unmoderated caucuses where delegates can collaborate with different nations to create a bloc. Together delegates will compose a working paper to then be merged with fellow blocs to create a resolution paper. The papers will be presented and the committee will then vote together on all of the papers (remember, more than one paper is allowed to pass. This also means no papers could pass, just depends on how the committee will go). Any changes to parliamentary procedure will be up to the chair's discretion. If you have any questions about parliamentary procedures, feel free to reach out to the chair. Another good resource is [the All American MUN website!](#)

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Historical Background

The DISEC committee got its start following World War II when the international community began to recognize the need to prevent future conflicts by, for one, regulating the proliferation of weapons. In 1945, the UN was founded with the primary goal of maintaining international peace and security. Following the creation of the UN, DISEC emerged as one of its principal organs being dedicated to addressing security-related issues and disarmament.

During the early times of the UN, DISEC played a major role in helping shape international treaties aimed at disarmament. One major highlight being the adoption of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1968. This treaty aided in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting nuclear disarmament. During the Cold War era, many complex issues arised to DISEC as tensions between major global powers escalated in a way never seen before. The tensions between major global powers led to an arms race between the nations which had by proxy heightened nuclear proliferation concerns. As a result, DISEC became a forum for many diplomatic initiatives with the intention of reducing nuclear arsenals. The end of the Cold War era saw the many new opportunities for arms control and disarmament, prompting DISEC to address emerging security threats that came with the evolving technologies in a new era.

When referring to disarmament, the United Nations commonly believes that to be the reductions and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. This also includes destroying chemical weapons and continuing to strengthen the ban on biological weapons. DISEC

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also looks towards addressing the spread of small arms and landmines which can be a threat to civilians, women and children being the most vulnerable.

In recent times, DISEC has been tasked to focus on a wide range of issues like weapons control and disarmament education. Additionally, DISEC has been tasked with the issue this committee will address, evolving technology. DISEC has and will continue to play a vital role in promoting global cooperation and creating multilateral approaches to addressing global security challenges. Along with this, the committee has and will reflect on the evolving nature of disarmament and international security in the 21st century.

Currently, the global community is composing a variety of treaties and agreements to work towards nuclear disarmament. One example being the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear which came into effect in 1970. This treaty aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons which promotes peaceful uses of nuclear energy. A special topic DISEC is currently focusing on is the Lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS). These are a special class of weapon systems that use computer algorithms to operate as a weapon without the control of a human. There is a current debate ongoing about whether LAWS should be prohibited.

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Topic: Evolving Technology

In this topic, delegates will have to learn to adapt to the changing technologies that can both help and hurt the DISEC committee in attempting to disarm the global community to move towards international peace. This topic will examine the implications of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, space-based technology, cyber weapons, and so many more. And with technology only becoming more and more advanced, DISEC will only continue to struggle in helping facilitate disarming nations.

Prior to the establishment of the UN, the laws of conflict and how it could be conducted seemed like a foreign subject. But after World War Two, with the massive casualties that came from it, the international community came to the conclusion that there was a very huge necessity to create peace. But with many diverse nations, there are many diverse ideas on how global peace should be achieved. Some believe arming themselves further is the solution while others believe complete disarmament is the way to go. Either way, with how far technology has advanced, it is clear that the nations on the DISEC committee must formulate resolutions to address the ever advancing technology and how it can affect the goals of DISEC.

In World War One, technology like machine guns, tanks, and aircrafts were used and at the time, were the most advanced technology available. But in turn, a total of 40 million casualties occurred. That includes 20 million deaths and 21 million wounded. In the following years, World War Two brought on naval aviation, radar technology, and nuclear weapons. This war brought 75 million casualties. This across huge genocides,

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massacres, and mass bombings. If this technology, being the most advanced at the time, could hurt roughly 4% of the world's population (about the equivalent of 300 million people in 2022), the effects of more advanced technology could only be more destructive. Various technological advancements have threatened the way disarmament has been able to take place. For example, the idea that any nation can use space to their advantage in armed conflict is a very terrifying reality. And due to the lack of laws overseeing outer space, anything is a reality. Delegates in this committee will have to address how to continue to strive for global peace by disarming with the rapid development of technology.

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Guiding Questions

1. What ethical considerations should guide the development and use of emerging technologies in the context of disarmament?
2. What initiatives can be undertaken to raise awareness and promote education on the risks and benefits of these technologies?
3. What role can developing risk reduction measures help in the use of emerging technologies in conflict situations?
4. How can this committee use evolving technologies to help move to global peace and cooperation?
5. What role should DISEC play in promoting responsible behavior and preventing the misuse of advancing technology?

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