

Obra D. Tompkins Model United Nations

2020 Conference Background Guide



General Assembly First Committee - DISEC

Table of Contents

General Information	2
Conference Secretariat	2
Committee Dais	2
Committee Room	2
Committee Topic	2
Introduction	3
Key Terms	4
Background Information	5
Major Countries & Organizations Involved	6
Timeline of Events	7
Relevant Resolutions and Treaties	8
Rules and Procedures	9
Definition of Internally-Undefined Terms	9
The Dais	9
Debate Structure	10
Decorum	10
Note-Passing	10
Electronics Policy & Personal Privilege	11
Commencement of Debate	11
The Speaker's List	11
Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses	12
Working Papers and Draft Resolutions	12
Executive Session	13
Voting	14
Adjournment	14

General Information

Conference Secretariat

Sheera Wang, *Secretary-General*

Tori Morales, *Director-General*

Naren Prakash, *Co-Secretary*

Elleen Kim, *Co-Secretary*

Esther Koo, *Director of Public Relations*

Committee Dais

Elleen Kim, *Chair*

Emily Liu, *Rapporteur*

David Payare, *Rapporteur*

Committee Room

TBA

Committee Topic

Regulating long-range missile production, testing, and usage.

Introduction

The first rockets originated in China for fireworks displays and propelling arrows. The technology diffused into surrounding empires and proved to be valuable in warfare. With the introduction of gunpowder, these rockets gradually evolved into larger military rockets. In the late 18th century in India, war rockets with internal metal cylinders to contain the combustion power resulted greater propulsion than ever. With their increasing use, warhead models were incorporated into military rocket design, and mounted rockets became conventional. In the following decades, rockets appeared in the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, and the American Civil War. Although military rockets were utilized minimally in World War I, the wartime interest in weaponry promoted experimentation and further improvements of rockets.

After World War I, research activities on a new generation of warfare rockets, guided missiles, were underway. Aerial rocket development and usage proliferated among the countries of Britain, Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States. Eventually, the V-2 Rocket, the first ballistic missile, was constructed and employed to attack London in 1944. Overall, the war promoted the creation of highly effective rockets capable of inducing significant destruction. However, greater advancement had yet to come.

A few decades after World War II, tensions grew higher between the United States and the Soviet Union, and an arms race began, leading to the proliferation of nuclear weaponry. In 1957, Sputnik, the world's first satellite, was launched by a Soviet R-7 intercontinental ballistic missile. This displayed missiles' potential power; missiles had the capacity to send objects into space. Several years later into the Cold War, fear of a global nuclear war was provoked in 1962 when the installation of Soviet missiles on Cuba was discovered by the United States.

Conflict in the 20th century continues to have origins in missile production and testing. International defense concerns have arisen due to current nuclear testing being executed by countries such as Iran and North Korea. These new missiles pose a nuclear threat to the world, and further negotiation is necessary to establish international security. Furthermore, there are ethical concerns to missile testing due to the damage it can inflict upon testing sites. Moreover, a considerable number of missile accidents have occurred, including the Damascus Titan missile explosion and a suspected Russian missile explosion in August of 2019.

Whilst it will be difficult to engender international cooperation regarding missiles, it is imperative for global defenses. Long-range missiles are particularly vital in the conversation as they are virtually impossible to defend against; they are a strategic weapon capable of delivering nuclear warheads with high speed and accuracy.

Key Terms

Missile

A missile is a rocket-propelled weapon designed to deliver an explosive warhead with great accuracy at high speed. Missiles vary from small tactical weapons that are effective out to only a few hundred feet to much larger strategic weapons that have ranges of several thousand miles. Almost all missiles contain some form of guidance and control mechanism and are therefore often referred to as guided missiles.

Ballistic Missile

The name of the ballistic missile is derived from the release of the payload after acceleration to the desired conditions, causing it to fall in a ballistic trajectory down to the Earth. The ballistic missile is composed of a propulsion system, a guidance system, and a payload. The ballistic missile must carry its own fuel, solid or liquid, and oxidizer. In order to safely utilize ballistic missiles, a country must master guidance, control, and navigation.

Long-range ballistic missile

Because it is a long-range missile, ballistic missiles are serially staged. These stages typically include lower stages being discarded to lose weight, ensuring a further flight. The trajectory of a long-range ballistic missile must stretch above the Earth's atmosphere and needs a re-entry vehicle (RV).

Cruise missile

Cruise missiles employ the air and are powered by a small jet engine. Compared to a ballistic missile, cruise missiles fly slower and less distance. Therefore, cruise missiles are much cheaper than ballistic missiles. Cruise missile guidance is relied on by the Global Positioning System (GPS) and Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS). A threat is evident in the fact that cruise missile testing is easily concealable, inexpensive, and numerous amounts of cruise missiles can cause great danger — potentially even bringing a nuclear warhead.

Rocket

Rockets describe a variety of jet-propelled missiles in which forward motion results from reaction to the rearward ejection of matter (usually hot gases) at high velocity. The propulsive jet of gases typically consists of the combustion products of solid or liquid propellants.

Tactical Guided Missile

Tactical guided missiles are designed for short-range use within the immediate battle area. They are capable of traveling to their targets at twice the speed of sound. Warheads that they can carry include: high explosive, chemical, biological, or nuclear warheads. Usually, they are utilized to carry high explosives.

Strategic Guided Missile

Strategic guided missiles are long-range and come in two types: cruise and ballistic. Cruise missiles are powered by air-breathing engines that provide almost continuous propulsion along a low, level flight path. A ballistic missile is propelled by a rocket engine for only the first part of its flight; for the rest of the flight the unpowered missile follows an arcing trajectory, small adjustments being made by its guidance mechanism. (Both terms are further defined in this guide.) Strategic missiles differ from guided missiles in that they typically carry nuclear warheads.

Guidance System

The purpose of a guidance control system in a missile is to direct it to its target. Guidance systems mainly consist of three parts: navigation (for tracking the current location of the missile), guidance (for directing the missile towards the target using navigation data and target information) and control (for applying guidance commands on the missile). Three primary methods being used to implement guidance control in missiles are the Line of Sight (LOS) system, the Pursuit system, and heat seeking.

CLASSIFICATION	ABBREVIATION	RANGE
Close Range Ballistic Missile	CRBM	50-300 km
Short Range Ballistic Missile	SRBM	300-1000 km
Medium-Range Ballistic Missile	MRBM	1000-3000 km
Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile	IRBM	3000-5500 km
Intercontinental Ballistic Missile	ICBM	> 5500 km
Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile	SLBM	Varies
Air-Launched Ballistic Missile	ALBM	Varies

Background Information

Ballistic and cruise missiles (long-range missiles) were first used in World War II by Germany to target England (London) and France. These missiles were classified V-2 ballistic missiles and V1 cruise missiles which although were inaccurate, killed tens of thousands of Allies.

Missiles have recently been thrust into international attention due to their potential to carry dangerous weapons of mass destruction (WMD). More recently, missiles have been used as political threats, specifically with North Korea Russia at the center of the debate. Besides the increased tensions between political powers, the endangerment of civilian lives characterizes the usage of long-range missiles.

With the proliferation of missile technology, the threat of long-range missiles possessing nuclear weapons has placed an even greater burden on countries. As of today, 31 countries have been known to house ballistic missiles and 9 countries (China, France, India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) are known to have nuclear weapons.

A large part of missile popularity is the potential usage against an enemy country even with heavy aerial and ground defense, destroying resources, civilians, and industries. With the ability to harbor conventional (chemical explosives) and unconventional (weapons of mass destruction), ballistic and cruise missiles maintain their capacity to disperse over a wide area. As of now, the production, testing, and usage of long-range missiles are not regulated by the United Nations.

Major Countries & Organizations Involved

The United Nations

UNODA: The United Nations of Disarmament Affairs fosters preventative disarmament measures. Its goal is nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, including usage of long-range missiles.

Security Council: The Security Council has been open in their goal to eliminate North Korea of its missiles. With the condemnation of missile producing and testing, the Security Council hopes to disarm countries of weapons of mass destruction to ensure the safety of the world's citizens.

China

China's missile development has been shrouded in secrecy and ambiguity as it refuses to enter agreements regarding arms control. Specifically, China is in the process of developing anti-access doctrines which uses ballistic and cruise missiles to target enemy countries. Furthermore, China is beginning to develop technologically advanced missile techniques, including maneuverable ballistic techniques and hypersonic glide vehicles. China has continued to develop IBCMs, specifically the DF-41 which has an operational range of 14,500 km. China must be considered in the world's defense conversation as they continue to produce and test IBCMs and nuclear ballistic missile submarines.

Russia

Russia currently holds the world's greatest supply of ballistic and cruise missiles. Missiles remain a significant part in Russia's military strategy, evident in their continuous development of missiles. Russia also possesses the R-36M, the world's heaviest and longest-range ICBM with a range of 16,000km. Russia continues to have a modernization program where production of ballistic and cruise missiles occurs and has made advancements towards developing precision guided cruise missiles.

North Korea

North Korea's development of longer range ballistic missiles has held the world's civilians at risk. In July 2017, North Korea tested their first long-range missile, the Hwasong-14 and the Hwasong-15 in November 2017. The KN-08 and KN-14 have also

been displayed, but no known testing has occurred. North Korea is believed to be developing this technology under their Unha space launch program. With their miniaturization of nuclear warheads and development of IBCMs, North Korea's long-range weapons call into question how the United Nations must combat production, testing, and usage.

Iran

Recently, Iran has been developing missiles with nuclear capabilities while denying the allegations. This activity violates Security Council Resolution 2231 which forbids Iran from undertaking "any activity related to ballistic missiles designed to be capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using ballistic missile technology." Iran has also drawn international attention for breaching limitations on uranium enrichment set by the Iran nuclear deal.

The United States

While the United States remains a military powerhouse, their rapid expansion of missile arsenal and technology during the Cold War has become stale. Much of the United States' strategic missile forces are quickly aging. As of right now, the United States has plans to currently develop ballistic submarines, ICBMs, long-range nuclear capable bombers, and modernized air-launched cruise missiles.

Timeline of Events

8 September 1944 - German V-2 Ballistic missiles and V1 Cruise missiles strike London during WWII and plans for Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) are revealed.

1945 - United States begins studying missile defense against ballistic missiles as advised by a military advisory group.

1957 - Soviet Union tests first IBCM during the Cold War.

17 December 1957 - United States successfully launches Atlas IBCM.

1957-1958 - United States develops Nike - Zeus System, a major anti-ballistic missile system calling for nuclear-armed interceptors.

4 March 1961 - Soviet Union intercepts first ballistic missile by an anti-ballistic missile (ABM).

October 1962 - United States declares a nuclear missile crisis in Cuba after the Soviet Union begins to store their missiles. Later, the Soviet Union agrees to remove its missiles from Cuba, and the United States states they will begin removing missiles from Turkey after the crisis.

27 October 1963 - China launches its first nuclear missile.

10 October 1967 - Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, or Outer Space Treaty, mandated that no nuclear weapons or any other weapon of mass destruction can be placed in orbit around Earth. Currently, 109 countries have ratified this treaty.

26 May 1972 - Leonix Brezhnev and Nixon signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) which includes the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

3 January 1993 - Yeltsin and Bush signed the START II agreement.

1998 - India and Pakistan test nuclear weapons.

31 August 1998 - North Korea fails to launch a satellite into orbit with three-stage rocket technology.

12 September 1999 - North Korea promises to suspend missile testing.

Relevant Resolutions and Treaties

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty

The Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty was signed in 1972 between the United States and the Soviet Union. It limited anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems and development in both nations. The United States unilaterally withdrew from the treaty in 2002.

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty

The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty was signed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in 1987. Both countries agreed to eliminate their stocks of intermediate-range and short-range missiles, and procedures were established to confirm the destruction of the missiles.

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

Also known as the Iran nuclear deal, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was adopted by the P5, Germany, the European Union, and Iran in 2015. The agreement was endorsed by Security Council Resolution 2231 and provided that nuclear-related economic sanctions on Iran would be lifted if they reduced their nuclear program. The United States withdrew from the treaty in 2018.

General Assembly Res/54/54

Recognizes the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems of 26 May 1972 as essential to global peace and reaffirmed its value. Additionally, Calls for all parties in the Treaty to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic systems.

General Assembly Res/55/33

Calls for all members to strengthen the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, and for member states to limit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Rules and Procedures

Definition of Internally-Undefined Terms

Main Motion: A motion that requires Executive Session to be considered. In OTHSMUN 2020, there are two main motions: Draft Resolutions and Directives. They may be cited interchangeably in this document.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate: A format of debate that involves two people making an opening argument, counterargument, rebuttal and counter-rebuttal. Time restrictions are at the discretion of the Chair, or by Committee policy. This manner of debate has been introduced as an option for Executive Debate (see *Executive Session*).

Session: One of the two days in which OTHSMUN 2020 takes places, cited as Session I and Session II, respectively.

Censure: A public reprimand by the Committee against one of its members. Main Motions regarding censure are only in order at the discretion of the Chair in times of major breaches of decorum.

Substantive Vote: A vote taken on a non-procedural matter (i.e. a main motion).

The Dais

The Dais serves as they presiding entity over Committee debate. Every Committee has a Dais, consisting of a Chair and 2-3 Rapporteurs. The Chair is the presiding officer of the Committee, charged with conducting debate, answering questions related to procedure, ruling on specific procedural matters, and maintaining order in the chamber. The Rapporteurs are the Chair's aides, and are charged with facilitating note-passing, locking the doors during Executive Session voting, and ensuring the delegates have all of their physical needs met. Under OTHSMUN 2020 procedures, the Dais is immune from any in-Committee motions regarding expulsion, censure or otherwise change in the composition or duties of the Dais, including cases in which a Suspension of the Rules has been invoked.

Debate Structure

In OTHSMUN 2020, debate is not bound to a main motion, meaning that a resolution is not required for debate to take place. This means that debate is always either on the Session's Topic or a topic set for a moderated caucus. Whenever a main motion is formally submitted and approved, whether that be a resolution or directive, the manner of debate must be altered — as such, main motions may only be considered during Executive Session. Exiting Executive Session indicates that all main motions on the Docket have been considered by the Committee, and that there is no more business or debate to be had. As such, the Committee may either recess for the following Session or adjourn.

Decorum

As a representation of the United Nations, delegates are expected to epitomise diplomacy, calmness and productivity with their peers. During Committee, delegates may not speak to one another (unless they are co-delegates, where it must be in a low whisper). The use of profane, inflammatory and/or insensitive language, obscene gestures, influence-peddling, strong-arming, politicking and physical violence is strongly condemned by OTHSMUN 2020, and is grounds for in-Committee censure or expulsion from our Conference.

Note-Passing

Due to the fact that delegates cannot speak to one another during general debate (not including unmoderated caucus), they may write notes to one another for in-Committee communication. Note paper will be provided by the Committee Dais, and requires a heading (To: RECEIVING DELEGATE - From: SENDING DELEGATE) and the note's text to be recognised for transmission. The content of the note will be verified for appropriateness by the Committee Dais, and inappropriate notes will be read aloud to the entire Committee.

Electronics Policy & Personal Privilege

Delegates are welcome to utilise a non-Internet connected laptop during unmoderated caucuses. All research must already be downloaded to the laptop, and must come with offline document-writing applications (e.g. Word). Phones and smartwatches are not permitted to be used at any time during Committee, and should be left with the delegates' faculty advisor. Alterations to this Policy during Committee may occur at the discretion of the Chair.

During Committee, delegates are granted the personal privilege to: use the restroom, make a brief call to a family member, alter the room temperature (if possible) and request a Speaker to raise their voice. These privileges may be invoked via the use of a Point of Personal Privilege at any time during Committee.

Commencement of Debate

Once all delegates have entered the Committee room, the Chair will strike their gavel and call the Chamber to order. After making their opening remarks, the Chair will begin with Roll Call. During Roll Call, the delegates' country names are called out, and they are to respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting." Present indicates that they will allow themselves to abstain on substantive votes — present and voting means that they are restricting themselves to "aye" and "nay" votes. After Roll Call, the Chair will open the floor to any and all points or motions. It is at this time that delegates may raise points of parliamentary inquiry so as they may have their procedural queries answered prior to entering debate. Upon the conclusion of this period, the Chair will ask for a motion to open the Speaker's List.

The Speaker's List

The Speaker's List is a debate construct of indefinite length that regulates the manner in which speeches are made before the Committee. Once a motion to open the Speaker's List has passed, the Chair will ask for a motion to set the Speaker's Time and allotted Points of Information (POIs). The Speaker's Time is the amount of time a recognised delegate, known as a Speaker, may

make their speech, while POIs are questions that may be asked by any delegate to the Speaker. Once this motion has passed, the Chair will ask for delegates wishing to be added to the Speaker's List to raise their placards. The delegates are added at random order, and once this period is complete, delegates will need to send a note up to the Dais requesting to be added to the Speaker's List. A delegate may not be on the Speaker's List more than once at a time. Once a delegate has been recognised, they may make their speech before the Committee until their time has expired. Upon the completion of the first Speaker's speech, the Chair will make it known to the Committee that the Dais will assume delegates are open to the set number of POIs, and that they must state whether they are not open to said POIs to not be subject to them. When the Chair has recognised a delegate for a POI, they must make it: non-prefaced, concise and singular (only one question). Speakers may choose to not respond to a POI for whatever reason. If a delegate wishes for more information, they may make a Request to Follow-Up. The granting of such a request is at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair reserves the right to add a delegate to the Speaker's List if they perceive they need to present their viewpoint to the Committee.

Moderated and Unmoderated Caucuses

Delegates may motion for a moderated caucus if they wish to have a set time of debate allocated to a specific subtopic. The moderated caucus must have a stated duration of time, time per Speaker and topic. During moderated caucus, delegates are recognised by the Chair without particular order, though the Chair may prioritise recognising delegates engaged in a substantive debate.

Delegates may motion for an unmoderated caucus if they wish to suspend the Committee rules and engage face-to-face with their fellow delegates to craft resolutions and/or debate their viewpoints on the issue. The unmoderated caucus requires only a stated duration of time. Extension motions will be entertained at the discretion of the Chair.

Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Working Papers are documents drafted by Sponsors (writers) and Signatories (supporters) that are to take the form of a resolution to present a solution to

the topic at hand. OTHSMUN 2020 requires 25% of present delegates to be either Sponsors or Signatories of a Working Paper for consideration. During unmoderated caucus, delegates may submit their working papers to the Chair for review. The Chair will ensure, among other things:

- Proper formatting, grammar and syntax
- Legal purview
- Feasibility of action
- Sufficient sponsor support

If any of these criteria are not met, the Chair will return the Working Paper to the Sponsors. If all criteria are met, the Chair will announce that the Working Paper has become a Draft Resolution, and has been added to the Docket. The Docket is a procedural device used to organise the consideration of Draft Resolutions. Draft Resolutions are added on a first come-first serve basis, and are considered in numerical order. Once all Working Papers on the floor have become Draft Resolutions, or at the Chair's discretion, the floor will be opened for motions to enter Executive Session.

Executive Session

The Executive Session is a special state that a Committee must enter to consider main motions. Once a motion to enter Executive Session has been approved, all current debate procedures, including the Speaker's List, are suspended. The Chair will call the Committee to order, and will open the floor to motions to set Executive Debate. Executive Debate comprises two methods in which to conduct debate: 2 pro/2 con speeches or 2 Lincoln-Douglas style debates on the main motion. For the purposes of simplifying procedure, the 2 pro/2 con speech format will be known as Executive Debate A, and the 2 Lincoln-Douglas debate format will be known as Executive Debate B. Delegates may motion to set Executive Debate to any of the two options on one or all of the Draft Resolutions on the Docket. Once all motions have been entertained, they will be voted upon and the set style of debate shall commence on the main motion. All Executive Debate begins with a designated Sponsor reporting the operative clauses of their main motion, and them participating in either a pro speech or one-on-one debate

with an opposing delegate. Voting shall take place at the end of each Executive Debates.

Voting

Although relatively straightforward, voting is the most important facet of debate, for it provides the judgement of the Committee on a main motion. Voting procedures may be triggered by the Chair or by a motion to call the previous question. Once voting procedures have commenced, the Committee doors shall be locked, and will remain so until voting has ended. Voting may occur one of three manners: show of placards, roll call and acclamatory. The simplest is acclamatory — once motioned by a delegate, the Chair will ask whether there are any objections to the main motion. If none are voiced, the main motion is officially passed. The show of placards is the default manner of voting, and entails the delegates raising their placards to demonstrate whether they are for, against or abstaining from the main motion. The Dais will report the results shortly after. The final method is roll call, which requires the Chair to call the roll and for each delegate to state whether they are in favour (“aye”), against (“nay”), or abstaining. At the end of the roll call, the Chair reports the results. *Due to the duration of roll call voting, it is only allowed in Security Council.*

Adjournment

Upon the conclusion of all voting, the Chair will ask for a motion to exit Executive Session. Once normal order has been restored, the Chair will reinstate the Speaker’s List for one last speech. At the conclusion of this non-POI speech, the Chair will open the floor to any and all points or motions. It is at this time that a delegate may motion to recess debate for the following day, or adjourn debate entirely. A show of placards vote shall proceed, and all debate shall cease as the Committee has completed its business for the day.

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