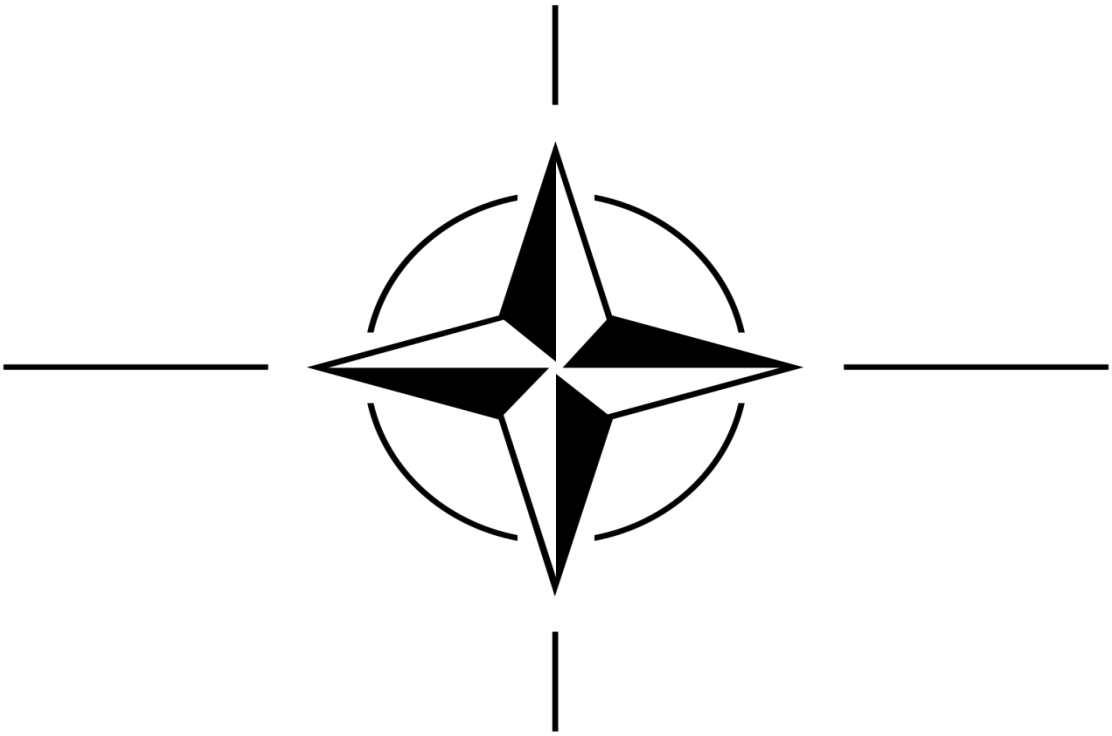
Kayseri Final Model United Nations 2020

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Study Guide

NATO



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Letter from the Secretary General

Dear delegates and esteemed participants,

My name is Emin Serim, I am very excited to say that I will be serving as the Secretary General of the very first session of our conference. The KFMUN will be held at Kayseri Final Schools on March 13th-14th-15th.

Over the past few months, our Secretariat team has worked hard to prepare the best conference to date and we are excited to share some of our work with you.

While you will be having one of the most remarkable academic experience possible, it is our duty as Secretariat Team to ensure your amusement during the conference. I would like to point out the hardwork of our Secretariat Team. When it comes to team work and taking responsibilities, they are one of a kind to catch.

During this three-day international relations simulation, you will practise the art of debating and solving problems in the spirit of collaboration. In the process, you will discover how important our institutions are and how valuable dialogue is for our democracy. Through lively exchanges with other delegates and historical recreations of international crises, you will learn how to handle challenges in the future.

KFMUN will give you the opportunity to challenge yourselves intellectually, cooperate with your partners, and better understand some of the world's most pressing concerns. It is our wish that this conference will encourage your interest in international affairs and provide you with academic, social, and professional skills which you will bring home with you and use with confidence for years to come. Thank you for your interest in KFMUN , and I look forward to welcome you all to Kayseri Final Schools in March!

Sincerely,

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE DIRECTORS:

Esteemed Delegates,

My name is Burak Erhan and i am going to be your Chair during the conference.
I am studying at Final Schools at 12th grade. I feel really excited for our committee. I hope it will be splendid.

I hope that the other pages of our study guide will help you about your researches.
I suggest you to don't forget to read all of the pages of our study guide and learn something about our committee except the study guide.I encourage you to don't be shy to speak in committee and try to persuade other delegates to agree with your speeches.

You can contact me and also you can ask anything about the committee and whatever you want.

Committee Director
Burak Erhan

Honourable Participants,

My name is Tuna ZEYNELOGLU. I am studying in 11th grade at Final Schools.
Before explaining the aspects of our committee, I would like to welcome all off you to KFMUN 2020.
It is a great pleasure and honour to serve you as Co-Chair of NATO. It will be my 4th conference and first time as chair.

The priority of our committee is blocking the proliferation and producing of nuclear weapons, reaching or improving sustainable cooperation between NATO and Russian Federation. Apart from these issues we are going to look solutions for the other unstable issues between the alliance such as the previous trust issues and recent nuclear treaty trouble.

I am very excited to find solutions to the problems we have. Please don't hesitate to contact me about if you have any question. We are looking forward to meet you all in 13-14-15 March.

Committee Director
Tuna Zeyneloglu

Committee Information

1) What's the aim of the committee?

The aim of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is ensuring peace and the freedom in whole World. Also preventing cyber warfare and counterterrorism.

2) What does committee do?

If we explain it briefly, North Atlantic Treaty Organization provides both military and political freedoms of member countries.

3) What kind of problems do the committee generally encounter?

The problems faced by North Atlantic Treaty Organization has changed since the past but if we look at the problems we will deal with, the Nuclear Treaties and the situation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization with Russian Federation, the transparency and accountability of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and more than this.

4) What are the solution methods of the committee?

North Atlantic Treaty Organization has some rules, and the issue is a sensitive issue, so the methods of sollution and discussions should be acceptable to the both sides. No NATO meeting can be maintained without any documents and it is not a good example, so the usage of various documents and press releases is effective in the progress of the committee. North Atlantic Treaty Organization can make exact decisions but the aims and the process should be pointed out so clearly.

Academic Materials

HISTORY

Nuclear Weapons

Scientific breakthroughs in the 1930s made atomic bomb production possible. Great German Leader Hitler started his first production of nuclear technology during World War II. Fear of this situation, top physicists from around the world participated in the secret 'Manhattan Project' to develop first. Unprecedented funding came from the US to project. When Germany surrendered in May 1945, the Manhattan Project had not yet developed a working weapon. As a result of the efforts of many scientists who returned to peaceful goals after a while, the Manhattan Project made its first explosion of a nuclear bomb at the Trinity Test site in Alamogordo, New Mexico, early June 16, 1945.

In the end, on August 6, 1945, during World War II (1939-45), an American B-29 bomber dropped the world's first deployed atomic bomb named "Little Boy" over Hiroshima.The explosion wiped out 80,000 people. Tens of thousands more would later die of radiation exposure. Three days later, a second B-29 dropped another A-bomb named "Fat Man" on Nagasaki, killing an estimated 40,000 people. Japan's Emperor Hirohito announced his country's unconditional surrender in World War II in a radio address on August 15, citing the devastating power of "a new and most cruel bomb."

During the 1950s, the US and USSR entered the nuclear arms race. By the 1960s both had developed intercontinental ballistic missiles which could be launched far away from their target, and submarine launched missiles which could sneak up without a radar warning. Who attacked first – both nations would be damaged to the point of collapse. This meant, the theory went, that war would be suicide and so no country would risk it. This situation came to be known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) or 'deterrence'. But far from keeping the arms race under control, MAD provoked the production of thousands of nuclear weapons by both superpowers.

France launched a civil nuclear research programme in the 1950s. The British Government, in October 1952. After them China was able to test an A-bomb in 1964, a nuclear missile in 1966, and an H-bomb in 1967.

Current Situation of Nuclear Arsenal

The number of nuclear weapons in the world has declined significantly since the Cold War: down from a peak of approximately 70,300 in 1986 to an estimated 13,890 in early-2019. Government officials often portray that accomplishment as a result of current or recent arms control agreements, but the overwhelming portion of the reduction happened in the 1990s. Some also compare today's numbers with that of the 1950s, but that is like comparing apples and oranges; today's forces are vastly more capable. The pace of reduction has slowed significantly compared with the 1990s. Instead of planning for nuclear disarmament, the nuclear-armed states appear to plan to retain large arsenals for the indefinite future, are adding new nuclear weapons, and are increasing the role that such weapons play in their national strategies.

List of states with nuclear weapons

Eight sovereign states have publicly announced successful detonation of nuclear weapons. Five are considered to be nuclear-weapon states (NWS) under the terms of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). In order of acquisition of nuclear weapons these are the **United States**, **Russia** (the successor state to the Soviet Union), **the United Kingdom**, **France**, and **China**. Since the NPT entered into force in 1970, three states that were not parties to the Treaty have conducted overt nuclear tests, namely India, Pakistan, and North Korea. North Korea had been a party to the NPT but withdrew in 2003. Israel is also generally understood to have nuclear weapons, but does not acknowledge it, maintaining a policy of deliberate ambiguity, and is not known definitively to have conducted a nuclear test.

United States of America

The USA was the first country to produce nuclear weapons and the only country to use them in the war, with the separate bombing of Hiroshima Nagasaki in World War II. He conducted a lot of nuclear experiments and weapons tests during the arms race he entered with the USSR during the Cold War era. Since 1945, the U.S. military has produced more than 70,000 nuclear warheads. This number is more than the combine of all other nuclear-owning countries. As of 2019, the U.S. has an inventory of 6,185 nuclear warheads; of these, 2,385 are retired and awaiting dismantlement and 3,800 are part of the U.S. stockpile. Of the stockpiled warheads, the U.S. stated in its March 2019 New START declaration that 1,365 are deployed on 656 ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers.

Russian Federation (Former Soviet Union)

At the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Soviet nuclear weapons were deployed in four of the new republics: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. In May 1992, these four states signed the Lisbon Protocol, agreeing to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with Russia the successor state to the Soviet Union as a nuclear state, and the other three states joining as non-nuclear states. But all NATO countries saw the Russians as a threat so since then, Russia has implemented arms control agreements and participated in threat reduction programs that have dismantled and downsized substantial parts of its arsenals and made inventory numbers more transparent. About 85% -90% of 55,000 nuclear missiles left from the Soviet Union were destroyed and all remaining bombs began to be developed. As of 2019 The exact number of nuclear warheads is a state secret and is therefore a matter of guesswork. The Federation of American Scientists estimates that Russia possesses 6,500 nuclear weapons, while the United States has 6,185; Based on the **NEW START (START I)** agreement Russia and the U.S. each have 1,600 active deployed strategic nuclear warheads.

China

The People's Republic of China has developed and possesses weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and nuclear weapons. The first of China's nuclear weapons tests took place in 1964, and its first hydrogen bomb test occurred in 1967. Tests continued until 1996, when China signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The number of nuclear warheads in China's arsenal is a state secret. There are varying estimates of the size of China's arsenal. China is estimated by the Federation of American Scientists to have an arsenal of about 260 total warheads as of 2015, which would make it the second smallest nuclear arsenal amongst the five nuclear weapon states acknowledged by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Chinese President Shii promised that the new nuclear development program and the resulting nuclear bombs do not pose a threat to states or nuclear unarmed regions that have no nuclear weapons and will only use them to protect themselves from possible American attacks.

France

France is one of the five "Nuclear Weapons States" under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, but is not known to possess or develop any chemical or biological weapons. France was the fourth country to test an independently developed nuclear weapon in 1960, under the government of Charles de Gaulle. The French military is currently thought to retain a weapons stockpile of around 300 operational (deployed) nuclear warheads, making it the third-largest in the world. France did not sign the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which gave it the option to conduct further nuclear tests until it signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in 1996 and 1998 respectively.

United Kingdom

The UK initiated a nuclear weapons programme, codenamed Tube Alloys, during the Second World War. At the Quebec Conference in August 1943, it was merged with the American Manhattan Project. The British contribution to the Manhattan Project saw British scientists participate in most of its work. The British government considered nuclear weapons to be a joint discovery, but the American Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (McMahon Act) restricted other countries, including the UK, from access to information about nuclear weapons. Fearing the loss of Britain's great power status, the UK resumed its own project, now codenamed High Explosive Research. After that the United Kingdom possesses, or has possessed, a variety of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. The United Kingdom is one of the five official nuclear weapon states under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and has an independent nuclear deterrent. The UK has been estimated to have a stockpile of 120 active nuclear warheads and 215 nuclear warheads in total. It had renounced the use of chemical and biological weapons in 1956 and subsequently destroyed its general stocks.

India

India has developed and possesses weapons of mass destruction in the form of nuclear weapons. Although India has not made any official statements about the size of its nuclear arsenal, recent estimates suggest that India has 130–140 nuclear weapons and has produced enough weapons-grade plutonium for up to 150–200 nuclear weapons.

Israel

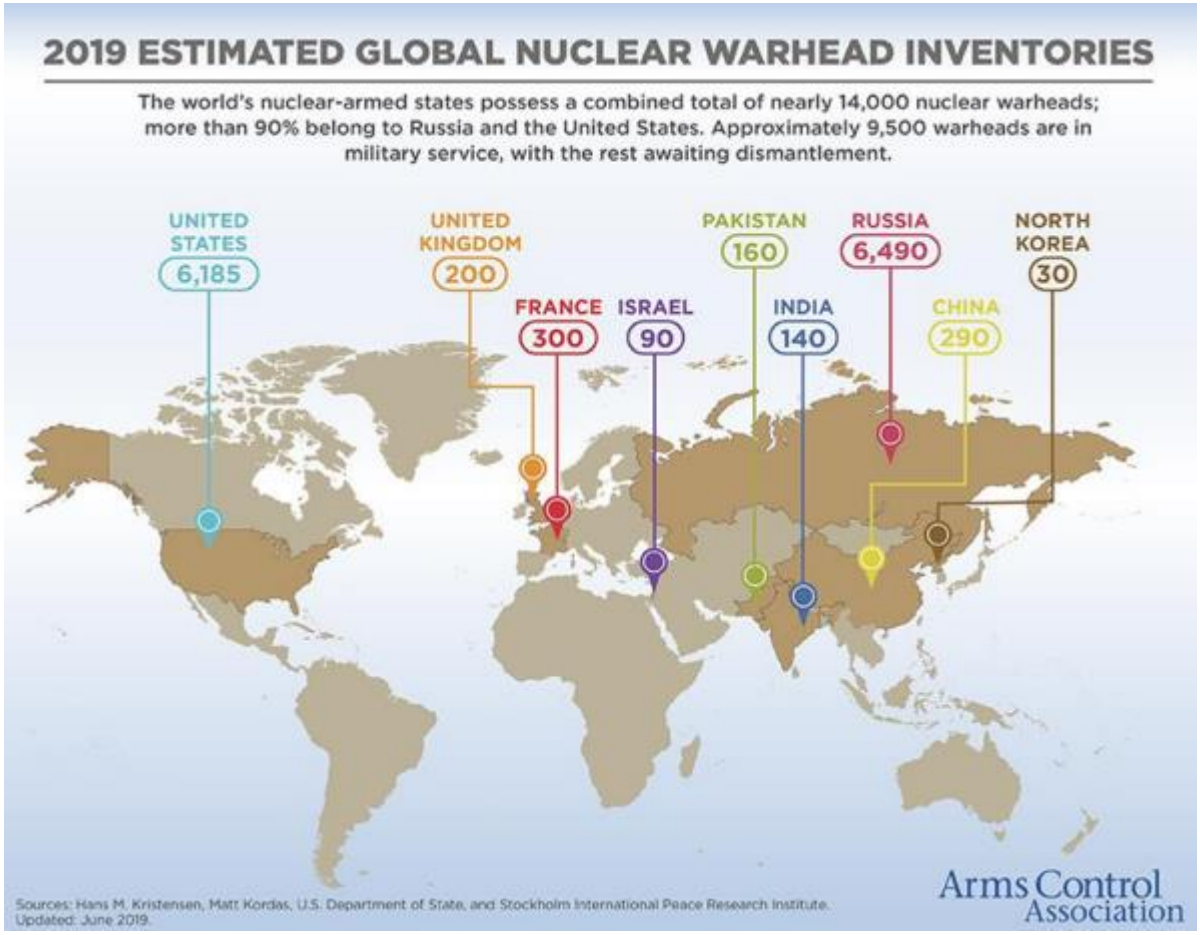
Israel is widely believed to possess weapons of mass destruction, and to be one of four nuclear-armed countries not recognized as a Nuclear Weapons State by the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The US Congress Office of Technology Assessment has recorded Israel as a country generally reported as having undeclared chemical warfare capabilities, and an offensive biological warfare program. Officially, Israel neither confirms nor denies possessing nuclear weapons. Estimates of Israel's stockpile range between 80 and 400 nuclear warheads, and the country is believed to possess the ability to deliver them in several methods, including by aircraft; as submarine-launched cruise missiles; and the Jericho series of intermediate to intercontinental range ballistic missiles.Its first deliverable nuclear weapon is thought to have been completed in late 1966 or early 1967; which would make it the sixth country in the world to have developed them.

DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

North Korea has a military nuclear weapons program and, as of early 2019, is estimated to have an arsenal of approximately 20–30 nuclear weapons and sufficient fissile material for an additional 30–60 nuclear weapons. North Korea has also stockpiled a significant quantity of chemical and biological weapons. In 2003, North Korea withdrew from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Since 2006, the country has been conducting a series of six nuclear tests at increasing levels of expertise, prompting the imposition of sanctions.

Germany

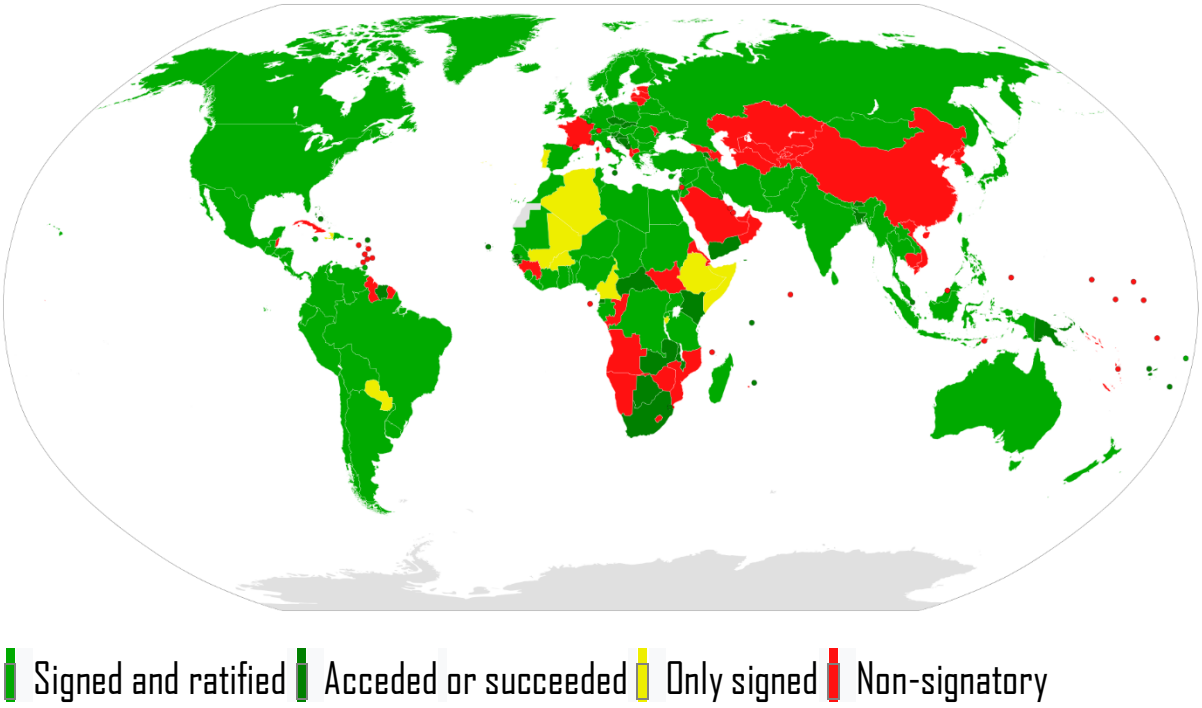
Although Germany has the technical capability to produce weapons of mass destruction, since World War II it has generally refrained from producing those weapons. However, Germany participates in the NATO nuclear weapons sharing arrangements and trains for delivering United States nuclear weapons. Germany is among the powers which possess the ability to create nuclear weapons, but has agreed not to do so under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Two Plus Four Treaty. Along with most other industrial nations, Germany produces components that can be used for creating deadly agents, chemical weapons, and other WMD.



TREATIES

Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) (5 August 1963)

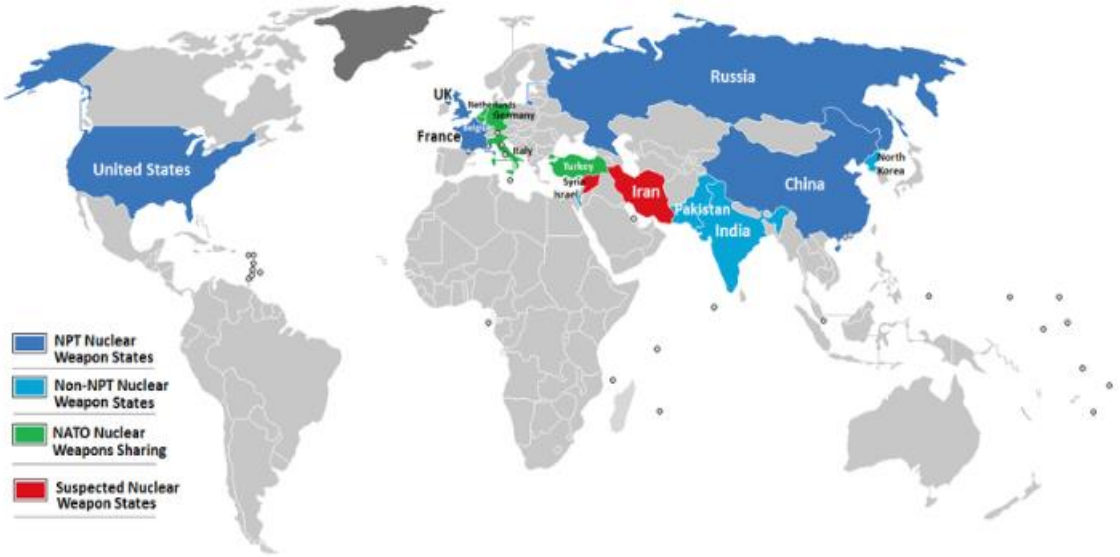
The Partial Nuclear Test Ban Agreement is a test ban that was signed in 1963 by the US and the USSR, whose purpose was to prohibit the explosion of nuclear weapons, except those made underground. Negotiations initially focused on a comprehensive ban, but this was abandoned by the risk that the USSR could continue underground experiments secretly due to the huge territory. The impetus for the test ban was provided by rising public anxiety over the magnitude of nuclear tests, particularly tests of new thermonuclear weapons (hydrogen bombs), and the resulting nuclear fallout. A test ban was also seen as a means of slowing nuclear proliferation and the nuclear arms race. Though the PTBT did not halt proliferation or the arms race, its enactment did coincide with a substantial decline in the concentration of radioactive particles in the atmosphere.



Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, basicly it's work is preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons internationally. It supports the peaceful usage of nuclear energy and tries to decrease nuclear armament in whole World. The treaty discussed by " The Eighteen Nation Committee " between 1965-1968 in Switzerland. In 1968 the treaty opened for signature and accepted in 1970. Non-Profileration Treaty member states have met 1995. They've talked about the extension of the Treaty and they all agreed to extend the treaty indeterminately. A lot of countries agreed with the treaty. Such as China , France , Russian Federation , United Kingdom and the United States of America. North Korea has attended in 1985 but they never adapt to the treaty. In 2016 North Korea withdrew the Non-Profileration Treaty certainly. India Israel and Pakistan never accepted the NPT and also South Sudan never accepted the NPT too.

United States of America , United Kingdom , China , Russia and France have agreed that they built nuclear weapons before 1967. India , Pakistan and North Korea have tested their nuclear weapons but Israel hasn't announced their nuclear weapons. States review the NPT every 25 years in Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Although the treaty planned for 25 years, Thomas Graham Jr throw an idea which is extending the treaty indeterminately in 1995. Other member states agreed that idea and the NPT extended indeterminately. To improve the validity of the NPT , International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) developed. The IAEA tries to decrease the nuclear armament and ensure the nuclear disarmament internationally.



Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles.

The main goal of the INF Treaty is to stop and control the arms race between United States of America and the Russian Federation.

The treaty signed by the Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the United States of America president Ronald Reagan in 1987 on December 8th.

In 1976 on March Soviet Union deployed the first intermediate-range balistic missile with MIRV (Multiple Independently targetable reentry vehicle). It's range is approximately 3000 mi. It contains approximately 150 kiloton warheads. It's range is enough to reach Europe. So the first intermediate-range balistic missile was big threat for Europe.

The United States of America president Jimmy Carter, evaluated it's strategic nuclear weapons against Soviet Union's agressive behavior. The United States of America analysed the first intermediate-range balistic missile.

In 1979 on December defense ministers and Western foreign had a meeting in Brussels. Ministers argued that " the Warsaw Pact developed a large and growing capability in nuclear systems that directly threaten Western Europe and the ministers expressed that Soviet Union gained an advantage and also significantly increased short-range theater nuclear capability. "

The treaty tries to block the usage of short medium-range (310-620 mi) missile launchers , intermediate range (620-3420 mi) missile launchers , balistic missiles and cruise missiles.

The INF Treaty wasn't effecting the air launched missiles and the sea launched missiles. It means that United States of America and Russian Federation can use air launched missiles and sea launched missiles. Treaty had success in 1991 on May and the states destoryed approximately 2600 missiles.

In 2018 on October the United States of America president Donald Trump announced that USA is withdrawing the treaty. United States of America certainly withdrew the INF in 2 August 2019.

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test–Ban Treaty (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty that bans all nuclear explosions, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 September 1996 but has not entered into force, as eight specific nations have not ratified the treaty. The Treaty was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 September 1996. It opened for signature in New York on 24 September 1996, when it was signed by 71 States, including five of the eight then nuclear-capable states.

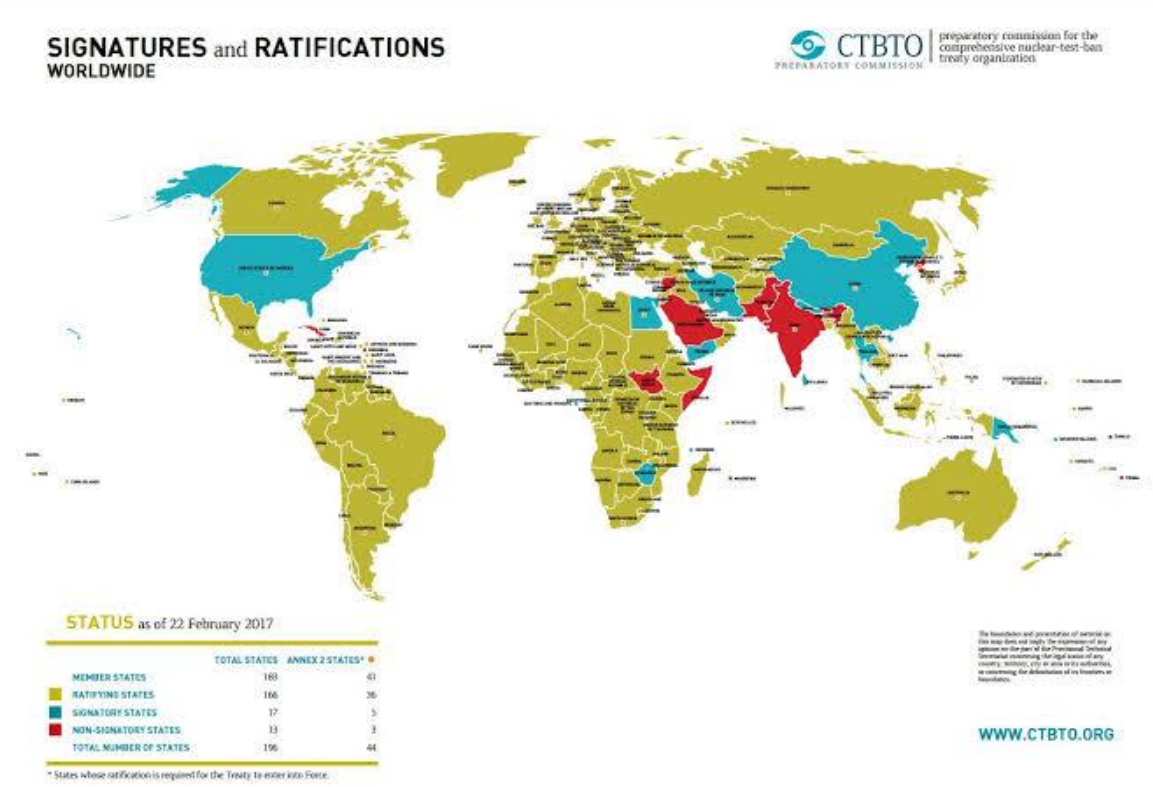
As of February 2019, 168 states have ratified the CTBT and another 17 states have signed but not ratified it. The treaty will enter into force 180 days after the 44 states listed in Annex 2 of the treaty have ratified it. These "Annex 2 states" are states that participated in the CTBT's negotiations between 1994 and 1996 and possessed nuclear power reactors or research reactors at that time.

As of 2016, eight Annex 2 states have not ratified the treaty: China, Egypt, Iran, Israel and the United States have signed but not ratified the Treaty; India, North Korea and Pakistan have not signed it.

The movement for international control of nuclear weapons began in 1945, with a call from Canada and the United Kingdom for a conference on the subject. In this meeting, which was mentioned about the fear of people and the harm of nuclear powders to the environment, it was talked about reducing the public tension.

Between the Trinity nuclear test of 16 July 1945 and the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) on 5 August 1963, 499 nuclear tests were conducted. Much of the impetus for the PTBT, the precursor to the CTBT, was rising public concern surrounding the size and resulting nuclear fallout from underwater and atmospheric nuclear tests, particularly tests of powerful thermonuclear weapons (hydrogen bombs).

The Castle Bravo test of 1 March 1954, in particular, attracted significant attention as the detonation resulted in fallout that spread over inhabited areas and sickened a group of Japanese fishermen. Between 1945 and 1963, the US conducted 215 atmospheric tests, the Soviet Union conducted 219, the UK conducted 21, and France conducted three.



Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I)

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty is reversible treaty between The United States of America and The Russian Federation.

START I 's aim is decrease and limit the strategic offensive arms. In 1991 on July , treaty signed between Russian Federation and The United States of America but the treaty officialy took effect in 1994 on December.

Treaty blocked deploying more than 6000 nuclear warheads above a total of 1600 balistic missiles and bombers.

The treaty ran out in 2009 on December and new START treaty has signed.

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) (START 2)

New START is a treaty that signed between Russia and USA. Banning the use of multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The treaty signed in 2010 on April but officially came into force in 2011 on February. States expect that the treaty run out at least in 2011.

Definiton of Key Terms

A) Non-Proliferation

The prevention of an increase or spread of something, especially the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons.

B) NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 29 North American and European countries.

C) IAEA

The International Atomic Energy Agency is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons.

D) Warsaw Pact

Warsaw Pact was a collective defense treaty signed in Warsaw, Poland between the Soviet Union and seven other Eastern Bloc socialist republics of Central and Eastern Europe in May 1955, during the Cold War.

E) MIRV

A multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle (MIRV) is a missile payload containing several warhead, each capable of being aimed to hit a different target.

F) ICBM

An intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) is a guided ballistic missile with a minimum range of 5,500 kilometres (3,400 mi) primarily designed for nuclear weapons delivery.

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