

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Letter From the Secretary General**
- 2. Letter From the Deputy of Secretary General**
- 3. Letter From the Under Secretary General**
- 4. Letter From the Academic Assistant**
- 5. Introduction to the Committee**
 - a. Introduction of Disarmament and International Security Committee
 - b. Introduction of Agenda Item: Preventing the Use and Escalation of Nuclear Force in International Conflict
- 6. Key Terms**
- 7. Statement of the Problem**
 - a. Global risks of nuclear weapon use
 - b. Nuclear deterrence and escalation dynamics
 - c. Regional tensions involving nuclear states
 - d. Risks of accidental or unauthorized nuclear use
- 8. Historical Background**
 - a. Development and first use of nuclear weapons during World War II
 - b. Nuclear arms race during the Cold War
 - c. Lessons from the Cuban Missile Crisis
 - d. Development of international nuclear non-proliferation efforts
- 9. Key Issues & Analysis**
 - a. Nuclear proliferation and emerging nuclear programs
 - b. Modernization and expansion of nuclear arsenals
 - c. Weaknesses in international arms-control frameworks
 - d. Regional conflicts involving nuclear-armed states
 - e. Risks of miscommunication, cyber threats, and technological escalation
- 10. Major Parties Involved**
 - a. Nuclear-weapon states
 - b. Non-nuclear-weapon states
 - c. International organizations including the International Atomic Energy Agency
 - d. Regional alliances and security organizations International Treaties and Agreements
- 11. International Treaties and Agreements**
 - a. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
 - b. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
 - c. New START Treaty
 - d. Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaties
- 12. Previous Actions by the United Nations**
- 13. Possible Solutions and Policy**
- 14. Recommendations**
- 15. Questions that a Resolution Paper Should Address**
- 16. Bibliography**

1. Letter From the Secretary General

Distinguished delegates of AKACMUN'26,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to our conference. I am Ece, your Secretary-General, and I will be accompanying you throughout this unforgettable journey at AKACMUN'26

As delegates, you are the heart of this conference. During the sessions, you will debate pressing global issues, exchange ideas, defend your nations' policies, and work together to produce meaningful solutions. Beyond the academic experience, I hope this conference becomes a place where you build confidence, friendships, and memories that will stay with you long after the final gavel.

Model United Nations is not only about diplomacy and resolutions; it is also about learning to listen, collaborate, and grow as individuals. I encourage each of you to participate actively, challenge yourselves, and make the most out of every committee session and social moment. I sincerely believe that AKACMUN'26 will leave a lasting impact on all of us, both academically and personally.

I look forward to meeting each and every one of you.

See you at AKACMUN'26, my lovely democrats.

Ece Melek Ergindir

Secretary General of AKACMUN'26

2. Letter From the Deputy of Secretary General

Dear Delegates of AKACMUN'26

It is my honor and pleasure to welcome you all to the 2026 edition of AKACMUN. I am Emre Battal and I will be serving as the Deputy Secretary General, I had the privilege of witnessing the tireless dedication planning that has gone into making this conference a reality. Our goal for this conference is to create a friendly but professional environment where everyone feels comfortable sharing their ideas. We want you to use this guide as a starting point for your research. Please remember that the quality of the debate depends on your preparation and your willingness to collaborate with others.

I encourage you to be confident, stay curious, and enjoy the process of learning. Whether this is your first MUN or your tenth, I am sure you will leave AKACMUN '26 with great memories and new skills.

The entire team is here to support you throughout the sessions. I look forward to meeting you all and hearing your creative ideas.

Good luck to everyone!

Sincerely,

Emre Battal
Deputy Secretary General of AKACMUN 2026

3. Letter From the Under Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to AKACMUN'26 everyone! My name is Sümeyra, and I have the honour of serving as the Under Secretary General on the 1st Committee of the United Nations General Assembly; the Disarmament and International Security Committee, DISEC, at this conference. This will be my 6th experience as a chairboard member. I'm filled with excitement and happiness because I am extremely interested in the subject. I'd like to thank my Secretary General Ece Melek Ergindir, my Mehmet Emre Battal, my Director General İpek Haksever and my sweet Head of IT Maya Ela Celebci for considering me suitable for this position.

The impact of weapons of mass destruction has always fascinated me, as it highlights the thin line between scientific advancement and human suffering while continuing to influence our views on security, diplomacy, and international law. Though the topic may be challenging, especially for delegates of historically burdened states, it promises a rewarding journey one that will deepen both your knowledge and empathy in today's complex world

Also, I want to say thank each and every one of you for choosing to be a part of this committee. Your presence and participation are what will make it truly meaningful. I look forward to seeing you all on May 16 and 17, ready to challenge perspectives, defend positions, and most importantly, enjoy the experience.

If you ever need assistance, clarification, or simply want to chat about the topic, please don't hesitate to reach out to me via WhatsApp or the email listed below. Wishing you all the best of luck. Let's cook! 🔥

Warm regards,

Sümeyra Gülsüm Çolak
Under Secretary General of DISEC

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4. Letter From the Academic Assistant

Distinguished Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to our committee. I am truly pleased to share this experience with each and every one of you throughout the conference. This committee will provide delegates with a valuable opportunity to strengthen their diplomacy, debating, and cooperation skills through meaningful discussion and negotiation.

Throughout the sessions, you will exchange ideas, defend your perspectives, and work together in search of effective solutions. Although debate may become challenging at times, I encourage all delegates to participate actively and express their opinions with confidence. Every contribution within committee carries importance and has the ability to shape debate.

As delegates, I encourage you to remain respectful, open minded, and cooperative during all sessions. Successful diplomacy requires strong communication, careful listening, and an understanding of different perspectives.

Please make sure to examine the study guide carefully before the conference begins, as it has been prepared to guide your research process and provide essential background information regarding the topics that will be discussed in committee.

Most importantly, I hope this conference becomes a memorable and rewarding experience for all of you. Beyond formal debate, MUN is also an opportunity to gain confidence, develop communication skills, and create valuable memories.

I look forward to meeting all of you in committee.

Sincerely,

İpek Arda
Academic Assistant of DISEC

5. Introduction to the Committee

a. Introduction of Disarmament and International Security Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It plays a crucial role in addressing global issues related to international peace, security, and disarmament. DISEC primarily focuses on the regulation, reduction, and eventual elimination of weapons, as well as the prevention of armed conflicts and the promotion of international cooperation. DISEC serves as a platform where all United Nations Member States can present their perspectives, engage in diplomatic discussions, and work collaboratively to draft resolutions on matters of international security.

b. Introduction of Agenda Item: Preventing the Use and Escalation of Nuclear Force in International Conflict

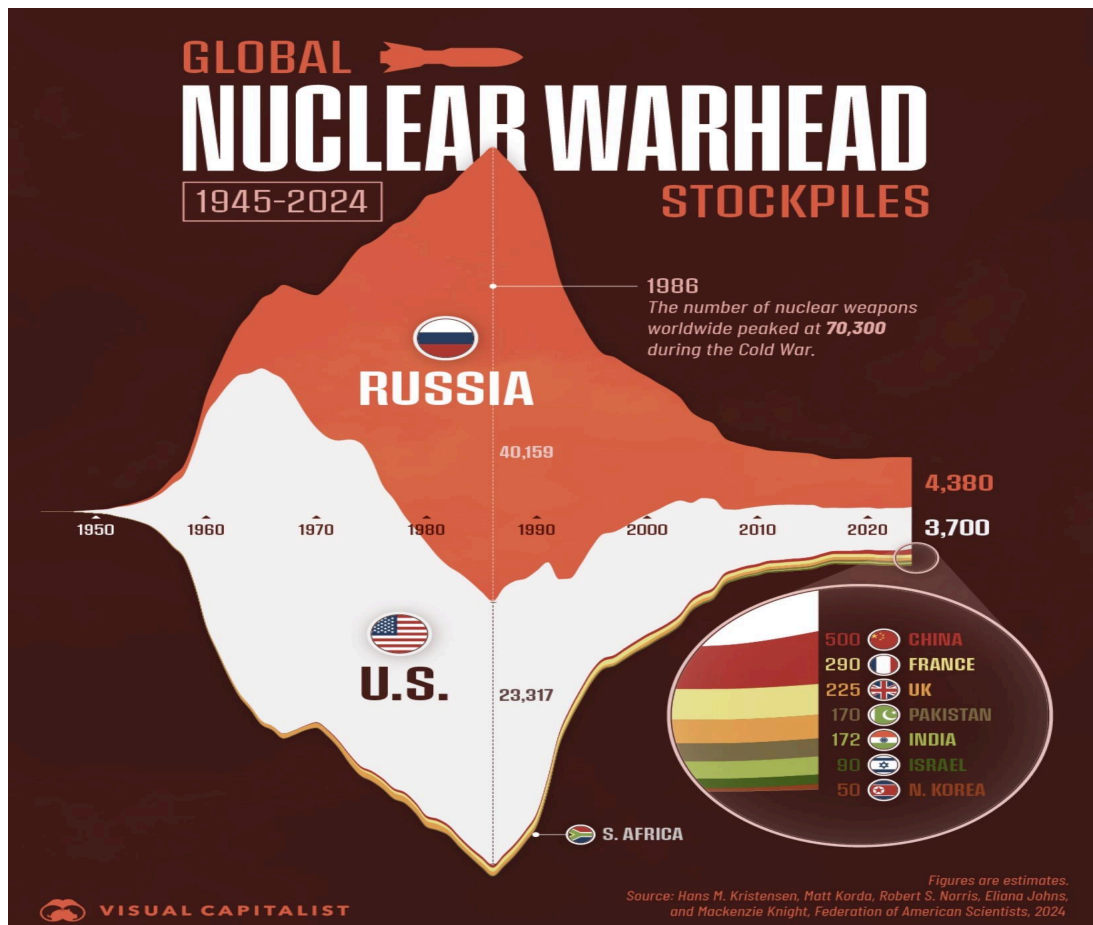
The world today faces a serious challenge: the rising threat of nuclear weapons. Since their creation, nuclear weapons have been the most destructive tools of war. During the Cold War, the concept of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) mostly prevented their use. However, today's political climate is changing, and the risk of nuclear escalation is growing. The goal of this committee is to find ways to move back from the edge of conflict. We must focus on disarmament, transparency, and diplomacy. The international community needs new agreements to ensure that these weapons are never used again, whether by accident or by choice.

6. Key Terms

- a. **Nuclear Weapons:** Explosive devices that derive their destructive force from nuclear reactions such as fission or fusion. They are capable of causing massive destruction, long-term radiation effects, and environmental damage.
- b. **Nuclear Proliferation:** The spread of nuclear weapons, materials, or technology to additional states or non state actors.
- c. **Nuclear Deterrence:** A military strategy in which states maintain nuclear arsenals to prevent adversaries from attacking, based on the threat of retaliation.
- d. **Arms Controls:** International agreements and measures aimed at regulating, limiting, or reducing the development and deployment of weapons.
- e. **Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD):** A doctrine where two or more opposing sides possess enough nuclear capability to destroy each other completely, preventing nuclear war due to guaranteed retaliation.
- f. **Nuclear Disarmament:** The process of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons with the goal of achieving a world free of such weapons.

7. Statement of the Problem

The existence and potential use of nuclear weapons continue to pose a critical threat to international peace and security. Despite global efforts to limit their spread and reduce their numbers, nuclear weapons remain central to the military strategies of several states. The increasing complexity of international conflicts, combined with technological advancements and geopolitical tensions, has heightened the risk of nuclear escalation. This section outlines the key dimensions of the problem.



Placard: [VisualCapitalist.com](https://www.visualcapitalist.com)

a. Global Risks of Nuclear Weapon Use

Nuclear weapons are capable of causing catastrophic destruction on an unprecedented scale. Their use would result not only in immediate loss of life but also long-term environmental damage, economic collapse, and severe humanitarian crises. Since their first use during World War II, the international community has recognized the devastating consequences associated with nuclear warfare. Although nuclear weapons have not been used in conflict since 1945, their continued existence poses a constant threat. The possibility of their use, whether deliberate or unintended, remains a major concern for global stability. As more states develop advanced military capabilities, the risks associated with nuclear weapons continue to grow.

b. Nuclear Deterrence and Escalation Dynamics

Nuclear deterrence is a doctrine in which states maintain nuclear arsenals to discourage attacks from adversaries. While this strategy has arguably prevented large-scale wars between major powers, it also creates a fragile balance. The concept of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) implies that any nuclear conflict would lead to total devastation for all parties involved. However, deterrence is not without risks. Misinterpretations, miscalculations, or aggressive policies can quickly escalate tensions. In crisis situations, states may feel pressured to act rapidly, increasing the likelihood of unintended escalation. The reliance on nuclear deterrence therefore creates an unstable security environment where a single mistake could have irreversible consequences.

c. Regional Tensions Involving Nuclear-Armed States

Several regions around the world are characterized by ongoing tensions between nuclear-armed or near-nuclear states. These tensions increase the likelihood of conflict escalation, particularly in politically unstable or highly militarized areas. For example, rivalries such as those between India and Pakistan, or concerns surrounding the nuclear programs of North Korea, illustrate how regional disputes can pose global risks. In such contexts, even limited conflicts have the potential to escalate into nuclear confrontations, especially if diplomatic channels fail or crises intensify.

d. Risks of Accidental or Unauthorized Nuclear Use

In addition to intentional use, nuclear weapons may also be launched accidentally or without proper authorization. Technical malfunctions, cyberattacks, human error, or false alarms can all lead to unintended nuclear incidents. Historical cases, particularly during the Cold War, have shown that the world has come dangerously close to accidental nuclear war due to misinterpreted data or system failures. As technology becomes more advanced and cyber threats increase, the risk of interference with nuclear command and control systems has become a growing concern. These risks highlight the importance of improving safety mechanisms, strengthening communication channels between states, and developing international norms to prevent accidental escalation.

8. Historical Background

The development and evolution of nuclear weapons have significantly shaped international relations and global security policies. Understanding the historical background of nuclear weapons is essential in analyzing current challenges and preventing their future use. This section outlines key historical milestones that continue to influence nuclear diplomacy and security frameworks today.

a. Development and First Use of Nuclear Weapons during

Nuclear weapons were first developed during World War II as part of a secret research program known as the Manhattan Project. Led by the with support from the

and , this project resulted in the creation of the first atomic bombs. In August 1945, the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of and . These bombings caused massive destruction, resulting in hundreds of thousands of deaths and long-term health and environmental consequences. This marked the first and only use of nuclear weapons in armed conflict and demonstrated their devastating power to the world. The events of 1945 not only contributed to the end of World War II but also initiated a new era in international relations, where nuclear weapons became central to military power and global security considerations.

b. Nuclear Arms Race during the Cold War

Following World War II, tensions between the and the led to the Cold War, a period marked by ideological rivalry and military competition. One of the defining features of this era was the nuclear arms race, in which both superpowers rapidly expanded and improved their nuclear arsenals. The development of more advanced weapons, including hydrogen bombs, significantly increased the destructive capacity of nuclear arsenals. Both sides also invested heavily in delivery systems such as intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), further intensifying the competition. This period also gave rise to the concept of deterrence, particularly Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), which suggested that neither side would initiate a nuclear war due to the certainty of total destruction. While this doctrine may have prevented direct conflict between the superpowers, it also maintained a constant state of tension and fear.

c. Lessons from the Cuban Missile Crisis

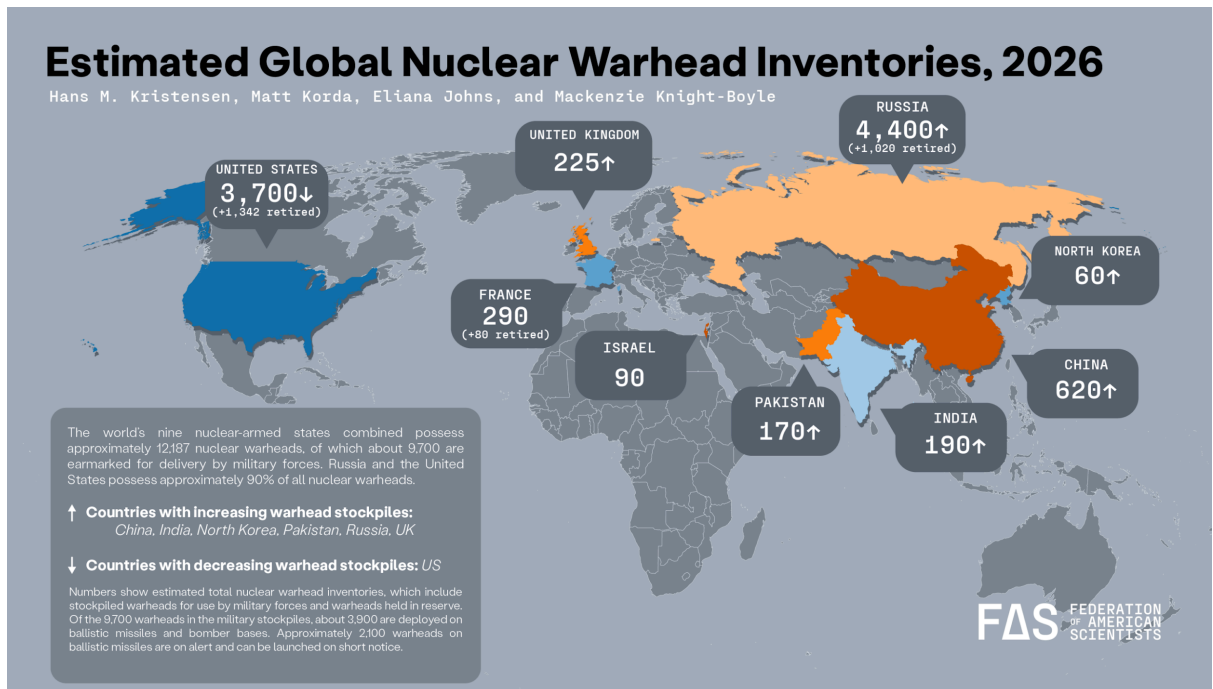
The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 is widely regarded as the closest the world has come to a nuclear war. The crisis began when the Soviet Union deployed nuclear missiles in , prompting a strong response from the United States. For thirteen days, the world stood on the brink of nuclear conflict as both sides engaged in intense political and military confrontation. Ultimately, the crisis was resolved through diplomatic negotiations, with the Soviet Union agreeing to withdraw its missiles in exchange for U.S. concessions. This event highlighted the extreme dangers of nuclear escalation and the importance of communication between rival states. As a result, measures such as the establishment of direct communication links (often referred to as the “hotline”) were introduced to prevent misunderstandings and reduce the risk of accidental war.

d. Development of International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Efforts

In response to the growing threat of nuclear weapons, the international community began to develop frameworks aimed at limiting their spread and promoting disarmament. One of the most significant agreements is the (NPT), which entered into force in 1970. The NPT is based on three main pillars: preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and advancing nuclear disarmament. It remains one of the most widely supported arms control agreements in history. Additional efforts

include the (CTBT), which aims to ban all nuclear explosions, and the work of the (IAEA), which monitors nuclear programs to ensure compliance with international standards.

Despite these efforts, challenges such as non compliance, geopolitical tensions, and technological advancements continue to complicate global non proliferation initiatives. Nevertheless, these frameworks remain essential in reducing nuclear risks and promoting international security.



Map: fas.org

9. Key Issues & Analysis

a. Nuclear Proliferation and Emerging Programs

The continued spread of nuclear technology increases the number of actors capable of developing nuclear weapons. Emerging nuclear programs raise concerns about regional instability and global security.

b. Modernization and Expansion of Arsenals

Many nuclear armed states are upgrading their nuclear weapons and delivery systems. This modernization increases the sophistication and potential use of such weapons.

c. Weaknesses in Arms-Control Frameworks

Existing treaties face challenges such as lack of enforcement, withdrawal of states, and non compliance, weakening global control efforts.

d. **Regional Conflicts Involving Nuclear States**

Conflicts between nuclear armed states increase the risk of escalation. Even small disputes can potentially lead to catastrophic outcomes.

e. **Risks of Miscommunication, Cyber Threats and Technological Escalation**

Technological advancements introduce risks such as cyberattacks on nuclear systems, misinterpretation of data, and accidental escalation.

10. Major Parties Involved

Addressing the issue of preventing the use and escalation of nuclear force requires the involvement of a wide range of actors, including states, international organizations, and regional alliances. Each of these parties plays a distinct role in shaping policies, maintaining security, and promoting disarmament efforts.

a. Nuclear-Weapon States

Nuclear-weapon states are the primary actors in this agenda, as they possess the capabilities to use nuclear force. The five officially recognized nuclear-weapon states under the (NPT).

In addition, countries such as and possess nuclear weapons but are not recognized as nuclear-weapon states under the NPT. is widely believed to have nuclear capabilities, although it has not officially confirmed this.

These states play a crucial role in determining global nuclear policy. Their doctrines, military strategies, and willingness to engage in arms control agreements directly influence the risk of nuclear escalation.

b. Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

Non-nuclear-weapon states make up the majority of the international community and are key stakeholders in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts. Under the NPT, these states commit not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons in exchange for access to peaceful nuclear technology and the promise of disarmament by nuclear-weapon states.

Many non-nuclear states actively advocate for stronger disarmament measures and greater accountability. They often push for stricter regulations, transparency, and the reduction of nuclear arsenals. Their collective voice plays a significant role in shaping international norms and applying diplomatic pressure on nuclear-armed states.

c. International Organizations including the

International organizations play a key role in monitoring, regulating, and supporting global nuclear governance. The (IAEA) is particularly important, as it is responsible for verifying that states comply with their nuclear non-proliferation commitments through inspections and safeguards. Additionally, the and its bodies, especially the and DISEC, provide platforms for dialogue, negotiation, and the development of international norms. These organizations facilitate cooperation, promote transparency, and support efforts to reduce nuclear risks.

d. Regional Alliances and Security Organizations

Regional alliances and security organizations also influence nuclear policies and strategic stability. Organizations such as (NATO) play a role in nuclear deterrence through collective defense arrangements. Other regional dynamics, including security partnerships and rivalries, can either contribute to stability or increase the risk of escalation.

11. International Treaties and Agreements

International treaties and agreements form the foundation of global efforts to prevent the spread and use of nuclear weapons. These frameworks aim to promote disarmament, limit nuclear testing, and reduce the risk of nuclear conflict.

a. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

The NPT, which entered into force in 1970, is the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. It is based on three main pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Under the treaty, non-nuclear-weapon states agree not to acquire nuclear weapons, while nuclear-weapon states commit to pursuing disarmament. Despite its widespread adoption, the NPT faces challenges such as unequal obligations and concerns regarding compliance.

Non-Proliferation	Countries without nuclear weapons promise never to get them, and countries with nuclear weapons promise not to give them to others.
Disarmament	Countries with nuclear weapons promise to work towards getting rid of their nuclear weapons completely.
Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy	All countries can use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, like generating electricity and medical treatments.

Table: Three Main Pillars of NPT, SuperKalam.com

b. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

The CTBT aims to prohibit all nuclear explosions for both civilian and military purposes. By banning nuclear tests, the treaty seeks to limit the development of new nuclear weapons and reduce the qualitative improvement of existing arsenals.

Although the CTBT has not yet entered into force due to the lack of ratification by certain key states, it remains an important element of international efforts to curb nuclear weapons development.

c. New START Treaty

The New START Treaty is a bilateral agreement between and aimed at reducing and limiting strategic nuclear warheads and delivery systems.

It includes verification measures such as inspections and data exchanges, which help build trust and transparency between the two largest nuclear powers. However, its future and effectiveness remain subjects of ongoing debate.

d. Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaties

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) are regions where countries have agreed not to develop, acquire, or deploy nuclear weapons. These agreements contribute to regional security and strengthen global non-proliferation efforts.

Examples include treaties in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia. Such zones demonstrate how regional cooperation can reduce nuclear risks and promote peace, although their effectiveness depends on full compliance and external security guarantees.

12. Previous Actions by the United Nations

The United Nations has taken several steps to address nuclear threats. The adoption of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) marked a major milestone in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

The UN has also supported the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and established frameworks for disarmament discussions through committees such as DISEC.

Additionally, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), working closely with the UN, conducts inspections and monitoring to ensure compliance with nuclear agreements.

Various resolutions have been passed to encourage nuclear disarmament, promote transparency, and reduce global nuclear risks.

13. Possible Solutions and Policy

Several policy approaches can help prevent the use and escalation of nuclear force:

- Strengthening international treaties and ensuring compliance
- Promoting nuclear disarmament through gradual reduction of arsenals
- Enhancing verification and monitoring systems
- Encouraging diplomatic dialogue and confidence building measures
- Establishing nuclear weapon free zones
- Improving cybersecurity for nuclear command systems
- Increasing transparency between states
- These policies require cooperation among both nuclear and non nuclear states.

14. Recommendation

- States should commit to reducing nuclear stockpiles progressively
- Greater investment should be made in verification technologies
- International cooperation must be strengthened through dialogue
- Nuclear doctrines should emphasize defensive rather than aggressive strategies
- Education and awareness on nuclear risks should be promoted
- Mechanisms to prevent accidental launches must be improved

15. Questions that a Resolution Paper Should Address

1. How can nuclear proliferation be effectively prevented?
2. What measures can be implemented to reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons?
3. What role can global agreements like the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) play in addressing these key issues more effectively?
4. What role should international organizations play in monitoring compliance?
5. How can trust and transparency be improved between nuclear armed states to prevent escalation?
6. How can emerging technologies, such as cyber capabilities, be regulated to protect nuclear command systems?
7. What role should the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) play in enhancing global nuclear monitoring and verification?

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