

**SANTIAGO
HOYOS**

DAY 1

30/09/24



DISEC



Quote: ' 'This issue should be looked from a human perspective base on human rights. ' ' United States Delegate.

INTRODUCTION

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is one of the main bodies of the United Nations General Assembly, tasked with addressing issues related to global peace and security. Established in 1945, DISEC focuses on disarmament, the regulation of armaments, and fostering international cooperation to prevent conflicts. It deals with a wide range of security threats, including nuclear proliferation, arms trafficking, cyber warfare, and terrorism. Through diplomatic negotiations and multilateral efforts, DISEC seeks to find common ground among nations to reduce military tensions and promote a safer, more stable world order. In this committee the topics of the implications of international humanitarian law on the disarmament of the Korean peninsula and the economic and ethical implications of the PARO (prevention of arms race in outer space) threat are going to be discussed and analyzed.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODEL

The committee started with the implications of international humanitarian law on the disarmament of the Korean peninsula. Taking this into account the Panmunjom Declaration, signed on April 27, 2018, aimed to foster peace, prosperity, and reunification on the Korean Peninsula, with North and South Korea agreeing to end the Korean War and pursue denuclearization. However, since diplomacy collapsed in 2019, North Korea has ramped up its military capabilities, expanded its nuclear arsenal, and increased missile launches, in violation of UN Security Council resolutions. Tensions escalated further in 2023 when South Korea and the U.S. enhanced their nuclear war plans, prompting North Korea to continue diversifying its nuclear forces. In response, Seoul suspended parts of a 2018 military agreement aimed at preventing conflict. The Security Council and international bodies are increasingly concerned about the rising tensions and stress the need for International Humanitarian Law to protect civilians and maintain peace in the region.

Nuclear-armed states pose a global threat, as the devastating humanitarian consequences of any nuclear weapon use endanger the security of all nations. The international community holds varying views on resolving these tensions, with some suggesting that South Korea and the U.S. should reconsider their policies, which may escalate the risk of nuclear conflict with North Korea. A shift in their approach could reduce tensions and create an environment conducive to renewed diplomatic efforts. The U.S. has also been criticized for maintaining strategies, such as "left-of-launch" techniques, which heighten North Korea's fear of pre-emptive strikes, further complicating the situation.

Countries such as the United States and Russia want to eliminate completely the ownership of nuclear weapons; however China thinks that this country only wants to reduce North Korea's arsenal to decrease their nuclear sovereignty. In an attempt to arrive to an agreement with North Korea different diplomatic negotiations have been carried out with the United States in 25 years, nevertheless North Korea has caused over more than 25 provocations from 1990 until 2017.



CLOSURE

In conclusion, despite efforts like the Panmunjom Declaration aimed at peace and denuclearization, escalating military actions by North Korea, along with conflicting international strategies, have heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula. The humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons underscore the urgency for diplomatic solutions. The international community must balance approaches to reduce nuclear risks while protecting regional stability and ensuring compliance with International Humanitarian Law. Countries such as the United States, Russia, Mexico and others are still open for diplomatic negotiations with North Korea and it is hoped that they can reach a mutual beneficial solution.