

BACKGROUND GUIDE

**UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
COUNCIL**

AGENDA:

**Modern Cold-war (Pull off
of INF nuclear treaty by
Russia**



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SECRETARY GENERAL'S ADDRESSAL

It is my pleasure to welcome all you budding delegates to the 5th edition of SelaQui International School's signature MUN conference-QMUN.

One of the country's premiere Junior MUNs, QMUN has grown from strength to strength in a short span of time. Since its inception, QMUN has had a special place for everyone in SelaQui, promoting negotiation, diplomacy and collaboration.

Seeing the current state of the world, there has probably never been a greater need to simulate the world's foremost diplomatic organization- The United Nations. With hostile ideals progressively plunging the world into anarchy, the people of the world must rally as one if we hope to extract ourselves from the precipice.

In this grand and often daunting scheme of things, one can make the mistake of neglecting the importance of the individual. This notion of reluctance - in various forms- acts as a catalyst for a myriad of issues that plague us. A delegate, therefore, has to shoulder enormous responsibility while evaluating events and formulating strategies to deal with their ramifications.

With QMUN'19, we hope to provide young delegates a glimpse of what it takes to strategise and coordinate at a global level while developing intrinsic skills of diplomacy and negotiation.

**Looking forward to welcoming you,
SECRETARY GENERAL**

CHAIR PERSON'S ADDRESSAL

Dear delegates,

As the Chairperson of United Nations Security Council, it's my honor to welcome you to The SelaQui International School Modern United Nation (QMUN) Conference 2019. Before talking about committee and agenda, let me introduce myself.

I, Chanpakorn Chaiklahan, am currently studying class 12th Pure Science pursuing CBSE curriculum, but other than science and mathematics I'm also interested in languages, history and economics as well. I have been involved in MUN for a good number of times, including DSMUN, MCGSMUN, etc. Apart from MUN, I also have interest in various fields of activities and sports. I'm currently the school Activities captain and the captain of IT club as well. About sports, my main games are swimming and lawn tennis, but I'm also into badminton and shooting.

To give some brief information on the committee, United Nations Security Council, as well as UN as a whole, was founded on 24 October 1945, just after the end of WW-II, has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression.

*We will be discussing on the agenda: **The Modern Cold War (Suspension of the INF Treaty)** which is the actual real time affair. I expect all delegates to be well research and thorough with respect to the agenda to make the committee more engaging in substantial and energetic debate and discussion.*

Finally, I hope you will have memorable experience from this coming QMUN and we will long to see you in the committee in the April.

*Warm Regards
Chanpakorn Chaiklahan*

ABOUT UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six major principle organs of the United Nations (UN), responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Like the UN as a whole, UNSC was founded following WW-II and officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, but largely paralyzed by the Cold War in its early decades.

But after the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) the power of UNSC along with other organs of UN increased dramatically.

The SC consists of 15 members, including its five permanent members (Russia, US, UK, France, and China). Each Member has one vote and under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

Under the United Nations Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

AGENDA I - MODERN COLDWAR **(SUSPENSION OF THE INF TREATY)**

INTRODUCTION

The crisis on this agenda started on beginning of February 2019 when President of United States of America, Donald Trump and Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo announced that the United States would suspension its obligations under the INF Treaty and also formally announced its intention to withdraw from the treaty in six months, due to violation of Russia on the treaty, according to US. Shortly, Russia has formally withdrawn from the INF Treaty in the first week of March 2019.

The debate arises either both the superpowers had chosen correct choice or they had made a 'regrettable' move. But whichever the answer is, the result of the decision is the matter that shake the security and stability of the whole world. The move might kick off the new arm race between the two superpowers and mark the starting of new Cold War era.

Thus, this agenda needs to be approached very dynamically and diplomatically, in which a lot of aspects have to be taken into consideration. In the coming conference, the committee will be looking for the solution to negotiate both US and Russia to 'reenter' to the treaty and the remodeling of more effective INF Treaty to guarantee the future international stability for long term.

WHAT IS INF TREATY?

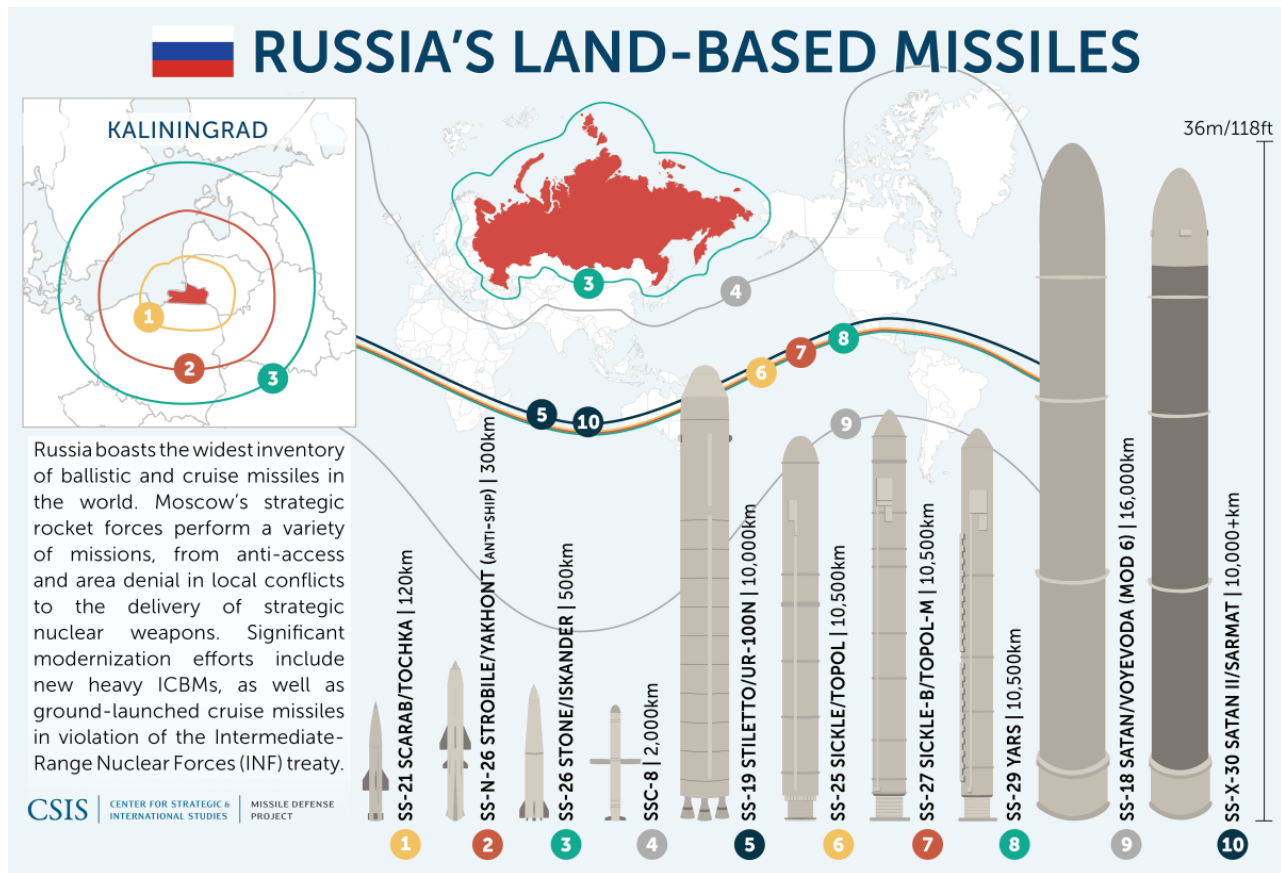
The 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty required the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate and permanently forswear all of their nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers. The treaty prohibits both parties from possessing, producing or flight-testing ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles which come under the category mentioned in INF. The ban extends to weapons with both nuclear and conventional warheads, but does not cover air-delivered or sea-based missiles. The treaty marked the first time the superpowers had agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals, eliminate an entire category of nuclear weapons, and utilize extensive on-site inspections for verification.

- **Elimination Protocol**

The INF Treaty's protocol on missile elimination named the specific types of ground-launched missiles to be destroyed and the acceptable means of doing so. Most missiles were eliminated either by exploding them while they were unarmed and burning their stages or by cutting the missiles in half and severing their wings and tail sections.

- **Inspection and Verification Protocols**

The INF Treaty's inspection protocol required states-parties to inspect and inventory each other's intermediate-range nuclear forces 30 to 90 days after the treaty's entry into force. Referred to as "baseline inspections," these exchanges laid the groundwork for future missile elimination by providing information on the size and location of U.S. and Soviet forces. Treaty provisions also allowed signatories to conduct up to 20 short-notice inspections per year at designated sites during the first three years of treaty implementation and to monitor specified missile-production facilities to guarantee that no new missiles were being produced.



The INF Treaty's verification protocol certified reductions through a combination of national technical means (i.e., satellite observation) and on-site inspections—a process by which each party could send observers to monitor the other's elimination efforts as they occurred. The protocol explicitly banned interference with photo-reconnaissance satellites, and states-parties were forbidden from concealing their missiles to impede verification activities. Both states-parties could carry out on-site inspections at each other's facilities in the United States and Soviet Union and at specified bases in Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

AFTER THE TREATY

As a result of INF Treaty, The United States and the Soviet Union destroyed a total of 2,692 short-, medium-, and intermediate-range missiles. The intermediate-range missile ban originally applied only to U.S. and Soviet forces, but the treaty's membership expanded in 1991 to include successor states of the former Soviet Union. Today, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine, which had inspectable facilities on their territories at the time of the Soviet Union's dissolution, join Russia and the United States in the treaty's implementation. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan also possessed INF Treaty-range facilities (SS-23 operating bases) but forgo treaty meetings with the consent of the other states-parties. Although active states-parties to the treaty total just five countries, several European countries have destroyed INF Treaty-range missiles since the end of the Cold War. This reduces the tension and ensures the safety of European countries as they are within reach of the intermediate range missile.

Since the mid-2000s, Russia has raised the possibility of withdrawing from the INF Treaty. Moscow contends that the treaty unfairly prevents it from possessing weapons that its neighbors, such as China, are developing and fielding. Russia also has suggested that the proposed U.S. deployment of strategic anti-ballistic missile systems in Europe might trigger a Russian withdrawal from the accord, presumably so Moscow can deploy missiles targeting any future U.S. anti-missile sites. Still, the United States and Russia issued an October 25, 2007, statement at the United Nations General Assembly reaffirming their "support" for the treaty and calling on all other states to join them in renouncing the missiles banned by the treaty.

END OF THE TREATY

In 2014, US alleged in its Compliance Report that Russia is in violation of its INF Treaty obligations "not to possess, produce, or flight-test" a ground-launched cruise missile having a range of 500 to 5,500 kilometers or "to possess or produce launchers of such missiles." Subsequent State Department assessments in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 repeated these allegations. In March 2017, a top U.S. official confirmed press reports that Russia had begun deploying the noncompliant missile. Russia has denied any breaches, instead, charging that it was the US that had flouted the pact by deploying missile defense facilities in Eastern Europe that could fire cruise missiles instead of interceptors. Washington rejects the claim.

On February 2019, President of the United States, Donald Trump and Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo announced separately that the following day, Feb. 2, the United States would suspend its obligations under the INF Treaty and also formally announced its intention to withdraw from the treaty in six months. Shortly thereafter, Russian President Vladimir Putin also officially signed a decree suspending Moscow's participation in a key Cold War-era nuclear arms control treaty.

Washington's decision to withdraw from the INF Treaty may have wider intentions. For many years China— not limited by the INF Treaty – has made striking military progress and developed and deployed a numerous arsenal of high-end cruise missiles, both land attack and anti-ship (ASBM), capable to carry conventional or nuclear warheads. Chinese military doctrines emphasize a supreme scenario that involves Taiwan-based targets and the prevention of U.S. intervention. For this reason Beijing strategists make extensive studies to determine how best to penetrate missile defense systems and deter carrier groups approaching the battlefield should the conflict develop in proximity of the east coast of China.

On interviewing the President of Russia, *“Does Russia see any value in this treaty, and if yes, then what exactly? Is it even worthwhile to be part of this treaty?”*

The answer is, ***“ It would be of great value to us, if other countries followed Russia and the United States. Here's what we have: the naive former Russian leadership went ahead and eliminated intermediate-range land-based missiles. The Americans eliminated their Pershing missiles, while we scrapped the SS-20 missiles. There was a tragic event associated with this when the chief designer of these systems committed suicide believing that it was a betrayal of national interests and unilateral disarmament.***

Why unilateral? Because under that treaty we eliminated our ground complex, but the treaty did not include medium-range sea- and air-based missiles. Air- and sea-based missiles were not affected by it. The Soviet Union simply did not have them, while the United States kept them in service.

What we ultimately got was a clear imbalance: the United States has kept its medium-range missiles. It does not matter whether they are based at sea, in the air, or on land; however, the Soviet Union was simply left without this type of weapons. Almost all of our neighbours make such weapons, including the countries to the east of our borders, and Middle Eastern countries as well, whereas none of the countries sharing borders with the United States, neither Canada nor Mexico, manufacture such weapons. So, for us it is a special test, but nevertheless we believe it is necessary to honour this treaty. All the more so since, as you may be aware, we now also have medium-range sea- and air-based missiles.”

The collapse of the treaty has stoked fears of a replay of a Cold War-era European missile crisis during the 1980s, when the US and the Soviet Union both deployed intermediate-

range missiles on the continent. Putin has previously said Russia would seek to develop medium-range missiles, but would not deploy them in the European part of the country or elsewhere unless the US does so. NATO has supported the US's decision to withdraw from the pact, but many European leaders have voiced fears over the consequences of its demise. China has also urged Russia and the US to preserve the treaty.

Now debate rose whether U.S. and Russia had made the smart choice, or it is the regrettable one.

- **WHY BOTH THE COUNTRIES SHOULD STAY IN THE TREATY?**

Having the treaty in place reduces tensions between the US and Moscow, some experts say, mostly because both countries destroyed about 2,600 ground-based cruise missiles in total, along with their corresponding launchers, as a result of the treaty. And it is particularly important (especially for U.S.) for maintaining relationship with European countries who were directly threatened by Russia's stockpile. The move could kick-start a new arms race between the two countries, where each side would try to one-up the other with better weaponry. Washington and Moscow would grow their arsenals of ground-launched cruise missiles. That, along with other issues in the relationship, could potentially put both countries on the path to war

The INF treaty doesn't prohibit the state members from fielding and testing cruise missiles that can be shot from planes, ships, or submarines — only land.

- **WHY IT WAS RIGHT TO LEAVE THE TREATY?**

The main reason, experts say, is that both the countries should have these weapons (ballistic missile and other) if other countries won't stop building them. Countries like China, Korea, etc., continuous develop the weapons, which U.S. and Russia were limited by the treaty, and become a threat to the countries' security.

Though the states may have another option of developing air or sea variants but those are comparatively more expensive and more complicate to develop than those land based missiles which can be fired from motile tanks.

AFTER EFFECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL

- **WHAT IS THE IMPACT ON CHINA?**

After the withdrawal of NF Treaty, the missile-arm capability of both the states will increase dramatically. As a threat to China, intermediate-range missile systems and cruise

missiles would considerably enrich U.S. capabilities in a potential clash over Taiwan or other contentious strategic issue. Additional U.S. conventional military superiority gives China considerable incentive to increase reliance on an escalatory and possibly deterrence strategy.

Following U.S. decision, one can expect China to increase its arm force, concerning articulation and protection of the vital interests of Beijing. Meanwhile, vectoral enhancement of political relations with states all over the world will be visible, particularly those that are economically and politically affiliated to China, with possible shows of economic might and deeper engagement on the field of security. All these will serve as a catalyst of economic allegiance and a probe of America's security creed, especially in the region of the Pacific and Asia. Nevertheless, joining the arms race in Asia may lead China into a trap of "competitive strategy."

- **WHAT ARE FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY CONSEQUENCES FOR U.S. AND RUSSIA NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN THE ABSENCE OF THE INF TREATY?**

In harmony with the Limited Test Ban Treaty of the 1960s, SALT [Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty] and START [Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty], the INF has had a codifying effect on the two superpowers' strategic relations. The INF Treaty bound Russia, but also offered a hedge against worst-case scenarios, like a redeployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Today, Moscow has judged that it could compete for parity with the U.S. in conventional missiles, and for superiority in non-strategic nuclear weapons. Today there is a need to deter Russia.

Washington's leaving the ABM [Anti-Ballistic Missile] and INF Treaty creates a formal agreement to vertical proliferation of WMD and gives higher status to the concept of power in international politics. Nevertheless, leaving the INF Treaty would allow the U.S. to balance the military technology gap with these assets, which has grown since 1980, especially between U.S. and China.

Donald Trump clearly highlights superiority of the U.S. in ranks of global politics — not, as shortly after World War II, U.S. "preponderance of power" but the instrumental subjective nature of "power in motion." The U.S. decision may allow for better consumption of the expected 2 percent of defense expenses requested from NATO members. However, debate on U.S. guarantees to defend Europe and President Trump's contractual approach to the issue of commitments to security causes some unrest among allies, friends, and partners. If the U.S. wants to keep its global alliances strong and cohesive, it will be necessary for Washington to look at partners and friends with recognition of interests that have changed much since the "liberal order" took shape.

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

1. What can be changed or adjusted in the INF Treaty to make it more effective and ensure the world security in the future for long term?
 2. What can UN do to ensure that no violation must be taken place by any of the state member?
 3. Should more states be included in the treaty?
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