FUTURISTIC DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STUDY GUIDE

Under Secretary General: Mehmet Emre Kuş
Academic Assistant: Ada Yeşilyurt

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1. Welcoming Letters

1.1. Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure that I welcome you to the 9th Annual Session of ATALMUN. As the Secretary General, I am proud to see this conference grow and thrive, bringing together bright young minds to engage in meaningful dialogue and diplomacy.

The "Commitment to Perfection" now became a reminder of our dedication to excellence in every aspect of this conference. We encourage each of you to strive for your personal best, to think critically, and to contribute constructively to the debates and discussions.

I would like to extend my gratitude to rest of the executive and the organization team whose hard work has made this event possible. I look forward to a memorable and impactful session, where we push the boundaries of diplomacy and leadership.

Best of luck to all delegates!

Sincerely,

Turgut Emir Önder
Secretary General of ATALMUN'25.

1.2. Letter from the Under-Secretary General

Dear Delegates

I, Mehmet Emre KUŞ, welcome you all to ATALMUN'25 and to F-DISEC committee. In this committee I will be serving as your Under-Secretary General along with my Academic Assistant Ada Yeşilyurt. She has been the joy in my life. And I believe this committee will be flawless and perfect with her high efforts.

Also, I would like to give my thanks to the Executive Team for this conference. Especially my old friend Turgut for inviting me to this prestigious conference. I am honoured to serve as an Under-Secretary-General in this conference.

I believe that this conference will be a good opportunity for everyone to express their ideas and thoughts. I want everyone to be free and equal in my committee. While learning and developing yourself in this conference, do not forget to relax and enjoy. Be strong on these difficult days.

If you have anything unclear about the study guide or procedure do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely
Mehmet Emre KUŞ
memrek20@gmail.com

1.3. Letter from the Academic Assistant

Esteemed delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to our committee! Serving as the academic assistant of this amazing committee alongside my dear friend and Under Secretary General Mehmet Emre Kuş and being able to pass the light of MUN to our dear delegates has been and, I am sure, will be a delight! I would like to extend some thanks; to Kuş for being an amazing friend throughout our time from our delegate years and in the making of this committee, to the executive team for bearing the responsibility of this conference and allowing me to have a dream committee of mine come true, and to you, our delegates, for making this committee come to life.

In this committee, we tackle multiple problems across many fields. From the usage and safety of nuclear plants to the ongoing conflicts between many states, I believe from the bottom of my heart that you will be the shining stars of this future. With the information and experience you will gain from this committee, I most certainly believe and encourage you to implement this newfound knowledge in your life in ways you never would have guessed.

I want all of you to read the study guide at least once, for it contains the information you will need in the duration of the committee put together from multiple sources. After reading the study guide, do your own research on your country, its stance on the matter, and its power over the issue and solutions. In this committee, you are not just different states; you have to act as *one* to solve these issues that will spread globally if not taken care of. We expect you to not only settle the complications between the states but also assess and deal with the aftermath of the entire incident.

If there are any inquiries in your preparation process, please do not hesitate to contact me at my email address below. I am anticipating a great conference and committee ahead.

ada.yesy.project@gmail.com

Shine on, you crazy diamonds!
Ada Yeşilyurt

2. Introductions

2.1. Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations (UN) Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the first of the Main Committees in the General Assembly when the UN charter was signed in 1945. Thus, DISEC is often referred to as the First Committee.

DISEC was formed to respond to the need for an international forum to discuss peace and security issues among members of the international community. According to the UN Charter, the purpose of DISEC in the General Assembly is to establish 'general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and also to give "recommendations concerning such principles to the Members or to the Security Council." Although DISEC cannot directly advise the Security Council's decision-making process, the UN Charter explains that DISEC can suggest specific topics for Security Council consideration.

Aside from its role in the General Assembly, DISEC is also an institution of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), formally named in January 1998 after the Secretary-General's second special session on disarmament in 1982. The UNODA is concerned with disarmament at all levels of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, and conventional weapons and assists DISEC through its work conducted in the General Assembly for substantive norm-setting support to further its disarmament initiatives.

DISEC includes all 193 member states of the UN and is one of the largest committees in the UN. It drafts resolutions regarding security issues which are deliberated and then applied internationally. Through its democratic approach to global security issues, DISEC allows nations to collaborate and establish precedents for international conflict resolution, but it cannot mandate any specific state or legally binding actions. (In this committee, since we are in the future and in a different timeline, DISEC also has the authority to prepare and recommend treaties. A delegate can accept a treaty; however, in order to imply the treaty it needs to be confirmed by the senate of the country also.)

Nevertheless, it is entitled to verbatim records coverage, signifying that all verbal arguments presented in the meeting room are transcribed and stored for future records. These documents are subsequently referenced as assembly memoranda, qualitative research sources, and legal documents, ensuring the accuracy of all statements delivered at meetings and enhancing the integrity of discussions related to international security and safety.

2.2. Overview of Incident of Senkaku

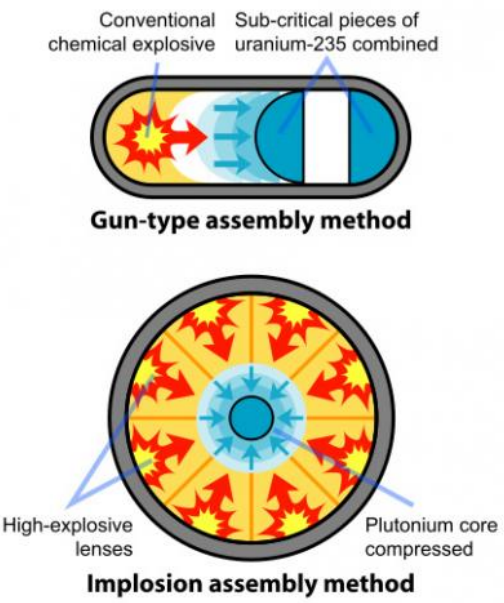
The Senkaku Islands, also known as the Diaoyu Islands in China, are a group of uninhabited islands in the East China Sea, administered by Japan. They were historically known in the Western world as the **Pinnacle Islands**. The islands are located northeast of Taiwan, east of China, and southwest of Japan. These islands have been the reason for the dispute in the region since the Cold War. Until 2037, some protests, diplomatic negotiations, and military exercises had happened in the region. But in 2037, a major incident unfolds in the Senkaku/ Diaoyu Islands.

In recent years, China has increased its presence in the area. The number of military exercises conducted by China had been rising day by day. While this was happening, the United States and Japan were defending the claim that the Senkaku Islands belonged to Japan. On the other hand, China and its allied countries argued that the Diaoyu Islands were Chinese. As tensions reached their peak, China began another military exercise, this time involving nuclear submarines. During this period, a nuclear submarine accident occurred while transferring a submarine-launched ballistic missile near the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands. The accident resulted in radioactive materials leaking into the atmosphere, contaminating the surrounding marine ecosystem. Fortunately, there were no civilian casualties, but there were Chinese casualties, though the numbers have not been disclosed.

In response to this accident, the Disarmament and International Security Committee and its delegates have to resolve the crisis and prevent such an incident from occurring again.

3. History of Related Nuclear Events

3.1. Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 1946: Little Boy & Fat Man



Little Boy & Fat Man were the names given to the atomic bombs that were used in the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Little Boy was aimed at Hiroshima on 6 August 1945. It was a gun-type bomb with a Uranium core and had an explosion yield of about 15.000-20.000. The estimated loss of lives is around 140.000 by the end of 1945 only in Hiroshima. Fat Man was released 3 days later, on 9 August 1945, aiming at Nagasaki. It was a slightly bigger, implosion-type bomb

with a Plutonium core. It is estimated to be the cause of 70.000 lives lost.

3.1.1. The Aftermath

Health Impacts:

Immediately after the bombings, indicators of acute radiation syndrome were seen on survivors. Acute radiation syndrome is one of the early tissue reactions. It includes diverse symptoms (such as hair loss or nausea). Atomic bomb survivors who had been exposed to high radiation doses of about 1 to 10 gray suffered from the syndrome. At very high doses, it leads to death within days to months.

In the following five to six years of the bombings, a rise in leukemia cases was seen among survivors. After about a decade, a noticeable increase in cases of thyroid, breast, lung, and other cancer types appeared. Exposure also heightened the risk of heart failure and stroke, asthma, bronchitis, and gastrointestinal conditions. Out of the pregnant survivors, most faced miscarriages or infant deaths. Their children were more likely to be born with mental disabilities, impaired growth, and cancer risks.

Also, keep in mind the psychological effects of the atomic bombings not only on survivors but also on the citizens of nearby cities. Fear of exposure could be interpreted as the lead factor for the survivors' troubled psyches. Acute physical and psychological stress caused by the physical injuries combined with the grief and fear of the long-term effects of radiation has taken a toll on their psychology as well as PTSD symptoms seen on survivors and people of nearby cities. Everyone experiences it differently, but it is safe to say that the lack of adequate mental health support was one of the biggest problems faced on the journey of survivors.

3.2. 1986 Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster

On April 25 1986 in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, RBMK reactor number 4 spiralled out of control during a test conducted before a routine shutdown to see if the turbines were capable enough to keep the coolant pumps running long enough, if there were to happen a power outage, to keep them going until the emergency diesel generator kicked in. This test was conducted before but came out unsuccessful. RBMK reactors had a history of malfunctioning and causing nuclear disasters before (e.g. 1975 Leningrad Nuclear Power Plant Accident) but was chosen again and again for power plants.

An engineer wanted to abort the test but was told by a higher-up to carry on. The test followed as such; first, the power was lowered to around 25%, but it plummeted to 1%. Following that, engineers tried to increase the power but then were face to face with a power surge to %100. Another engineer told the authorities that during the

test the power plant was shaking from the movement in Reactor 4 during the test.

Even though the fundamental design flaws and disregard for protocol by the higher ups were the cause, the actual explosion happened because the hot fuel combined with cool water created a mass of steam that was unable to escape and caused lots of pressure. This pressure lifted the 1000-ton lid and started a radiation leak. With the lid open, air got into the reactor and caused a fire. A second explosion happened when Zirconium and steam got into contact and released H2. After this commotion, workers fled the scene, leaving it to be handled by the rescue teams. Rescue teams arrived but were unaware of the radiation and the danger. Later, these rescue workers For days helicopters dropped fire extinguishing agents to the power plant with the intent of stabilizing the fires and the hope of limiting the leakage of radiation.

3.2.1. The Aftermath

Health Impacts:

The first thirty deaths were attributed to the initial explosion, 2 dying on impact; the rest dying as the effect of Acute radiation Syndrome (ARS). Various epidemiological studies have shown that the thyroid gland is highly susceptible to the carcinogenic consequences of external exposure to radiation during childhood. Studies of thyroid cancer statistics after exposure to radioiodine released during the Chernobyl accident resulted in comparable estimates between the two.

3.3. 2011 Fukushima Nuclear Accident

A massive earthquake followed by a 15-meter tsunami knocked out the power supply and cooling of three Fukushima Daiichi reactors, causing a nuclear accident that began on March 11, 2011. All three cores melted down largely within the first three days.

There have been no deaths or cases of radiation sickness from the nuclear accident, but more than 100,000 people have been evacuated from

their homes as a precautionary measure. Government nervousness has delayed the return of many.

Eleven reactors at four nuclear power plants in the region were operating at the time and all shut down automatically when the earthquake struck. Later inspections showed that there was no significant damage caused by the earthquake. The operating units that shut down were Tokyo Electric Power Company's (Tepco) Fukushima Daiichi 1, 2, 3 and Fukushima Daini 1, 2, 3, 4, Tohoku's Onagawa 1, 2, 3 and Japco's Tokai, with a total net output of 9377 MWe. Units 4, 5, and 6 of Fukushima Daiichi were not operating at the time but were affected. The main problem was initially centered on Fukushima Daiichi 1-3. Unit 4 became a problem on the fifth day.

The reactors were robust to seismic effects but proved vulnerable to tsunamis. Eight of the eleven units were powered from the grid or backup generators to run the residual heat removal (RHR) system cooling pumps, and despite some problems, a 'cold shutdown' was achieved in about four days. The three units lost power almost an hour after the tsunami, when the site was flooded with 15 meters of water. This disabled 12 out of 13 backup generators. Workers sought to cool and stabilize the three cores by pumping seawater and boric acid into them. Because of concerns over possible radiation exposure, government officials established a 30-km no-fly zone around the facility, and a land area of 20-km radius around the plant -which covered nearly 600 square km- was evacuated.

3.3.1. The Aftermath

It was the largest nuclear disaster since the Chernobyl disaster of 1986, and the radiation released exceeded official safety guidelines. Despite this, there were no deaths caused by acute radiation syndrome. Given the uncertain health effects of low-dose radiation, cancer deaths cannot be ruled out. However, studies by the World Health Organization and Tokyo University have shown that no discernible increase in the rate of cancer deaths is expected. Evacuation has caused deaths, mostly of elders and patients, but most deaths/injuries were attributed to the relocation rather than the incident itself.

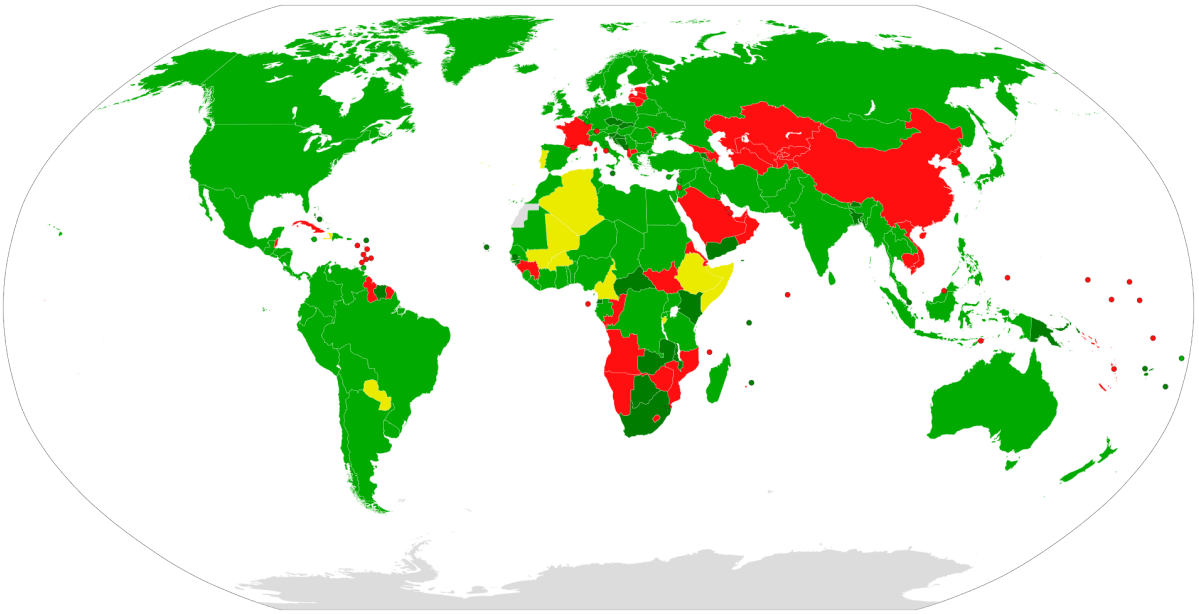
With the rescue operations and evacuation of the area in mind, it can easily be said that Fukushima’s process was carried out successfully.

4. Geopolitical Landscape

4.1. Treaties Regarding the Situation

- **Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)**
  Adopted in: 1963
  Aims: Reducing the amount of released radioactive wastes in
  Key Provisions: Prohibited nuclear weapons tests or any other nuclear explosion in the atmosphere, outer space, or under water.

The Test Ban Treaty was signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963, ratified by the United States Senate on 24 September 1963, and entered into force on 10 October 1963. The treaty prohibited nuclear weapons tests "or any other nuclear explosion" in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. While not banning tests underground, the treaty prohibited such explosions if they caused "radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control" the explosions were conducted.



Green and yellow: Signed or ratified
Red: Non-signatory

- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**

  Adopted in: 1968, entered into force in 1970
  Aims: Prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, promote disarmament, and permit the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
  Key Provisions:
  Nuclear-weapon states agree not to transfer nuclear weapons to non-nuclear states.
  Non-nuclear states agree not to acquire nuclear weapons.

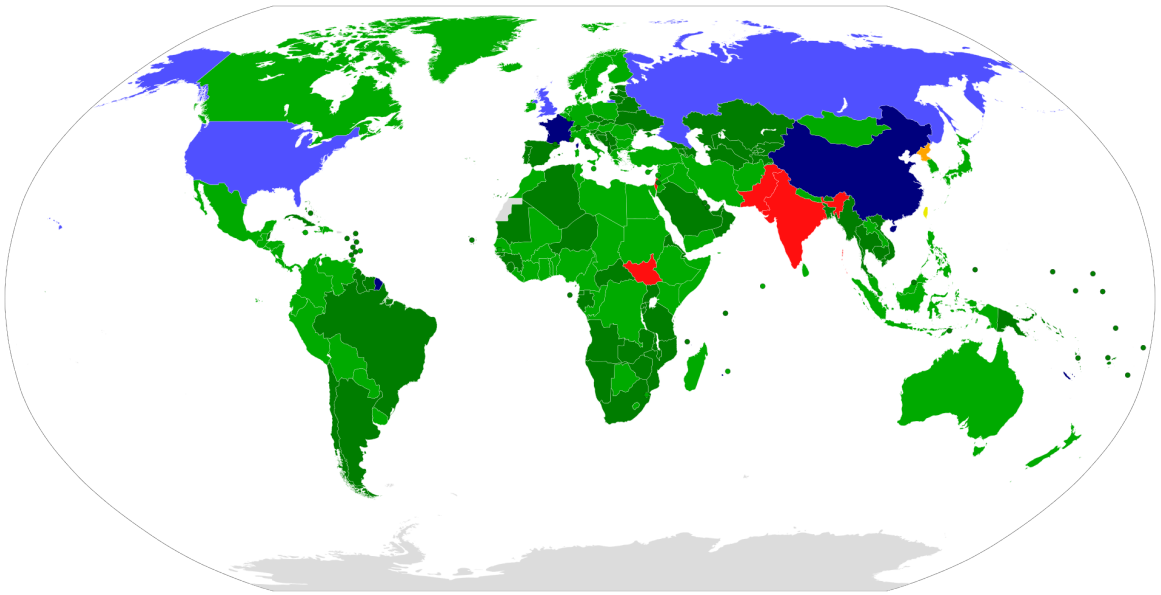
Promotes peaceful nuclear technology under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is an international framework designed to uphold the nuclear non-proliferation regime. It opened for signatures in 1968 and entered into force in 1970. As a result of the obligations enshrined within the NPT, the nuclear weapons states (NWS) agree not to assist the non-nuclear weapons states (NNWS) to either develop or acquire nuclear weapons, while the NNWSs are required to refrain from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons.

The Treaty is regarded as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. It was designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, to further the goals of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament, and to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

To further the goal of non-proliferation and as a confidence-building measure between States parties, the Treaty establishes a safeguards system under the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Safeguards are used to verify compliance with the Treaty through inspections conducted by the IAEA. The Treaty promotes cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear technology and equal access to this technology for all States parties, while safeguards prevent the diversion of fissile material for weapons use.

The Treaty is still active and almost universal. Only countries that are not party to this treaty are India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea due to diplomatic and strategic reasons.



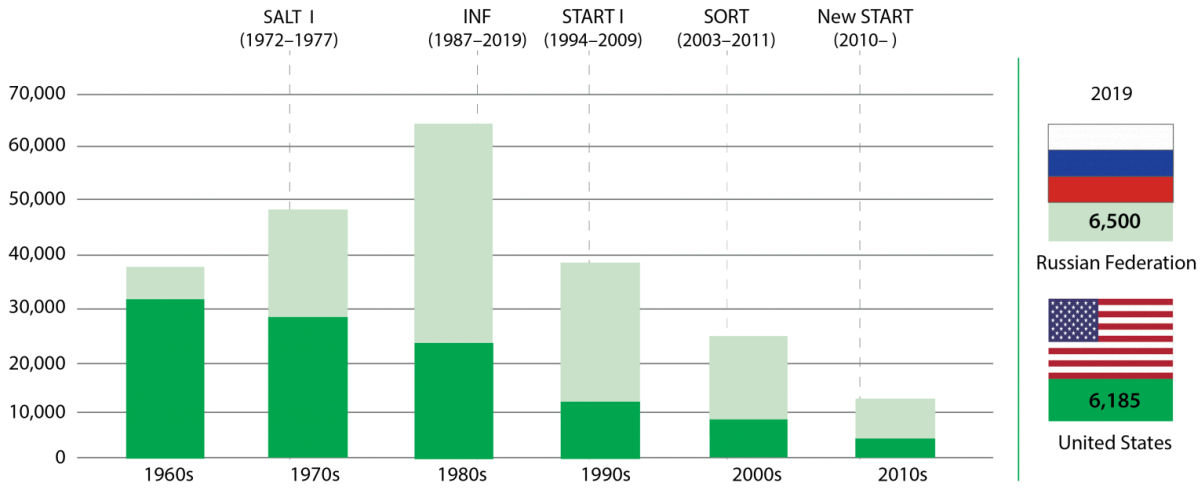
- **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty Series (START)**

  START I (1991): Reduced deployed warheads and delivery systems.
  START II (1993): Aimed to ban MIRVed ICBMs but was never fully implemented.
  New START (2010)
  New START is the only active treaty
  Aims: Limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons between the U.S. and Russia.
  Key Provisions:
  Each party is limited to 700 deployed ICBMs and SLBMs
  Each party is limited to 1,550 nuclear warheads
  Each party is limited to 800 deployed and non-deployed ICBM and SLBM launchers

The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) was signed on April 8, 2010, in Prague by the United States and Russia and entered into force in 2011. New START replaced the 1991 START I treaty, which expired in December 2009, and superseded the 2002 Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT), which terminated when New START entered into force.

The treaty limits the number of deployed strategic nuclear warheads for each party to 1,550, which is down nearly two-thirds from the original START treaty, as well as 10% lower than the deployed strategic warhead limit of the 2002 Moscow Treaty. The treaty also limits the number of deployed and non-deployed intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers, submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers, and heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments to 800. The number of deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments is limited to 700.

New START holds significance in diplomatic history on the limitation of Nuclear Weapons. New START is also a great example of the effects of diplomacy on disarmament.



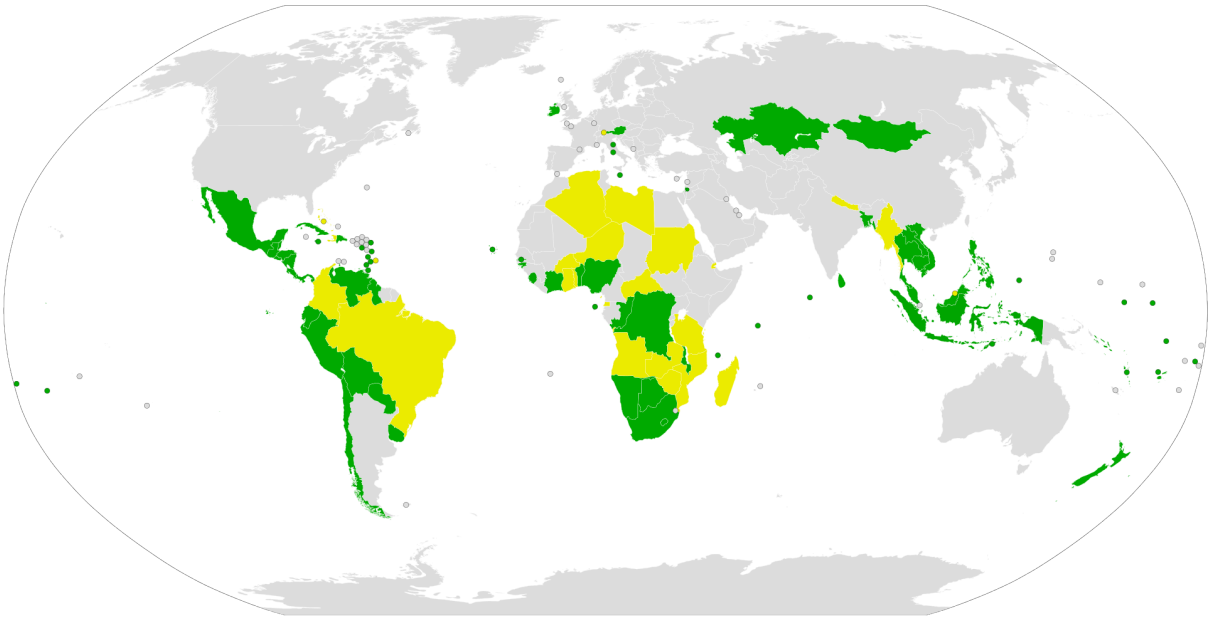
- **Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)**
  Adopted in: 2017. entered into force in 2021
  Aims: Elimination of Nuclear weapons.
  Key Provisions:
  Prohibits development, possession, use, or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) includes a comprehensive set of prohibitions on participating in any nuclear weapon activities. These include undertakings not to develop, test, produce, acquire, possess, stockpile, use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. The Treaty also prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons on national territory and the provision of assistance to any State in the conduct of prohibited activities. States parties will be obliged to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the TPNW undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control. The Treaty also obliges state parties to provide adequate assistance to individuals affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons, as well as to take necessary and appropriate measures of environmental remediation in areas under its jurisdiction or control contaminated as a result of activities related to the testing or use of nuclear weapons.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted by the Conference at the United Nations on 7 July 2017 and opened for signature on 20 September 2017. Following the deposit with the Secretary-General of the 50th instrument of ratification or accession of the Treaty on 24 October 2020, it entered into force on 22 January 2021.

Although this Treaty directly eliminates Nuclear Weapons, there are not so many Countries that signed this Treaty. The main reason for the situation may be that Nuclear Weapon countries wouldn’t want to abandon their Nuclear Weapons. Nuclear Weapons states

do not sign this treaty. Also, these countries' close allies do not sign this treaty to maintain their existing relationship with Nuclear Weapon States.



Yellow: Parties
Green: Signed
Grey: Non-Signiotary
Note: Both Parties and Signed countries accept this treaty.

4.2. Importance of Senkaku Islands

Geographically, the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands lie about 170 km northeast of Taiwan, 330 km east of China, and 410 km west of Okinawa, Japan. They are located at a key point between the Pacific Ocean and the East China Sea, making them strategically valuable.

The Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands have a controversial history. Most of the claims are supported by historical evidence. However, since the Islands have a controversial history, it has to be known before judging the situation. On this matter there are two main points of view: Chinese/Taiwanese and Japanese.

From the Chinese/Taiwanese point of view, these islands have been part of the Ming and Qing Empires since the middle ages. It is said that in old maps, these islands were shown as

Chinese and used to be part of their lands. However, in 1895, during the first Sino-Japanese war, Japan illegally annexed these islands. In the end, China lost the war, and in the Shimonoseki Peace Treaty, China was forced to cede Taiwan to Japan. However, in the treaty, there was no article about the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands. China and Taiwan argued that Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands were part of Taiwan so there was no need to mention it in the Treaty. Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands stayed under Japanese management until the end of World War II. In 1951, in the Peace Treaty of San Francisco, Japan was forced to renounce its claims to all illegally acquired overseas territories. This included Taiwan as well. According to this Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands needed to be freed from Japanese rule. Because the Islands were part of Taiwan and Japan should have renounced its claims from Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands as well. According to China and Taiwan, since then, Japan has been holding these islands illegally.

The Japanese attitude towards this issue is quite the opposite. According to Japanese resources, the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands were never part of the Medieval Chinese Empires or any other Nation. They were unclaimed before 1895, and there were no owners of these Islands which makes them *Terra Nullius. Terra Nullius* means No Man's Land in International Law. Annexing *Terra Nullius* is legal under international law. So, according to the Japanese, this annexation is legal and the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands are the rightful land of Japan. Also, in the Treaty of San Francisco, the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands were treated as part of the Okinawa prefecture of Japan.

From 1951 to 1971, Okinawa prefecture and the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands were under the US administration. In 1972, the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands returned to Japanese control under the Okinawa Reversion Agreement between the United States and Japan. The discovery of potential undersea oil reserves in the area in 1968 was a catalyst for further interest in the disputed islands. Also in 1972, the Republic of China (Taiwan) government and People's Republic of China (PRC) government officially began to declare ownership of the islands. In the next decades, tensions climbed up. Some activists and protesters (sometimes civilians by their free will, and sometimes organized by governments) started to acknowledge activities and protests. The public started to get involved in the issue. The effects of the protests were on high levels. Properties got damaged, people got injured, even some activists even lost their lives. In the 2000s, China became the 2nd greatest economy and increased its presence in the region rapidly.

The Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands region is a complicated region with a bunch of claims by various nations. Each one of them accepts these islands as their rightful territory. But why are there great efforts for such a tiny land? In order to comprehend this, the significance of the regions needs to be understood with all its aspects. All strategic, economic, and symbolic sides need to be examined.

- **Strategic Importance**

Geographically, the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands lie about 170 km northeast of Taiwan, 330 km east of China, and 410 km west of Okinawa, Japan. They are located at a key point between the Pacific Ocean and the East China Sea, making them strategically valuable for regional military control. Roughly 30% of global trade passes through nearby waters, including oil shipments to China, Japan, and South Korea. Control over these waters can influence maritime trade and energy supply security.

Another issue that needs to be mentioned is China's geographical problem, as its access to the seas can easily be restricted by controlling some choke points in the Pacific. Which may also be referred to as the First Island Chain. Senkaku Islands serve the USA as a part of the First Island Chain. Even though there are no military bases in Senkaku, it can obstruct China's action potential in the region in a potential armed conflict.

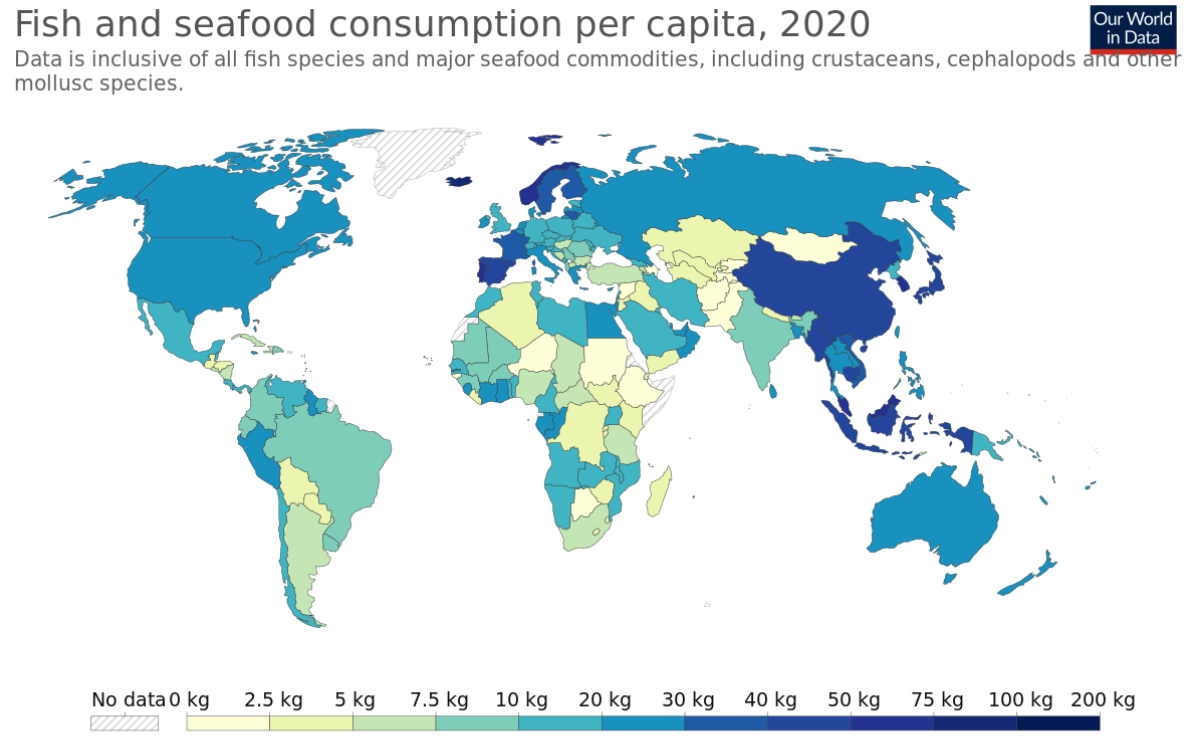
On the other hand, a scenario where China controls the Diaoyu Islands poses a threat to Japan and the US naval dominance in the Pacific Ocean. If China secures the islands, it would weaken the first island chain, giving China more control over the East China Sea and access to the Pacific. China's Expanding Military Presence. China has increased naval patrols and air force activity near the islands. The Chinese Coast Guard frequently enters Japanese-administered waters to challenge Japan's control. If Japan loses control, its ability to defend Okinawa and the southern islands would be weakened. China could use the islands as a military base, extending its air defense identification zone (ADIZ) and further projecting its naval power.

- **Economic Importance**

The Senkaku Islands are economically significant due to their natural resources and essential location for trade and fisheries. The Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands have two key economic factors. The first is the Rich Fisheries and Exclusive Economic Zone. The second one is Potential Oil and Gas Reserves.

The first factor. The waters surrounding the Senkaku Islands are one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The area is home to valuable fish species such as tuna, mackerel, and skipjack, which are essential for the economies of Japan, China, and Taiwan. Japan claims a 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around the islands, which gives it the legal right to control fishing and resource extraction. China and Taiwan also claim EEZ rights, leading to frequent clashes between fishing vessels and coast guards.

Fisheries are a key industry for Japan, China, and Taiwan, providing food security and jobs for thousands of fishermen. If China gains control, it could expand its fishing fleet and limit Japan's access to these waters, impacting Japan's seafood industry.



The second factor. The seabed near the Senkaku Islands is believed to contain large oil and natural gas reserves, first identified in the 1969 United Nations survey. Estimates suggest there could be 100-160 billion barrels of oil and significant natural gas deposits. Both China and Japan have attempted to explore and develop these resources, but tensions over

sovereignty have stalled large-scale projects. In response, China has built drilling platforms just outside Japan's claimed EEZ, increasing friction between the two nations.

Japan imports nearly all of its energy, so gaining access to domestic oil and gas would improve its energy security. China's growing economy needs more energy resources, making the East China Sea a critical energy frontier. If China gains control, it could restrict Japan's access to these resources, making Japan more dependent on foreign energy supplies. The U.S. also has interests in preventing China from dominating the region's energy reserves, as it could shift the power balance in East Asia.

In conclusion, the Senkaku Islands are economically valuable due to their fisheries and energy resources. Control over the islands affects food security and fishing industries in Japan, China, and Taiwan. Access to oil and natural gas, which impacts regional energy security. Trade and economic stability in East Asia, as maritime disputes can disrupt commerce and investments. This is why the Senkaku dispute is not just about land, but also about economic power and resource control in the East China Sea.

- **Symbolic Value**

Despite their strategic importance and economic value, these islands hold symbolic importance for the involved nations. The symbolic value of the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands dispute far outweighs their tangible value. The islands have become a vital point for larger geopolitical tensions, national pride, making them a potential flashpoint for conflict in the region.

For Japan, the islands represent national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Japan has administered the islands since 1972, when the United States transferred control to them after World War II. Japan maintains that there is no dispute over the islands' sovereignty, which is a stance that reinforces its national pride and historical claims.

For China, the islands are seen as a core national interest and a symbol of historical grievances. China argues that the islands have been part of its territory since ancient times and views Japan's control as a remnant of imperialist aggression. The dispute over the islands is thus intertwined with broader issues of national identity and historical memory.

For Taiwan, the islands are also claimed as part of its territory, adding another layer of complexity to the dispute. Taiwan's claim is based on historical and geographical arguments similar to those of China.

4.3. Key Countries

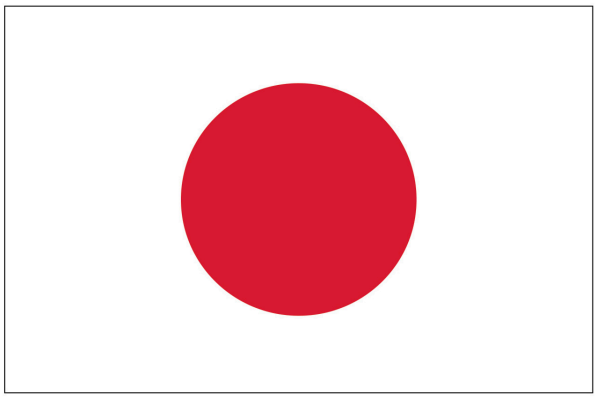
- **China**

China, officially the People's Republic of China (PRC) claims that Diaoyu Islands have been a rightful territory of China since ancient times. China uses a rather indirect approach when claiming that these islands are part of its territory. To briefly mention, the PRC sees self-ruled Taiwan as a breakaway province that will eventually be under Beijing's control and treats Diaoyu Islands as part of their break-away territory Taiwan's land. On this matter, China tries to collaborate with Taiwan in this bizarre way.

As the whole world knows, an unfortunate event has occurred. A Chinese missile has exploded in an area close to Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands. In this Committee China's objective is to be cleared from any kind of charges due to the Senkaku Incident. Also, the Chinese delegation's other objective is to secure its geopolitical interests in the region. China's politics in this situation are also influenced by domestic factors. The Chinese government uses the dispute to raise nationalist spirit and strengthen its legitimacy. The islands are often defined in Chinese media as a symbol of resistance against foreign aggression, which resonates with the public and reinforces the government's narrative of defending national sovereignty.

China is also seeking to reunify Taiwan with the rest of mainland China under one country, one flag, and one ideology (communism). China's aim in working with Taiwan is based on the idea of getting the support of the Taiwanese public for a permanent unification.

- **Japan**



Japan (officially also Japan) claims that the Senkaku Islands were inhabited and a *Terra Nullius*. So, Ancient China never controlled the Senkaku Islands, and with these arguments, Japan defends that the Senkaku Islands are the rightful territory of Japan. Japan also uses old treaties and old maps of the region to support its legitimacy.

Japanese policy over the issue is clear. They believe that China is the country responsible for all these troubles. According to Japan, China should be imposed sanctions due to breaking international laws, harming nature, and using nuclear weapons. The Nuclear missile did not hit Japan, but Japan considers this a threat. The Japanese people's attitude towards the situation is that China should pay back. One way or another. This event threatens Japan's influence in the region. If Japan wants to secure its borders, influence, and resources, it should take some precautions in this committee.

5. Timeline of Events

In 2026, Chinese leaders highlighted their claimed Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the East China Sea. Which overlaps with the Japanese EEZ. China also increased its Jet fighters patrol in the air. Which caused a bunch of dog fights between Japan and China.

In 2027, Green political parties increased their presence in the parliaments and senates. Green parties support renewable energy, and they are against the usage of fossil fuels and nuclear weapons. These parties believe that the world should be cleaner and that all nuclear weapons should be banned. These parties are in the following countries: Germany, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Portugal, and Italy.

In 2028, North Korea started another project for more destructive Nuclear warheads. The North Korean government announced that they did it for security. It is a precaution for the increasing tensions and threats. Around the world, activists are protesting this project.

By 2029, artificial intelligence has made significant progress. Numerous AI bots now exist. Some governments are employing AI technology to assess potential project risks, calculate action outcomes, and enhance efficiency. AI predicts through analysis that the world may be destroyed by nuclear weapons.

In 2030, with the increasing Green movement and concerns, major countries started disarmament talks. These talks are made in order to provide a more peaceful, safe, and disarmed world. However, due to disagreements among participant nations talks were left unfinished.

In 2032, Growing powers needed more energy for their countries, so they found a solution by establishing new nuclear energy plants. These countries are Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, and Venezuela.

In 2033, the World needed a platform to discuss and decide diplomatic issues. In the UN, it was not possible to discuss a potential treaty. However, due to the high request authority of the DISEC committee increased by the UNSC. From now on, DISEC has the authority to do so.

In 2034, China started the biggest military exercise in the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands region. Both from the sky and on the sea. There were warships, submarines, helicopters, and fighter jets. Japan responded with another exercise in the region. Two powers were about to start a war. Fortunately, nothing happened. With diplomatic efforts issue settled down.

In 2035, significant protests occurred within China and Japan over the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands. Both sides' media consider the Islands their national issue.

In 2037, the Incident of Senkaku/Diaoyu occurred.

6. Questions To Be Addressed

The number of stars(*) shows the priority of addressing.

1) Is a press release necessary? If so, what should the press release include to inform the public? **
2) How can the tensions and disputes in the region be reduced? *
3) Is any country fully responsible for the incident, and if so, should this country be charged?*
4) What regulations and measures could be taken to prevent future accidents?
5) What can be done to minimize the effects of the incident on the environment?
6) What can be done to minimize the effects of the incident on the people?
7) Should a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons be implemented?
8) What can be done to implement the previous agreements further?

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