

**FORUM:** General Assembly One (GA1)

**QUESTION OF:** Ceasing nuclear weapon production and commencement

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Ghana

**CO SUBMITTER(S):** South Korea, Australia, Gabon, Germany, France, Serbia, Ukraine, Norway, Congo, Canada, Malta, Peru, Brazil, Sweden, Egypt, Nepal, Italy, Cambodia, Japan, Venezuela, Afghanistan UAE

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

*Noting with concern* that even a single nuclear explosion over a city can kill tens or even hundreds of thousands of people immediately,

*Having considered* the death toll from the explosion, fallout consisting of radioactive debris may be carried by winds and spread over large areas, posing significant health and environmental hazards,

*Taking into consideration* the negative impacts and danger that nuclear warheads impose upon this planet and environment,

*Fully alarmed* by the crucial amount of nuclear warheads currently present on this planet, the increasing amount of production of nuclear weapons will only increase the toll of destruction,

*Bringing attention* to the fact that the construction of nuclear warheads consumes a massive amount of limited resources,

*Recalling* earlier resolutions and international agreements aimed at nuclear disarmament, such as the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),

*Noting* the potential for nuclear accidents, miscalculations, or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons to result in catastrophic destructive consequences for humanity and the planet as a whole,

*Affirming* the core concepts of peace, security, and disarmament as necessary components for maintaining international stability and promoting global collaboration,

*Expressing great concern* about certain states' continued manufacturing and modernization of nuclear weapons, which undermines global disarmament efforts and fuels the arms race,

*Considering* the huge financial and economic expenses associated with nuclear weapon creation and maintenance, which could potentially be directed toward socio-economic development, poverty alleviation, and humanitarian help,

*Recognizing* the importance of confidence-building measures, transparency, and verification systems in fostering international trust and furthering the cause of nuclear disarmament,

1. Calls upon all member states to immediately stop producing, testing, developing, and acquiring nuclear weapons, as well as any related research or technological advancements through means such as:
  - a. enact strong national laws that forbid producing, possessing, or using nuclear weapons on their soil such as:
    - i. forbidding nuclear weapons to be stationed on their territory
    - ii. strict possession restrictions
    - iii. zero tolerance for use
  - b. set up extensive oversight mechanisms to guarantee adherence to the aforementioned laws, including frequent inspections and reporting to pertinent international bodies
  - c. implement programs to help increase military transparency judged as needed by the UN
  - d. redirect funds that were previously set aside for nuclear weapon programs to initiatives for sustainable development, humanitarian aid, disarmament, and other more desirable UN programs that require large amounts of funding;
  
2. Strongly urges member states to reiterate and strengthen their adherence to current international treaties and agreements about nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, such as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT):
  - a. take proactive steps to ratify and fully implement the CTBT, such as establishing national monitoring and verification systems

- b. closely collaborate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other pertinent international organizations to improve nuclear safeguards, verification measures, and transparency mechanisms
    - c. participate in multilateral negotiations to address outstanding issues related to nuclear disarmament, such as the creation of a legally binding framework for nuclear weapon prohibition and elimination;
- 3. Requests that all relevant members ensure safety to the citizens and biodiversity of the state and the state itself upon the handling of nuclear materials and wastes:
  - a. take forensic measures upon the manipulation of these nuclear materials and wastes that tend to be radioactive and harmful
  - b. ensure secure storage and handling of fissile materials during the disarmament of nuclear warheads:
    - i. ensure that systems involving fissile materials remain subcritical during normal operation, anticipated occurrences, and accident conditions
    - ii. plan for sub-criticality within design basis accidents, from initial design through commissioning, operation, and decommissioning
    - iii. develop response plans for critical emergencies such as the case of an accident
  - c. promote research on safe disposal methods for nuclear waste
  - d. encourage collaboration with other states on nuclear security best practices;
- 4. Invites all stakeholders to support the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) in regions where they do not yet exist, following relevant UN resolutions and initiatives:
  - a. offer states interested in creating NWFZs technical, financial, and logistical support, including help with verification and monitoring mechanisms
  - b. promote communication and cooperation among states inside already-existing NWFZs to improve regional security, confidence-building measures, and disarmament efforts;
- 5. Advocates for the promotion of:
  - a. education and awareness campaigns about the humanitarian effects of nuclear weapons, particularly the long-term health, environmental, and socioeconomic consequences for impacted populations as well as future generations

- b. research and development of nuclear science applications for peaceful purposes as well as alternative technology to tackle urgent global issues like energy security, climate change, and sustainable development
  - c. promoting diplomatic and cooperative efforts on a worldwide scale to achieve nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to maintain security and stability around the world;
- 6. Urges the United Nations Security Council to take prompt, decisive action to counter any threats to global peace and security posed by the spread or possible use of nuclear weapons such as:
  - a. take into consideration the adoption of legally binding resolutions that impose sanctions on states or non-state actors involved in the development, transfer, or use of nuclear weapons or related technologies to defuse tensions and prevent future escalation
  - b. call emergency sessions to address acute crises or incidents involving the threat or use of nuclear weapons
  - c. strengthen the role of UN peacekeeping missions and specialized agencies in monitoring and addressing nuclear-related security threats, including by enhancing their mandate, resources, and cooperation with relevant regional organizations;
- 7. Further requests that relevant committees in the UN facilitate dialogue, steps aimed at fostering mutual trust and understanding, enhancing transparency, and reducing nuclear dangers, as well as cooperative security actions among states:
  - a. convene high-level meetings, summits, and conferences on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to foster dialogue among states with divergent views and interests
  - b. facilitate the exchange of information, best practices, and lessons learned among states and relevant stakeholders on nuclear security, safety, and risk management
  - c. putting policies into place to encourage member states to work together and coordinate their efforts to handle nuclear concerns;
- 8. Demands that all nations:
  - a. reiterate their dedication to the goals and tenets of the UN Charter, such as non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states, peaceful conflict resolution, and sovereign equality of states

- b. completely respect international law, which includes human rights, humanitarian law, environmental protection, treaties, conventions, and customary norms controlling the use of force, arms control, and disarmament
  - c. honour the commitments and duties that come with being a member of the UN, such as the duty to support and encourage the preservation of world peace and security in line with the Charter's tenets
  - d. completely cooperate with the UN and its specialized agencies in promoting human rights, sustainable development, and international cooperation for peace and security, as well as in the management, prevention, and settlement of crises
  - e. abstain from any policies or actions that compromise the legitimacy and authority of the UN, such as coercive or unilateral measures that are against the goals and ideals of the Charter; instead, pursue cooperative solutions via negotiation and diplomacy;
9. Calls for the strengthening of:
- a. the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), which has been universalized and put into effect, is one example of the international legal frameworks and standards that prohibit the use, threat of use, or ownership of nuclear weapons
  - b. diplomatic and confidence-boosting actions, such as weapons control agreements, de-escalation procedures, and crisis communication channels, to lessen the likelihood of nuclear war and proliferation
  - c. assistance for victims of radiation exposure, accidents involving nuclear testing, and environmental remediation, including financial aid, medical care, and compensation schemes, in compliance with the values of fairness, equity, and human rights;
10. Further urges the immediate implementation of the Backing Out Of Offensive Munitions (BOOOM) program, aimed at:
- a. offering states financial and technical support to securely decommission and get rid of offensive weapons, such as conventional, nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons
  - b. encouraging the creation and implementation of substitute security plans and methods for resolving disputes to lessen the need for offensive weapons and support long-term peacekeeping initiatives

- c. putting in place thorough monitoring and evaluation systems to gauge how well BOOOM implementation is going on a national, regional, and global scale
- d. encouraging member states and pertinent stakeholders to work transparently and cooperatively to share information while implementing demilitarization and disarmament programs under the BOOOM program
- e. strengthening international partnerships and cooperation mechanisms, including through multilateral disarmament treaties, regional security arrangements, and civil society engagement, to support the objectives and activities of the BOOOM program;

11. Stresses the importance of:

- a. reducing the unequal effects of nuclear weapons on marginalized groups, such as children, people with disabilities, and indigenous communities, by implementing inclusive policy frameworks, targeted aid programs, and awareness campaigns
- b. strengthening nuclear security measures, stopping the illegal trafficking of nuclear materials, and preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to terrorist organizations or non-state actors by promoting international cooperation and technical assistance
- c. rerouting funds to more beneficial uses, such as infrastructure development, healthcare, education, and addressing urgent global issues like climate change;
- d. The UN providing monetary relief, and will use the information it already has on affected groups to direct the most money to them;

12. Emphasizes and reinforces the key role of the United Nations in Nuclear Disarmament:

- a. Confirms the major role of the United Nations when encouraging nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation
- b. Exclaims for the involvement of the Security Council to grasp the initiative when tackling the problems corresponding to nuclear disarmament
- c. Showcasing calls for the immediate convening of a high decision-making conference regarding nuclear disarmament under the major support of the United Nations, emphasizing the vital necessity for coordinated global action within this predominant issue

- d. Shows the importance of bringing nations together, international organizations, and civil society individuals to deliberate about condemning disarmament issues while developing moderate and transparent plans.
13. *Calls upon* all nuclear-armed states to reduce their nuclear arsenal annually by a fixed percentage every year:
- a. All nuclear countries with less than 100 nuclear weapons will hand in 10% of the original number of warheads every year,
  - b. The rest of the countries will have to:
    - i. Year 1: all nuclear countries hand in 5% of the original number of confirmed warheads,
    - ii. Year 2: All nuclear countries hand in 7.5% of the original number of confirmed warheads,
    - iii. Year 3 and higher: All nuclear countries hand in 11.25% of the original number of confirmed warheads.