FORUM: General Assembly 1st

QUESTION OF: Effective actions towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

SUBMITTED BY: Algeria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the recent development of the RS-28 Sarmat ‘Satan 2’ missiles by the Russian Federation, which are able to completely destroy an area the size of the United Kingdom,

*Recognising* the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to global peace by ensuring that no more nations have legal access to nuclear weapons,

*Reaffirming* thatthe five NPT nuclear-weapon states and that only they are allowed to have nuclear weapons,

*Noting further* that the United States and Russia maintain roughly 1,800 of their nuclear weapons on high-alert status, which are ready to be launched within minutes of a warning,

*Noting with deep concern* the use of nuclear power programs by some states as a disguise for nuclear weapon programs,

*Observing* that Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU), and Enriched Plutonium are extremely useful for the creation of new nuclear weapons but not widely used for nuclear power,

*Alarmed* by the fact that nine countries together obtain more than 15,000 nuclear weapons,

*Emphasising* that one of the United Nations oldest goals is to get rid of nuclear weapons, it was the subject of the General Assembly’s first resolution in 1946,

1. Endorses the creation of the Nuclear Weapon Disarmament Taskforce (NWDT), a new UN taskforce which will contribute to the complete eradication of nuclear weapons by:

a) investigating the extent of nuclear arsenals in NPT nuclear-weapon states and other nations that are known to have or suspected of having these weapons

b) examining whether member states are developing new nuclear weapons

c) providing recommendations on when to disassemble nuclear warheads to member states, based on:

i. the possession of nuclear weapons by surrounding nations in the interests of preserving a balance of power around the world

ii. the political situation of the member state in relation to other member states, as to not make the country vulnerable to attack;

2. Proposes that the NWDT will regularly inspect the extent of nuclear weapons in NPT nuclear-weapon states and other nations that are known or suspected to have these weapons;

3. Recommends that the NWDT will provide humanitarian aid to countries if accepted, in exchange of movement towards elimination of nuclear weapons, with the amount of humanitarian aid being provided on a case by case basis relative to a country’s income excluding high income countries as determined by World Bank thresholds;

4. Suggests that all five NPT nuclear-weapon states attend a quinquennial conference where they, along with representatives from the rest of the world and relevant NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations), will discuss:

a) possible amendments to the NPT for it to remain relevant in the changing political climate of the world

b) goals and quotas for progressive nuclear disarmament with an aim of total nuclear disarmament by 2055

c) ways to remove nuclear weapons from non-authorised states;

5. Resolves that all five NPT nuclear-weapon states should reduce the size of their nuclear arsenals by 15% every 5 years until they are negligible;

6. Confirms that the NWDT will give feedback to the conference described in clause 4 on the progress by nations in achieving their goals;

7. Calls upon all nations to place their nuclear reactors under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to ensure that they are not to be used for military purposes;

8. Further recommends that all member states scale down and put all facilities capable of production and usage of fissile materials under the surveillance of the IAEA;

9. Suggests the establishment of an international and public database tracking all enriched Plutonium, its quantity, where it is located, and whose possession it is in, with regular inspections, as referenced by clause 2, to be conducted by the IAEA every 6 month;

10. Urges the prevention of further development of nuclear weapons through methods such as but not limited to:

a) the UN imposing economic sanctions against certain volatile countries

b) the taxation of materials and equipment required for the production of nuclear weapons, such as uranium;

11. Further encourages the implementation of a worldwide campaign, funded by the ICAN, to raise awareness about nuclear weapons, what they are, dangers of them, effects of a nuclear weapon post the detonation and the positive effects of disarming nuclear weapons, this will be achieved by means of but not limited to:

a) presentations in the schools of all major cities,

b) the creation of a social media campaign to raise awareness and to keep everyone updated in the progress of disarmament,

c) the organising of an annual large social and educational event which will be televised and have full media coverage to reach its full potential,

d) the publishing of advertisements in manners such as but not limited to:

i. magazines

ii. television

iii. online

iv. on signs.