**FORUM:** General Assembly 1

**QUESTION OF:** Developing effective actions towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

**SUBMITTED BY:** The United States of America

GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1,

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear weapons and its discouragement of the use of nuclear weapons and recognition of the devastating effects that accompany them,

*Recognizing* the invaluable foundations laid by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in the development of international non-proliferation efforts,

*Affirming* the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963, constituting a major step in the regulation of nuclear weapons and confining the environmental implications of contamination due to radioactive substances,

*Emphasizing* the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty of 1996, a global ban on nuclear explosive testing, thereby hindering the ability of states without nuclear weapons expertise from advancing nuclear weapons capabilities, thus constraining future regional arms races and the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

*Fully aware* that developing effective actions towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons is an incomplete and complex process that requires the exercise of due caution,

*Realizing* that mutually assured destruction is a concept relied on by certain States for defense and peacekeeping purposes, facilitated through the possession of nuclear weapons,

*Acknowledging* the successful efforts made towards the elimination of nuclear weapons, such as the 2018 North-Korea United States Summit,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the renewed commitment of the People’s Democratic Republic of Korea to total denuclearization, open dialogue and increased cooperation, as well as the ceasing of nuclear weapons- and missile tests,

*Believing* that Nuclear War has shown to be one of the most dangerous and crucial issues ever seen in the world,

*Convinced of* the importance of the NPT and the positive effects that it has had on maintaining world peace,

*Reaffirming* the clear divide between militarization and other uses of nuclear technologies and the many disputes that this divide has caused in the international community,

1. Recommends the creation of a UN Nuclear Transparency Mechanism that will incentivize all countries to share information about their current usage and arsenal of weapons through:

a) Providing only information to countries that choose to join in supplying information about nuclear arsenals, preventing those who refuse from obtaining access

b) Setting a global standard of nuclear transparency for all nations causing other nations that refuse to sign to be condemned by others;

2. Encourages the implementation of a UN Nuclear Inspection and Communication Commission (UNICC) which will conduct random inspections on countries that possess nuclear technologies regarding:

a) The enrichment of the uranium used in the country’s reactors

b) The type and amount of supplies that are being used in order to create nuclear technologies within the borders of a certain nation;

3. Recommends providing incentives to countries that agree to decrease the size of their nuclear arsenals such as:

a) Lowering tariffs in certain countries to increase:

i. Trade

ii. Production and exports

b) Providing these countries with resources or economic opportunities that they are lacking;

4. Endorses the utilization of warnings and statistics on nuclear disasters such as meltdowns in order to discourage countries from creating nuclear weapons such as:

a) The costs of a nuclear meltdown (up to 500 million USD)

b) The long lasting and sometimes permanent effects that nuclear technologies can have on the environment if not treated with proper care;

5. Requests the implementation of trilateral disarmament talks using one allied nation along with another impartial nation to try and negotiate with nations that have not already signed the NPT with help for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in order to:

a) Provide non signed countries with an impartial opinion on why they should or should not sign the treaty based on both countries’ perspectives on the issue

b) To avoid any drastic conflict that may surface from these disarmament talks concerning nuclear technologies;

6. Calls for other developed nations to set an international example of transparency by declaring how many weapons their nuclear arsenal contains, which will in turn:

a) Set an international standard for nuclear transparency for all nations

b) Counter countries' unwillingness to reveal information regarding their nuclear arsenals with the knowledge that other countries will not try to obtain information without giving their own;

7. Calls upon non-nuclear weapons states currently pursuing the manufacturing or acquisition of nuclear weapons, to cease the manufacturing or acquisition of nuclear weapons, and to contribute to international efforts designed to promote peace and stability;

8. Further calls upon states which directly or indirectly possess or have control over nuclear weapons, and which are not recognized as nuclear-weapons states under the NPT, to denuclearize under United Nations supervision in order to guarantee the safety of their peoples;

9. Strongly urges states to defend non-belligerent states in conflicts in which such non-belligerent states are attacked with nuclear weapons by an offending state, for purposes of collective security and the deterrence of the use of nuclear weapons in conflicts;

10. Promotes increased cooperation and fair and reciprocal trade between states in order to reduce tensions and improve international relations;

11. Suggests that states not support a widespread ban or prohibition of nuclear weapons, or the repeal of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, due to the existential threat posed to the peoples of states by the potential ineffectiveness or such a treaty or entity, and the inability to verify denuclearization;

12. Invites the creation of an international treaty or entity designed to monitor and verify denuclearization in individual cases of states intending to denuclearize or cease to acquire nuclear weapons;

13. Asks states to implement stringent political and economic sanctions against states of which there is credible evidence that all of the following can be reasonably attributed to them:

a) Are not nuclear weapons states as recognized under the NPT

b) Sponsor, support or enable terrorism

c) Engage in, support, or enable human rights abuses

d) Possess nuclear weapons or are in the process of acquiring or manufacturing nuclear weapons

e) Threaten international stability and peace;

14. Further encourages states to implement similar sanctions as described in the aforementioned clause, against states which support states as described in the aforementioned clause, through the continuation of diplomatic ties, economic ties or trade, or any form of support or assistance;

15. Further asks states to lift sanctions against states of which the United Nations has verified complete denuclearization and to improve relations and provide assistance to such states, if said sanctions were initially implemented due to said states possessing or having control over nuclear weapons.