**FORUM**: First Committee of the General Assembly on International Security and Disarmament

**QUESTION OF:** Effective measures towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

**SUBMITTED BY**: India

**CO-SUBMITTED BY**: Angola, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Gabon, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, UAE, Uganda, Zimbabwe

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Approving* nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation to strengthen international peace and security,

*Recognising* the risk of proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery is representing a main threat to its national security as well as a global challenge and a major threat to international security,

*Aware of* the fact that effective non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons requires global and regional cooperation,

*Alarmed by* the devastating impacts of nuclear explosions and its radioactive aftermath on the ecosystem,

*Further alarmed by* the fact that as of mid-2014, and estimated 16,300 nuclear weapons remained in global stockpiles,

*Noting with satisfaction* our affiliation with the Non-nuclear Aggression Agreement, the No First-Use Policy (NFU), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

*Deeply concerned* by the increasing availability of sensitive data, materials used for the construction of nuclear weapons, radiological substances, and dangerous biological materials,

*Defining* “nuclear weapons that are in high-alert status” as launch-ready ballistic missiles armed with a nuclear warheads whose launch can be ordered and executed in a fifteen minute time frame,

*Reminding* that 40 African countries ratified the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty which entered into force on 15 July 2009,

1. Encourages all states to diminish the chances of non-state actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by means such as but not limited to:

a. approving the reduction in the size of the global stockpile of nuclear weapons,

b. requesting nuclear-weapon-states to fulfill their obligation under the treaty to undertake negotiations on effective measures leading to nuclear disarmament,

c. urging nuclear-weapon-states to ameliorate the defense of their nuclear weapon arsenal by:

i. setting up extensive and detailed database to track information on nuclear weapons arsenals,

ii. setting up a committee within national defense ministry to monitor the activities of nuclear weapon arsenal holders,

iii. setting up sophisticated electronic systems such as a permissive action link,

d. establishing laws and legal enforcement mechanisms to prevent producers, brokers, and transportation agents from transferring arms or their ingredients to the designated users;

2. Requests states to scrutinize their territory in order to find terrorist groups or non-state actors with illegal possessions of WMDs, ingredients for nuclear weapons by means such as but not limited to:

a. increasing frequency of border-patrols,

b. roadblock checkpoints in areas with high terrorist activity or conflict zones and ensure that these checkpoints are staffed only with police and/or soldiers from the country the roadblock is stationed, and it will be up to the country to decide upon the staff,

c. the necessary acquisition of funds in order to employ the increased use of gun and gunshot detection technologies, such as:

i. Portable magnetic gun detection devices,

ii. ShotSpotter installations;

3. Recommends the increase in strict monitoring of weapon stockpiles to prevent weapon leakage through but not limited to:

a. assessing the environment of the stockpile to certify its security,

b. reducing the possibilities of sabotage, theft, trespass, terrorism or any other criminal act through but not limited to,

i. identifying all personnel at the stockpile with security responsibilities,

ii. outlining access to buildings and compounds,

iii. outlining security procedures to be followed in different areas of the establishment;

4. Urges all nations to cooperate with the proclamation of information regarding the size of a nation's arsenal stocks by OPCW of fissile material and specific disarmament achievements by means such as but not limited to:

a. authorising OPCW or IAEA to annually verify and monitor the security and size of stocks of nuclear or fissile material and weapons,

b. announcing any future intentions regarding nuclear disarmament or non-proliferation to other nations during nuclear summits or other conventions,

c. establishing an international monitoring system, in the form of an electronic database, to be funded and organized by the UN, in order to centralise data on nuclear weapons stockpiles in all countries in possession of nuclear weapons, containing data showing the nuclear stockpile of each country compiled by the IAEA;

5. Calls upon all nations to support the creation of the Universal Nuclear Disarmament Treaty (UNDT) that effectively reduces the number of nuclear weapons worldwide, ultimately eradicating them as a whole by means of but not limited to:

a. implementing laws that would regulate the rate of disarmament, such as, but not limited to:

i. setting the goal to reduce the nuclear arsenal of every nation in control of a nuclear weapon by 10% of the amount they have when the treaty is created every decade, removing/dismantling a minimum of 4 WMDs per decade and placing this material in the safety of the IAEA,

ii. prioritising the disarmament of high-alert weapons in order to decrease the probability of precipitous nuclear attacks,

iii. only authorising nuclear material to be produced and utilised if it has passive intentions (which would be approved and monitored by the IAEA),

b. asking countries to report their achievements towards the completion of the goals set by this treaty and set new goals or targets to advance the disarmament of nuclear weapons in conventions or assemblies;

6. Further encourages all states to ratify and abide to the UNDT and to become a member of the IAEA;

7. Asks for the creation of a UN-led body that would annually assemble all Member States to discuss and negotiate certain schemes that would limit the trade and production of nuclear weapons and their ingredients, such as but not limited to:

a. setting annual quotas on countries for the maximum amount of weapons produced and nuclear material fabricated,

b. setting guidelines for the acquisition of substances that can be used to create nuclear weapons, such as Uranium 235;

8. Asks the UN to organise biannual nuclear summits to ensure substantive progress in multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations;

9. Expresses its Hope for international organizations specializing in the disarmament of nuclear weapons to raise awareness to citizens about the negative consequences of nuclear weapons to help encourage governments to refrain from using nuclear technology for warfare purposes in ways such as, but not limited to:

a. presentations by volunteers from international campaigns such as ICAN (International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons) to further educate the local community about the harmful effects of nuclear technology and its impact on the world and the environment,

b. holding national security conferences that discuss:

i. Nuclear Technology Security Measures,

ii. Training of security experts and those who moderate the activities of nuclear Technology,

iii. Joint development of anti-nuclear technology programmes,

iv. Developing procedures for emergency attacks,

v. Impacts of advancing nuclear technology,

c. co-operating with training experts in nuclear explosion defense internationally, especially for developing countries;

10. Wishes to remain actively seized on the issue.