**FORUM:** First Committee of the General Assembly

**QUESTION OF:** Developing Effective Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

**SUBMITTED BY:** Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Defining* nuclear weapons as an explosive device which uses energy from the chain reaction that follows the splitting of an atom,

*Reaffirming* the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) has established a treaty to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world with a final goal of reaching full disarmament,

*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,

*Noting* the 5 nuclear weapon states appointed by the NPT as the Russian Federation, United States of America, the United Kingdom, China, and France,

*Alarmed by* the continuation of the development of missiles by the Democratic Republic of Korea,

*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,

*Recalling* its resolution 50/65 of 12 December 1995, in which the Assembly declared its readiness to resume consideration of the item "Comprehensive test-ban treaty", as necessary, before its fifty-first session in order to endorse the text of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

*Acknowledging* the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) as an international organization to achieve the object and purpose of the Treaty, to ensure the implementation of its provisions,

1. Urges member states to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Review-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the earliest possible date and join the force against testing nuclear weapons of a measure that serves both disarmament and non-proliferation objectives;
2. Calls upon all States that are not Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States so as to achieve its universality at an early date, and pending their accession to the Treaty, to adhere to its terms;
3. Suggests the creation of an international quota on the number of nuclear weapons available to any country such that:
   1. the establishment of a quota that states are expected to eliminate 50% of all their nuclear weapons by 2030
   2. calling upon the NPT-5 and all other remaining NPT nations reduce their nuclear weapon by 5% annually to reach a 50% quota mentioned in subclause a by 2030
   3. the creation of an annual conference of all nuclear-weapon states attend a where they, along with representatives from the rest of the world and relevant NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations), will discuss:
      1. possible amendments to the NPT for it to remain relevant in the changing political climate of the world
      2. goals and quotas for progressive nuclear disarmament with an aim of total nuclear disarmament by 2055;
4. Deplores the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on 3 September 2017 and 6 January and 9 September 2016, as expressed by the Security Council in its resolutions and urges full compliance with the obligations under the relevant resolutions, including that:
   1. the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea shall not conduct any further nuclear tests
   2. reaffirms its support for the goal of complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner, including through the Six-Party Talks;
5. Recommends the role of the IAEA be revised to ensure the following actions form a part of its core responsibilities in supervising the development of nuclear technology and regulating proliferation of nuclear weapon technology, with the actions being:
   1. keeping accounts of the number of nuclear weapons in states recognized as nations in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
   2. conducting inspections of both commissioned and decommissioned nuclear reactors and plants in member states
   3. conducting inspections of mines capable of yielding weapon-grade enriched uranium and plutonium in member states and accounting for the quantity of the weapon-grade uranium and plutonium stored in these mines
   4. ensuring that safety standards and regulations are adhered to in the storage of enriched uranium and plutonium;
6. Affirms that effective IAEA safeguards are essential to prevent nuclear proliferation and to facilitate cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and in that regard:
   1. calls upon all non-nuclear-weapon States party to the NPT that have yet to bring into force a comprehensive safeguards agreement or a modified small quantities protocol to do so immediately
   2. calls upon all States to sign, ratify and implement an additional protocol, which together with comprehensive safeguards agreements constitute essential elements of the IAEA safeguards system
   3. stresses the importance for all Member States to ensure that the IAEA continues to have all the necessary resources and authority to verify the declared use of nuclear materials and facilities and the absence of undeclared activities, and for the IAEA to report to the Council accordingly as appropriate;
7. 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;
8. Endorses the expansion of CTBTO to investigating the extent of nuclear arsenals in NPT nuclear-weapon states and other:
   1. nations that are known to have or suspected of having these weapons
   2. examining whether member states are developing new nuclear weapons
   3. providing recommendations on when to disassemble nuclear warheads to member states, based on:
      1. the possession of nuclear weapons by surrounding nations in the interests of preserving a balance of power around the world
      2. the political situation of the member state in relation to other member states, as to not make the country vulnerable to attack;
9. Recommends that the CTBTO provide humanitarian aid to countries if accepted, in exchange of movement towards elimination of nuclear weapons, with the amount of humanitarian aid being provided depending on conditions such as but not limited to:
   1. relative to a country’s income excluding high-income countries as determined by World Bank thresholds;
   2. the countries HDI rating
   3. conflicts including:
      1. economic instability such as hyperinflation
      2. political instability
      3. social instability;
10. Calls for an official international conference held annually on nuclear disarmament, that will be held in New York at the UN Headquarters, under the General Assembly procedures and attended by member state representatives and relevant international organizations, to discuss efficient, legally binding measures to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination;
11. Urges the members of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to increase their relationship with each other by and it is not limited to:
    1. establish trade routes in each other’s countries to enforce peace and alliances
    2. support each other in attacks against terrorist groups (attacks that do not use nuclear weapons)
    3. establish more embassies in important cities
    4. give each other information about each other armies to build trust between said nations;
12. Encourages nations and non-governmental organizations to support the IAEA in its supervision of the development of nuclear technology and the regulation of proliferation of nuclear weapon technology through funding,training and research programs undertaken by the agency.