

FORUM: General Assembly 1

TOPIC: Reinforcing treaties on nuclear weaponry in order to limit the threat of nuclear warfare

MAIN SUBMITTER: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTERS: Yemen, Iran, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Turkiye, Republic of Chad, Japan, Spain, Democratic People's Republic of Korea , India, France, Italy, Mozambique

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting the role of international cooperation and transparency in building trust and reducing the risk of nuclear conflict,

Recognizing the world ending threat that nuclear weapons pose,

Deeply concerned by the potential risk of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of non-state or terrorist organizations, posing a serious risk to global security,

Further noting that advancements made in peaceful nuclear energy can provide solutions to the energy shortage experienced all around the world,

Remembering the essence of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, proposed in 1954,

1. Requests the establishment of a United Nations-controlled military base in Antarctica, to which all member states in possession of nuclear weapons shall submit their arsenals, with the aim of:
 - a. ensuring that no member state maintains direct control over nuclear weaponry
 - b. encouraging research on nuclear disarmament, the safe disposal of nuclear materials and the peaceful use of nuclear technology
 - c. making outer space and under water testing a safe possibility
 - d. facilitating the systematic dismantling of all nuclear weapons under international supervision;
2. Approves Calls for the submission of nuclear weapons to the United Nations military base, as stated in clause 1, provided that the state is in a condition of peace within its regional context; regardless of the condition the state is in;
3. Invites all Member States to fund non government organizations, whose primary goal is research on effects of a deployed nuclear weapon, in order to ensure that in the event of a nuclear attack the State would be prepared; Nuclear weapons including:
 - a. locating nuclear weapons,
 - b. the consequences of nuclear bombing,
 - c. evacuation plans;
4. Encourages all Member states to increase their punishment to non-state actors who develop, manufacture or possess nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, without the consent of the State;

5. Calls for the creation of an international database of nuclear weaponry, that would accomplish the following while respecting national sovereignty and the need for confidentiality in matters of national security:
 - a. create codependency among nations for shared nuclear knowledge, ensuring collaboration
 - b. dissolve any knowledge dominance held by countries that have historically developed nuclear weapons, creating a more fair distribution of nuclear information
 - c. prevent the further production of nuclear weaponry by facilitating international oversight and cooperation in monitoring nuclear activities
 - d. enable a rapid and coordinated global response to any nuclear-related incidents or emergencies;
6. Calls upon More Developed Countries (MDCs) to initiate the construction of nuclear energy power plants in Lesser Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), with the project leadership remaining under the authority of the initiating MDC, in optimal locations such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Karoo Region, South Africa
 - b. Coastal Sahara, Morocco
 - c. Atacama Desert, Northern Chile
 - d. Mangystau Region, Western Kazakhstan
 - e. Patagonian Steppe, Argentina
 - f. Kyzylkum Desert, Uzbekistan;
7. Recommends the construction of nuclear doomsday bunkers, which would serve the following purposes;acting as a last resort shelter in the event of a nuclear conflict, by providing a secure location for the protection of essential documents and critical items that must be safeguarded.