

## General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear weapons

Sponsors: India, France, China, Russian Federation, Hungary, North Korea, United States of America, Egypt, Afghanistan, Germany, Switzerland, Panama, Italy, Estonia, United Kingdom;

Signatories: Russian Federation, China, Finland, Norway, Kuwait, Belarus, Japan, South Korea, Columbia, Brazil, Venezuela, Australia, Pakistan, Iran, New Zealand, North Korea, USA, Egypt, Ukraine, France, Canada, Germany, India, South Africa, Panama, UK, Malta, Hungary, Philippines, Estonia, Sweden, Cuba, Afghanistan;

The General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* the fact that North Korea Russian Federation, Israel, India, Pakistan have not yet signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of nuclear weapons,

*Recalling* the UN resolution that supports the draft text of the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty of nuclear weapons and by resolution 71/258, the General Assembly decided to convene in 2017 a United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination,

*Bearing in mind* the terrorist attacks and other casualties that weapons of mass destruction have caused,

*Urging* for the international community to come together and cooperate on these issues;

1. Requests UN and countries to keep monitoring the nuclear weapons to ensure safety;
2. Demands evaluations of the effectiveness of security at all nuclear facilities;
  - a. The nuclear weapons can be stored in UN council's storage buildings which would be secured and overseen by the UN Council;
3. Expresses its concern and recognizes that we need to have more than one type of surveillance of inner and outside areas threat awareness;
4. Urges improving response capabilities by requiring an armed on-site response team and joint on-site/off-site emergency response exercises;
5. Recommends more UN programs like Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and New START Treaty for gradual and responsible nuclear disarmament;
6. Requests further strengthening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban treaty;
7. Invites all countries to report its nuclear activity (usage of nuclear plants included) to the UN;

8. *Insists* on the extension of New START;
9. *Notes* that in case a non-state terrorist organization seizes the control of nuclear weapons all of the countries must go against the said terrorist group and work together until we solve the problem;
10. *Instructs* that countries with nuclear arsenals shall sign a nonaggression pact with the nation that the revolting started, the non-aggression pact should last until the UN security forces, as well as the nation's armed forces, deal with the results;
11. *Recommends* taking missiles off hair-trigger alert in the US;
12. *Demands* countries to pay maintenance to hold excessive amounts of nuclear weaponry / WOMD;
13. *Instructs* "No-first-use" treaty establishment which ensures a commitment to not use nuclear weapons first which would ensure the raising trust between nuclear-weapon states and will place the first step for bigger future treaties;
14. *Emphasizes* that in order to make the treaties effective a committee of specialists needs to be established which would have the responsibilities of:
  - a. Ensuring the reduction of nuclear weapons,
  - b. Checking for the illegal hidden activity of countries involving nuclear weapons,
    - i. The UN security council has to be used to keep the accountability of the countries that sign these treaties
    - ii. The UN security council has the power to disrupt the work of disobedient governments by creating immediate blockades, imposing sanctions and in this way forcing the countries into adhering to the policies of the treaty;
15. *Encourages* a task force to be established for monitoring and cleaning nuclear waste produced by countries with ongoing nuclear research programs should be funded by the countries with ongoing nuclear programs;
16. *Urges* using waste for energy in nuclear reactors:
  - a. 96% of spent nuclear fuel can be reused to manufacture new fuel, which will then supply more electricity in turn,
17. *Authorizes* safekeeping of nuclear waste in geological chambers;
18. *Calls attention* to label used fuel designated as high-level radioactive waste;
19. *Suggests* storage to allow decay of radioactivity and heat;
  - a. The storage of used fuel may be in ponds or dry casks, either at reactor sites or centrally,
20. *Calls* attention upon Intermediate-level radioactive waste that contains long-lived radioisotopes,
21. *Acknowledges* that in the USA, defence-related transuranic waste - which has similar levels of radioactivity to some ILW.
22. *Requests* Waste Isolation Pilot Plant deep geological repository in New Mexico, USA currently uses this place implementing LLW in many countries such as; Finland, France, Japan, UK, and the USA,
23. *Believes* that the thermal energy from nuclear reactors may also be used to decarbonize energy-intensive sectors,
24. *Determines* that another advantage of recycling is savings on raw materials.

25. *Supports* disposal of nuclear waste
- a. Suggests that unused uranium and plutonium should be stored in the UN facilities implementing low life waste in countries such as Finland, France, Japan, Sweden, the UK, and the USA under UN supervision,
  - b. Invites to form a network of nuclear waste disposal sites,
26. *Insists* on using Th-232 as an alternative to U-235
27. *Calls attention to the fact that* thorium (Th-232) is less toxic than Uranium and Plutonium and so can be used for nuclear reactors.