FORUM**:** The General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Protecting non-nuclear states from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

MAIN SUBMITTER**:** Haiti

CO SUBMITTERS**:** Ghana, Switzerland, Yemen, Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Defining* nuclear weapons as weapons of mass destruction capable of causing immense destruction and loss of human life, and recognizing the catastrophic consequences of their use,

*Acknowledging* the relevance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Treaty on the Prohibition of nuclear weapons (TPNW), and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament,

*Recognizing* the key role of the United Nations in promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and in addressing the concerns of non-nuclear states regarding the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Noting* with appreciation the efforts of member states, civil society organizations, and international organizations in advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and in promoting regional security and confidence-building measures,

*Realizing* that nuclear weapons have been a major concern in international relations,

1. Calls upon the creation of a formal cooperation, Cooperation of Nuclear States (CNS) between the eight nations in possession of nuclear weapons to govern and authorize international nuclear activity and ensure that no further countries are pursuing nuclear programs as well as holding talks internally to strengthen relationships, preventing the use of nuclear weapons for military usage, planning the cooperation in ways including but not limited to:
	* 1. generating economic collaborations with nations of rich uranium reserves to restrict uranium sales to only nations under Cooperation of Nuclear States (CNS) which will direct the distribution of uranium in ways including but not limited to:
2. distributing the necessary amount of uranium to nations holding nuclear power plants,
3. remaining uranium will be used for non-economic and non-military purposes such as coloring for pottery and glassware,
4. directing each nuclear nation to organize talks with non-nuclear states in their regions to promote peace;
5. Further requests the formation of a worldwide non-profit organization solely for the prevention of mass civilian loss and damage in case of military use of nuclear weapons directed at major cities or populated areas, methods to aid civilians both before and after nuclear fallout including but not limited to:
6. funding governmental organizations in all non-nuclear countries to prepare facilities aimed at saving individual life in ways including but not limited to:
7. enforcing the construction of at least three underground bunkers per square kilometers in major population centers that can keep citizens safe for at least six months,
8. large scale nuclear weapon detectors to inform of any incoming missiles,
9. aiding governments to redesign cities in order to fit new transportation methods such as new underground tunnels, highways, and railway tracks to evacuate citizens who are in areas far from nuclear bunkers to suitable shelter,
10. forming teams of specially trained professionals to decontaminate cities after being struck by nuclear weapons,
11. conducting yearly nuclear drills to prepare cities in the case of a nuclear strike,
12. encouraging citizens who are not in close proximity to major population centers to build private nuclear bunkers to be inspected by government officials for safety and effectiveness,
13. preparing medical service ready for those affected by radiation and educating the populace on how to alleviate radiation’s harms to the human body,
14. preparing emergency rations such as canned food and water raised by the WFP (World Food Programme);
15. Emphasizes the establishment of a constitution signed by all nuclear states in order to come to consensus on the uses and harms of weapons of mass destruction, the circumstances under which the use of nuclear weapons is acceptable and the penalties for breaking the constitution; clauses will include but not limited to:
16. those nations who possess nuclear weapons may be allowed to deploy them on sovereign land not owned by themselves only in the extreme case that their recognized territorial sovereignty and citizens have both been encroached on directly through aimed military force backed by another government,
17. key global cities and population centers containing over 1000 documented citizens per square kilometer will be forbidden as targets for nuclear assault when the extreme case begs for the government to use its arsenal of weapons of mass destruction; any damage to these cities will be seen as direct attack against civilians and considered a war crime,
18. unprovoked usage and deployment of nuclear weapons that result in any damage to another country will be counted as defiance of the constitution and will require all parties to the constitution to take action to exterminate the aggressor’s nuclear arsenal;
19. Encourages active utilization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to prevent nations from abusing nuclear weapons, including but not limited to:
20. affirming their commitment to the principles of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT), including the obligation of nuclear-weapon states to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament,
21. supporting efforts to strengthen the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons NPT regime in ways including but not limited to:
22. universalization of the treaty,
23. strengthening of its safeguards system,
24. establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,
25. reaffirming the right of all states to develop, research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) in ways such as:
26. establishing a "no-first use" policy to prevent countries from using nuclear energy for aggressive purposes,
27. strengthening the norm against nuclear testing, including through the promotion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban (CTBT) and the reinforcement of the norm against nuclear testing,
28. adjusting the Treaty on the Non-proliferation (NPT)’s definition of nuclear-weapon states as nations in possession of nuclear weapons as of 1 January 2023 instead of 1967;
29. Resolves that member states hold regular negotiations at least twice a year, facilitated by the United Nations, to address the threat of nuclear weapons, and exchange information and ideas on disarmament, non-proliferation, and regional security including but not limited to:
	1. further resolving that member states include representatives of civil society organizations, nuclear experts, and affected communities in these negotiations to promote transparency and inclusivity,
	2. calling upon member states to prioritize the inclusion of underrepresented groups, such as women, youth, and indigenous peoples, in these negotiations, to ensure that their voices and perspectives are heard,
	3. encouraging member states to provide capacity-building support to civil society organizations, particularly those representing communities affected by the threat of nuclear weapons, to enable their meaningful participation in the negotiations,
	4. urging member states to ensure that the negotiations are conducted in an open and transparent manner, with regular opportunities for civil society organizations and affected communities to provide feedback and input,
	5. further urging member states to disseminate information about the negotiations widely and in accessible formats, to ensure that all members of society can engage with the process,
	6. calling upon member states to work towards reaching a mutually acceptable solution to any disputes related to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and to consider the creation of regional nuclear-weapon-free zones;
30. Urges member states to raise awareness about the potential catastrophic consequences of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and advocate for effective measures to prevent their use including but not limited to:
	* 1. incorporating curricula on educating the future generations about consequences of nuclear weapons,
		2. advertising the effects of using nuclear weapons through popular media in ways including but not limited to:
31. commercials,
32. social media posts,
33. documentaries on Hiroshima and Nagasaki,
34. campaigns,
35. committees,
36. magazines,
37. daily use products,
	* 1. urging NGOs to fund charities and campaigns under the large theme of nuclear safety to protest the development of nuclear weapons through ways including but not limited to:

i. initiation of and international nuclear safety day where countries celebrate the peace and prosperity that is brought without nuclear warfare,

1. emphasizing the importance of nuclear threat as their states may not be safe in the case of the use of nuclear threats or furthermore the use of nuclear weapons,
2. recommending citizen communities to participate in projects to brainstorm and aid the government for plans and backup plans to prevent situations where nuclear states threaten non-nuclear states using nuclear weapons,
3. recommending schools and learning environments to directly teach students the importance of the threat of use or the use of nuclear weapons and the results that could possibly be caused by the threat or the use of nuclear weapons.

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