GA1

Dear Delegates,

My name is Kai Yuet Zhang and this year I have the honor of serving as the Main Chair of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (GA1) in the first ever Logos MUN conference. I am currently a 10th grade student at the American Community School of Athens and I will be coordinating this committee alongside my Co-Chair, Diamantis Madias. This is my fourth time serving as a student officer, and I am as excited as you are.

I would like to thank you for your interest in the Logos MUN Conference at the Moraitis school in Athens, an innovating project that has delivered on its theme, balancing the scales. We live in a constantly changing world and rely upon foundations of trust and diplomacy. The topics of this conference reflect our need to establish a world order based on peaceful relations.

As delegates in the GA1 Committee, you will have the opportunity to discuss effective solutions on the militarization of space. Additionally, you will be tasked with exploring the effectiveness surrounding the realization and implementation of the TPNW (Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons). Although this guide was created to be as comprehensive as possible, I highly encourage you to also conduct your own research and adopt an open-minded approach. I hope that your discussions will deliver proposals capable of guiding nations towards a better future. I wish you the best of luck you're your preparation and I look forward to meeting you all in November!

If you need any assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Regards,

Kai Yuet Zhang
Chair *of* GA1

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Dear Delegates,

I am Diamantis Madias, your Co-Chair for the Disarmament and Security Committee (GA1) at the first ever Logos MUN Conference. Currently a 11th-grade student at Geitonas School, this is my first time as a student officer. In this undertaking, I plan to make use of my ample MUN experience to guide you through the intricacies of your diplomatic duties.

I want to express my gratitude for your keen interest in the Logos MUN Conference hosted by the Moraitis School in Athens. This unique project has successfully embodied its theme of restoring a global equilibrium. In our ever-evolving world, there is an urgent necessity to foster fruitful diplomacy — a need that our chosen topics sufficiently address. In GA1, we will be addressing the Militarization of Space investigating its efficiency, effects, and moral implications. Our second topic is equally exciting; the implementation of the TPNW is a very controversial issue that is key in ensuring “nuclear peace”.

While this guide offers a strong starting point, I encourage you to conduct your own research and approach the subject from different angles. Let's collaborate to develop proposals that can guide nations toward a more promising future. Wishing you the best in your preparations, see you in November!

If you need any help regarding the study guide or the topic, do not hesitate to contact me at any time. I am here to provide relevant clarifications.

Best regards,

Diamantis Madias
Co-Chair of GA1

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Forum: *Disarmament and Security Committee (GA1)*

Issue: *Addressing the Militarization of Space*

Student Officers: *Kai Yuet Zhang (Chair); Diamantis Madias (Co-Chair)*

Introduction

The peaceful realm of outer space is turning into a militarized arena, raising concerns about our future beyond Earth. Governments often deploy military satellites and space-based weaponry, endangering international relations and global security. The global order could be seriously threatened by the technological, strategic, and political ramifications of space militarization, including a possible arms race and the weaponization of space debris. It is of the utmost importance to look for solutions to prevent space from becoming militarized and safeguard our shared future.

Definition of Key Terms

Demilitarization

"The action of removing military forces from an area."

Militarization

"The act of preparing a country to engage in conflict or war."

Anti-Satellite (ASAT)

"A weapon whose purpose is to destroy or disable satellites. ASATs can be launched from the ground, the air, or space and represent a serious risk to the operation of scientific research, communication, navigation, and surveillance satellites."

Military Tactics

"The art of organizing and employing fighting forces on or near the battlefield"

Weaponization of space

"The use, deployment and or use of weapons in space. This can include space-based missile defense systems, anti-satellite (ASAT) weaponry, and other military equipment used for offensive or defensive purposes."

Space Debris

"Destroyed, non-functional or abandoned objects in space (e.g., parts of rockets or satellites and non-useful parts of past space missions). Such debris pose a threat to satellites and space rockets, when they are in orbit. They can also enter the earth's atmosphere, causing significant damage to habitats."

Timeline of events

Date	Description of Event
1962	First successful anti-satellite (ASAT) test: the US launches a missile with a nuclear warhead to intercept and destroy a satellite on orbit
1963	Partial Test Ban Treaty, formally titled the "Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water"
1967	The **Outer Space Treaty** or the "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies"
1968	Rescue Agreement or the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space
1972	Liability Convention
1975	Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space
1979	Moon Treaty (also known as "Moon Agreement")
1970-1980	Development and testing of several ASAT missiles by the US and the former Soviet Union (USSR) during the Cold War. This sparked concerns about the militarization of space.
24/05/1985	The USSR deploys an ASAT missile to bring down Cosmos 1855, one of its own satellites, significantly increasing space debris volume.
05/12/1991	The START Treaty, which includes measures to limit and decrease strategic offensive arms, including space-based weapons of mass destruction, is signed by the United States and the Soviet Union.
11/01/2007	The Chinese Government carries out its first successful ASAT test, destroying Fengyun-1C, one of its own decommissioned meteorological satellites, significantly increasing space debris.

20/02/2008	The US government uses a ship-based missile defense system to shoot down the malfunctioning intelligence satellite USA 193, claiming security concerns due to the spacecraft's potentially dangerous cargo.
23/03/2014	The US accuses Russia of testing ASAT weapons, leading to increased tensions and raising questions about space security.
27/03/2019	India becomes the fourth nation to possess ASAT military capability, by destroying one of its own satellites, Microsat-R.
20/12/2020	The sixth branch of the U.S. armed forces, the United States Space Force, is created with the task of assembling, preparing, and supplying space forces for both defensive and offensive missions.
29/04/2021	China takes the first step toward building a space station by launching the Tianhe core module. The possibility for dual-use in China's space station technology has sparked questions.
07/12/2021	The UN General Assembly approves a resolution brought up by Russia that calls for negotiations to get underway on a treaty to prevent an arms race in outer space (PAROS).

Background Information

Historical Overview

The Cold War Space Race: Corona program

The Soviet Union and the US participated in a heated space competition throughout the Cold War. The U.S.'s late 1950s launch of the Corona program was a turning point. In order to avoid risky manned operations, it deployed reconnaissance satellites that gathered high-resolution intelligence from orbit. This technology served as the cornerstone for anti-satellite systems and national security.

Operation Hardtack 1

The United States conducted an important series of nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean in 1958, known as Operation Hardtack I. These tests were extremely important for establishing nuclear strategy and arms control because they evaluated the effects of nuclear weapons on military targets and civilian infrastructure.

Space in the Modern World

Space Policy and International Cooperation

In the modern world, international agreements and frameworks are vital for managing orbital congestion, space debris, and promoting peaceful activities (space governance and regulation). Organizations like the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) are central to this effort.

Additionally, international collaboration among space agencies such as NASA, ESA, and Roscosmos is growing, allowing shared resources and expertise for ambitious missions and shaping the future of space exploration and governance. These space agencies are the primary driving force behind all activities involving space, including exploration and innovation. Most of them are government funded, but private space agencies such as Blue Origin also exist to explore the commercialization of space.

Space Challenges and Sustainability

The challenge of space debris and the thousands of defunct satellites circling the Earth, heightens collision risks. Sustainable practices and debris removal tech are vital to mitigate this threat. Simultaneously, the promise of extracting resources from celestial bodies, like Moon water or asteroids, demands ethical and legal scrutiny to ensure responsible resource utilization in future space endeavors.

Contemporary Challenges: Militarization and Emerging Space Powers

Proliferation of Emerging Space Powers

The proliferation of rising space powers indicates an increase in the number of countries and private enterprises engaging in space operations. This could lead to scientific discoveries and economic opportunities. However, it also brings challenges such as space debris and the need for responsible and organized space governance.

The Arms Race

The space arms race is a complex global issue marked by the development of advanced space weaponry, such as anti-satellite (ASAT) systems, designed to target and destroy other nations' satellites. The pursuit of other space-based missile defensive and offensive capabilities is an additional threat. This growing trend has led to a significant surge in financial investments directed towards space-related military initiatives, further propelling the weaponization of outer space.

Stakeholders

United States of America

The US was one of the first countries to establish a space presence and has been keen in exploring and utilizing space. It has rejected the idea of agreeing to a standardized and comprehensive framework that ensures proper usage of space. It has invested heavily into the development of space technologies, rendering space the next field of global competition. This is particularly concerning, considering the growing presence of the US in space militarization. Rival countries like China could regard such developments as increasingly provocative, risking military escalation.

China

China currently is the second leading space power, behind the US, maintaining a strong presence. The country has created counter-space measures set to threaten the position of the US in space and national security. The Chinese government has also developed potential laser weapons and ground-based anti-satellite weapons, carrying an ASAT test in 2007, to the alarm of the U.S. and India. It has repeatedly expressed its concerns over American “offensive” space militarization and other strategic decisions. China has been rapidly advancing its hypersonic weapons, which can travel at speeds exceeding Mach 5. These high-speed, maneuverable systems pose new challenges in modern warfare, reshaping global security dynamics.

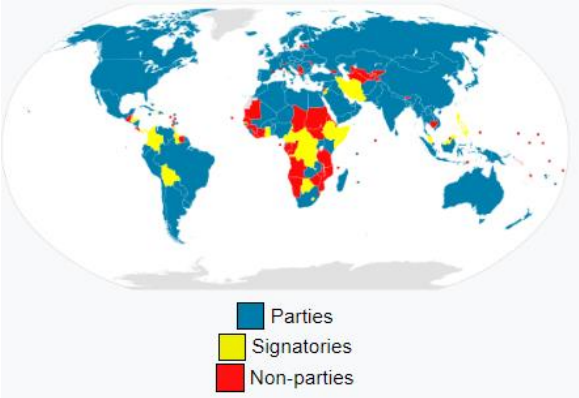
Russia

Since its space expenditures in the Soviet era, Russia has understood the importance of space dominance. One of their prime interests is counterbalancing the space domination of the United States. Russia’s main principle regarding space military assets is to integrate them with existing aerospace forces, rather than having a separate branch. Surveillance plays a key role, along with ballistic missiles that depend on communication from space to coordinate. Russia has been consistent with its flexibility to reform existing militaries, yet their primary focus is not on space militarization but rather more on the defensive aspects of anti-satellite weapons.

India

As an emerging global superpower, India is set up to be a key player on the stage of future space militarization. It has consistently advocated for the establishment of regulations to ensure space does not become a testing ground for dangerous weapons. India has signed all treaties regarding the safe and transparent usage of space, adopting several Transparency and Confidence Building Measures (TCBMs). However, India continues to consider the development of space for national advancement a key policy, utilizing space as a means of deterring its neighbors.

Relevant UN resolutions, treaties, and events (Previous attempts)



Weapon-Free Outer Space (WFOS) Treaty: Specifies many legally binding guidelines for the peaceful exploration and use of space, forbids the stationing of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in outer space, and prohibits military operations on celestial bodies. Entered into force October 10th 1967.

Figure 1: Countries that have participated in the WFOS treaty

Proposed Prevention of an Arms Race in Space (PAROS): Intends to preserve space for peaceful use by preventing the deployment of space weapons, the development of space-weapon technology, and technology related to "missile defense."

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA): Encourages global collaboration for the exploration and peaceful use of space, alongside with the use of space technology in the advancement of sustainable economic development.

Liability Convention: When any harm on Earth is caused by an object in space, the state that launched the object is presumed to be liable.

Figure 2: Countries that have taken part in the Liability Convention

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS): Implementing United Nations programs aimed at assisting nations in their utilization of space technology.

Strategic Arms Reduction Talks: The United States and the Soviet Union engaged in arms control negotiations in 1982 about the reduction of the number of nuclear warheads, missiles, and bombers capable of carrying them.

Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space: The Launch Registration Convention requires all objects launched into earth orbit or outer space to be recorded with a national space agency

Outer Space Treaty: advocates international collaboration, supports peaceful space exploration, and opposes the use of weapons of mass destruction in space. Most important treaty for the specific topic.

Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies: elaborates on many of the provisions of the Outer Space Treaty as applied to the Moon and other celestial bodies. It provides that those bodies should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that their environments should not be disrupted

Destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile testing (A/C.1/77/L.62)12: This resolution is one of the most recent ones that the UN voted upon in relation to ASATs.

Possible Solutions

Establish a comprehensive multilateral framework for responsible usage of space

Currently there are no existing frameworks that fully tackle the issue holistically and with multilateral collaboration. Responsible and transparent use of space has to be ensured. The establishment of such an agreement would not infringe upon a nation's sovereignty, but rather help reach a consensus regarding shared space. Such a framework would need to tackle different aspects of space militarization, such as responsible handling of space debris and data privacy, while establishing strict compliance to its terms. Possible clauses include the establishment of periodic arms inspections by a neutral third party or a joint committee, placing caps on space-related weaponry, and enforcing regional restrictions on the use of ASATs.

The creation of a stronger PAROS treaty through multilateral collaboration

The PAROS treaty of 1981 is the main space treaty preventing full weaponization of space, specifically in place to prevent an arms race in space. Certain clauses explicitly ban weapons in orbit or military installations on celestial bodies such as the moon. However, there is not enough enforcement regarding the weaponization of space junk or the degree of military presence in space. More compliance measures are also needed, such as periodic assessments of signatory countries' space activities and their use of satellites for military espionage. In order to ensure a fair consensus reached within these difficult discussions, countries need to increase communication and cooperation with each other through diplomacy.

Further Reading

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- Managing the Military Problem of Space: The Case of Russia – The Diplomat
- Space Weaponization: All you need to know about - ClearIAS

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Forum: *Disarmament and Security Committee (GA1)*

Issue: *The implementation and realization of TPNW*

Student Officers: *Kai Yuet Zhang (Chair); Diamantis Madias (Co-Chair)*

Introduction

Since the invention of nuclear weapons, they have always served as the ultimate weapon of a country's military defense and national security. Their presence in modern warfare has been a relatively short one, but their impact has been long-lasting. Nuclear weapons have already altered the global political landscape and fates of millions drastically. Today the threat of nuclear annihilation looms over every nation and has become a top priority amongst efforts of demilitarization. The gradual global shift to discuss banning nuclear weapons is a key part of the larger anti-war and demilitarization movement, with the aim of achieving peace and a safer world.

However, several factors apply when considering such a bold step. For instance, legally binding treaties or agreements lose their use if any or all nuclear states refuse to abide by its terms. When these states remain virtually unrestricted, relations, international stability, and the global balance of power remain in jeopardy. If any implementation of nuclear prohibition is to succeed, it will need all nuclear countries to agree on the basic terms. With the goal of lasting peace and the interest of all stakeholders in mind, action towards a consensus is needed.

Definition of key terms

Demilitarization

"The action of removing military forces from an area."

Nuclear Proliferation

"The spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon technology, or fissile material to countries that do not already possess them."

Nuclear Weapon

"A weapon of mass destruction designed to release energy in an explosive manner as a result of nuclear fission or nuclear fusion."

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (NWF)

"A specified region in which countries commit themselves not to manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons."

Nuclear Fission

"When the nucleus of an atom is divided, creating a very large amount of energy."

TPNW

"Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons."

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)

"A weapon with the capacity to inflict destruction on such a massive scale that its very presence in the hands of a hostile power can be considered a grievous threat."

Timeline of events

Date	Description of Event
1942-45	The Manhattan Project by the US creates the first atomic bomb.
1945	The US drops the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
1947-1991	The Cold War between the Soviet Union and the US.
1949	The Soviet Union becomes a nuclear state, breaking the US monopoly.
1952	The UK becomes a nuclear state.
1960	France becomes a nuclear state.
1961	The UN General Assembly passes a resolution calling to cease the acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear states.
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1963	The Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty was signed.
1964	The People's Republic of China (PRC) becomes a nuclear state.
1967	Treaty of Tlatelolco declares over 33 Latin American and Caribbean countries as a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

1970	The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty enters into force.
1986	Treaty of Rarotonga declares the geographic region of the South Pacific a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWF).
1997	Treaty of Bangkok declares South East Asia an NWF.
2009	Treaty of Semipalatinsk declares Central Asia as an NWF
2009	Treaty of Pelindaba declares the African continent as an NWF
2021	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons becomes effective.

Background information

Historical overview

Manhattan Project

The Manhattan Project was a secret US program, which successfully developed an atomic weapon before Germany during World War II. The prospect of Nazi Germany becoming a nuclear state prompted the US to heavily invest into nuclear weapon development, recruited many scientists who had fled Europe seeking safety.

Cold War and the Global Arms Race

The temporary alliance between the US and the Soviet Union over the course of World War II ended as they became adversaries once again. The Cold War was a unique event in the sense that, while it was technically an open conflict, it was restricted to sabotage, espionage, propaganda, and economic confrontations. Part of this conflict was the manufacturing of Weapons of Mass Destruction, including nuclear warheads. The Soviet Union ended the US monopoly on nuclear technology when they created their first atomic bomb in 1949, sparking a global arms race.

Cuban Missile Crisis

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 is a critical moment of the Cold War. The Soviet Union had begun secretly building military bases in Cuba for a potential strike on the US and nuclear escalation seemed very probable. Eventually the tension subsided with the Soviet Union removing its military force from Cuba and the US withdrawing missiles stationed in Turkey. Although this crisis did not amount to the result the world feared, it still demonstrated the potential disastrous outcomes of an actual nuclear fallout, leading to further anti-nuclear weapons protests globally.

Anti-Nuclear Weapon Movements

With the rise of nuclear weapons and their destructive potential, anti-nuclear weapon movements began to appear around the world. Protestors expressed their desire for avoidance of nuclear proliferation and the preservation of peace. These movements were part of the greater trend of post-WWII pro-peace movements, which signified the international community's desire to impose restrictions on the uncontrollable outbreak of war. A nuclear fallout would have disastrous global ramifications, stimulating heated discussion on the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Weapons and International Relations

The Role of Nuclear Weapons in International Relations

Although nuclear weapons are often credited with the ability to countervail and stabilize relations between nuclear states, this ability is compromised by their greater ability to worsen already unstable and tense relations, since they also serve as a mechanism to gain leverage over non-nuclear states. Such threats continue to jeopardize humanity with annihilation, with the potential to create unimaginable humanitarian disasters and irreversible environmental damages.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

This treaty has been widely regarded as a first step towards a complete nuclear ban, clearly outlawing the further development, experimentation, and use of nuclear weapons; its aim is to effectively cease their existence and role as weapons. So far, 52 states have agreed to its terms, but none of the 9 de facto nuclear states did. Without all of the nuclear states ratifying the treaty, its restrictive abilities are significantly diminished. The crucial nuclear states are key countries to consider in the context of nuclear prohibition. While it is unlikely that they would fully abide by the terms of the TPNW, some clauses restricting the future testing and development of more nuclear weapons may be more palatable to nuclear countries. Although this treaty needs to be firm in its stance, some compromises towards nuclear states are necessary and ultimately more beneficial than having no nuclear signatories at all.

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWF)

There are currently 5 NWFs in the world; Latin America and the Caribbeans, the South Pacific, Southeast Asia, the African continent, and Central Asia. Mongolia and Antarctica also retain NWF status. These zones aim to eliminate the risks of nuclear disaster, forging strong partnerships between signatory countries.

Figure 3 - Map of NWFs and sea zones and their corresponding treaties.

Environmental Impacts of Nuclear Testing

Although testing sites for nuclear weapons are carefully chosen, their environmental damages are long-lasting. Certain parts of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the two Japanese cities that were first bombed with nuclear weaponry, still contain radioactive areas to this day due to nuclear fallout. Nuclear weapons are so powerful, they are able to inflict genetic mutations in living organisms, potentially rendering land uninhabitable and polluting water sources. The Treaty of Rarotonga, takes special care to outline the hazardous consequences of unregulated radioactive nuclear wastes. the environmental damages on ecosystems, such as the relocation of local populations.

Stakeholders

United States of America

The US, along with its allies and the rest of the nuclear states, has refused to sign and ratify the TPNW. As the leading country in terms of military strength and the first country to develop nuclear weapons, it holds a unique advantage. Nuclear weapons are intrinsic and vital to the national defense and security of the US, due to their deterrence capabilities. Although the anti-nuclear weapons movement was prominent in the US, it's unrealistic to expect the country to cease its activities.

Russia

Russia currently holds the most nuclear warheads (around 6,255). It has refused to sign the TPNW, further increasing the difficulty of its implementation. Russia has been consistently viewed as a large threat to the US and vice versa. The two adversaries have been competing for global dominance and military superiority through various arms races, including a nuclear arms race. The USSR was the first state to break the US monopoly on nuclear technology, which leveraged the playing field for many aspiring nuclear states. Amidst today's tensions, with Ukraine, the threat of a Russian nuclear strike looms over many countries, particularly Europe and the US.

Israel

Israel is widely regarded as the sixth most powerful nuclear state with more than 100 nuclear weapons. Its program initially operated with secrecy, but the role of foreign suppliers such as France was clear in its rapid progress. Israel claims its need for nuclear potential was based on self-defense against aggression from Arab countries, such as Iraq. Though this claim has a degree of truth, Israel likely also needs nuclear weapons to further its own influence in the region, as well as on the global stage. For these reasons, it has refused to sign the TPNW, remaining unrestricted.

Japan

Japan remains the only country to have ever suffered a nuclear attack, when the United States dropped the two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, towards the end of World War II. However, Japan refused to sign the TPNW. Its position remains somewhat ambiguous, alternating between being a US ally and following a strong stance on non-nuclear proliferation. Recently Japan has faced heavy international criticism for its dumping of radioactive wastes into the South Pacific Ocean, particularly from its neighboring countries. Officials claim the nuclear discharge will have been diluted to a safe level, but criticism continues to remain high. Western nations such as the U.S. has expressed little concern over the matter, the inaction a signal in itself, which only added to the controversy of Japan's actions.

North Korea

North Korea is notorious for its nuclear program and exhibition of military prowess. Under its leader Kim Jung-Un, North Korea progressed rapidly to a new nuclear state with a sophisticated manufacturing and testing process. North Korea's total defense budget has a significant section set aside for its nuclear program. Due to the unique nature of the country's political operation, North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons has long been deemed as a threat towards the West. Due to such high reliance, North Korea has not signed the TPNW, nor does it plan to any time soon.

Iran

In 2015, Iran agreed to restrict its nuclear development program in exchange for sanction relief from multiple world powers, including the US, through the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). However, the deal was virtually terminated in 2018 when the US pulled out of it, citing Iran's growing regional influence and sanctioned Iran once more. Since then, Iran has been rapidly expanding its missile and nuclear program, violating the JCPOA. The initial aim of the JCPOA was to curb Iran's nuclear power, so as to maintain regional stability with Saudi Arabia and Israel. This plan was only partially successful, as in 2023 Iran raised international concern over its weapon-grade enriched uranium. After much discussion, Iran and the US reached a deal to reenforce JCPOA, possibly restricting Iran's nuclear program once more.

Relevant UN resolutions, treaties, and events (Previous attempts)

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)

The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed by the Soviet Union, United States, and United Kingdom and it banned all testing of nuclear weapons on all grounds except underground. It was the first treaty to place any kind of restriction on the issue of nuclear development and testing, which was not just limited to proliferation.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

This treaty was the first real multilateral effort to curb the rapid spread and advancement of nuclear weapons, mainly tackling the acquisition of nuclear technology by non-nuclear states. This treaty aimed to cease excessive testing and development of nuclear weapons, as well as prohibit the acquisition of nuclear warheads as an economic trade deal between a nuclear state and a non-nuclear state. This treaty was considerably well backed by non-nuclear states who were concerned about the destructive power of such arsenals.

Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967)

This treaty established the world's first NWF zone, encompassing all Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as their respective territorial seas. This treaty also introduces mechanisms to ensure multilateral coordination, by the creation of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), responsible for ensuring compliance with the agreement.

U.N. Resolution 55/33.

Officially recognized Mongolia's status as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, and encourages more states to follow this example in an effort for further nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Possible solutions

Calling upon signatory states to urge more countries to sign and ratify the TPNW

For all signatory states wishing to show support towards the cause of nuclear non-proliferation, it is highly recommended for such states to encourage greater global adherence to the TPNW. This could be attained through diplomatic means, economic partnerships or political alliances.

Restrictions on the supply and export of nuclear materials

Essential nuclear materials, such as uranium, are produced in many non-nuclear states. In an effort to lessen reliance on nuclear trade, potential resolutions could try to limit the availability of nuclear raw materials. Alternatively, a cap could be imposed on the amount of raw materials a nuclear state is able to purchase.

Establishment of a specialized agency for enforcing compliance to TPNW

The Treaty of Tlatelolco had created the world's first NWF zone, but it also introduced a mechanism for ensuring compliance and cooperation between the signatory states. The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) is responsible for sustaining communication between states on the fulfillment of non-nuclear proliferation obligations. The establishment of a similar agency could be pursued, along with a complete framework for multilateral weapons inspections and assessment criteria.

Enlistment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) as a neutral third party to review a country's justification for having nuclear weapons

It is within the International Court of Justice's jurisdiction to investigate a country's claims for needing nuclear weapons solely for national security (as a defensive deterrence). The ICJ could possibly assign investigative committees to assess the country's claims and justifications surrounding the possession and development of their nuclear weapon stash. If the court finds such possession of nuclear warheads unjustifiable, it could advise the nuclear state to decrease their nuclear weapon development and comply with annual investigations.

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- United Nations Platform for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones |

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