**FORUM:** Disarmament Commission

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Combat the Proliferation of Hypersonic Weapons

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Canada

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Sweden, United States of America, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Isarel, Philippins,

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

*Recognizing* that hypersonic weapons, capable of traveling at speeds above Mach 5, represent a significant military advancement, represent a significant advancement in military technology of 21st century,

*Aware of* the fact that over the past years, some countries have been found secretly expanding their Hypersonic arsenal,

*Concerned* that if many countries use hypersonic weapons, the world will face a lot of damage,

*Fully aware of* the damage that has been dealt to Ukraine due to Russia's hypersonic weapons,

*Certain* that slowing the development and production of these devices will greatly benefit world peace,

*Recognizing* the rapid advancement and proliferation of hypersonic weapons technology, which poses significant challenges to international security and strategic stability,

*Acknowledging* the potential destabilizing effects of hypersonic weapons due to their high speed, maneuverability, and ability to penetrate existing defense systems, increasing the risk of unintended escalation in conflicts,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding existing arms control agreements and non-proliferation regimes in the context of hypersonic weapons, to prevent a new arms race and maintain global stability,

*Reaffirming* the principles of, confidence-building, and dialogue as essential elements in addressing the challenges posed by hypersonic weapons proliferation and enhancing strategic stability in the international security environment,

1. Strongly recommends a unified global response to address the threat of hypersonic weapon proliferation, aimed at enhancing international security and stability through transparent and cooperative efforts but not limited to:
	1. urging all nations to share relevant hypersonic data with an UN-led oversight body to build transparency and trust:
		1. welcoming shared information for core technical specifications,
		2. suggesting biannual update meetings,
	2. supporting an international agreement to limit hypersonic weapon production, testing, and deployment:
		1. proposing a phased reduction in hypersonic weapon stockpiles,
		2. calling for international oversight on testing protocols,
		3. suggesting routine audits to verify adherence to agreed limits,
		4. recommending financial or diplomatic sanctions for non-compliance,
2. Request to have actively support the countries which having a menace of hypersonic weapons or having attacked by hypersonic weapons through means such as but not limited to:
	1. researching on hypersonic weapons defense systems and strategies through means such as but not limited to:
		1. establishing a comprehensive Information bank to exchange latest innovations and information for all member states to access,
		2. implementing regular assessments on emerging advancements in hypersonic weapons as well as their capabilities by member states to ensure accountability, innovations may include speed, range, maneuverability, accuracy, and blast radius,
		3. cooperating with committees such as the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to discuss effective and realistic measures against hypersonic weapons,
		4. urging members states to fund development on ground-based interceptor weapons such as the Arrow 3,
3. Pacify tensions made by the presence of hypersonic weapons through the establishment of international treaties and policies such as:
	1. requesting for the establishment of strategic international partnerships to give vulnerable countries more protection against the threat of hypersonic weapons:
		1. engaging countries with strong defenses against hypersonic weapons to ally themselves with nations directly threatened by hypersonic weapons,
		2. demanding for treaties that force nations to aid one another financially if directly attacked by hypersonic weapons,
	2. slowing the development and selling of hypersonic weapons:
		1. bearing in mind that countries developing and holding hypersonic weapons should agree to a arms policy limiting the number of tests and types of tests used to develop hypersonic weapons,
		2. monitoring the selling of hypersonic weapons using institutions such as the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI),
4. Calls for the enhanced efforts in non-proliferation to prevent the spread of hypersonic weapons and promote global security through means such as, but not limited to:
	1. preventing the proliferation of hypersonic weapons by establishing an international monitor and track system:
		1. country's hypersonic weapons development process, status, and scale of advancement,
		2. monitoring such activities, the international community can gain insights and advance warnings, allowing for the timely preparation and implementation of countermeasures,
	2. creating verification and monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with nonproliferation standards, potentially overseen by an independent international body:
		1. Develop subcommittee of disarmament focusing on hypersonic weapon,
		2. Ensure national diversity to ensure fair inspection,
5. Encourages members state to create a platform for stakeholders from different countries to conduct immediate remote discussions on disarmament and non-proliferation of hypersonic weapons, enabling efficient and prompt negotiations regardless of physical distance through means such as, but not limited to:
	1. engaging in diplomatic efforts to promote dialogue and cooperation on hypersonic weapons issues:
		1. developing crisis management systems,
		2. confidence-building measures,
		3. establishing treaties and agreements,
		4. Forums such as the United Nations,
	2. realizing online conference through video conferencing platforms such as but not limited to:
		1. Zoom,
		2. google met,
		3. Microsoft teams,
6. Require confirmation of a license from UN to produce hypersonic weapons or to have blueprint of hypersonic weapons:
	1. Ensuring that the countries which are not a part of the UN are required to have a license to obtain a blueprint of hypersonic or produce hypersonic weapons such as:
		1. DPRK,
		2. Kosovo,
		3. Taiwan,
7. Calls for a comprehensive review mechanism to periodically assess the implementation of this resolution and its effectiveness in combating the proliferation of hypersonic weapons through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. using international cooperation and agreements such as:
		1. disarmament commission topic 4 resolution,
		2. international arms transfers,
		3. human rights council,
	2. technical supervision and increase transparency through:
		1. Permanent Representative to the United Nations’s annual report,
		2. Countries possessing hypersonic weapons are prohibited from teaching scientific and technological progress