Topic: Advancing Global Efforts for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

Delegation: Spain

Committee: Junior Model United Nations (JMUN)

Border Features: Spain, or the Kingdom of Spain, is a country located in Southwestern Europe, with parts of its territory in the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and Africa. It is the largest country in Southern Europe and the fourth-most populous European Union member state. Spanning across the majority of the Iberian Peninsula, its territory also includes the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla in Africa. Peninsular Spain is bordered to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; to the east and south by the Mediterranean Sea and Gibraltar; and to the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Spain's capital and largest city is Madrid, and other major urban areas include Barcelona, Valencia, Zaragoza, Seville, Málaga, Murcia, Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, and Bilbao.Spain’s Economy: Petroleum is found near Burgos. Fishing, notably for sardines, tuna, cod, and anchovies, is an important source of livelihood, especially on the Atlantic coast, and fish canning is a major industry. Tourism is Spain's greatest source of income.Spain’s education system: Education in Spain is compulsory and free for all children aged between 6 and 16 years and is supported by the national government together with the governments of each of the country's 17 autonomous communities. In Spain, primary school and secondary school are considered basic (obligatory) education.Spain’s Healthcare System: Spain has a high-quality healthcare system that guarantees almost universal coverage for all residents. Just over 99% of the population receives public healthcare (asistencia sanitaria pública), which is called the National Health System (Sistema Nacional de Salud – SNS).The public healthcare system is organized at the national and regional levels. The national level is responsible for laws and regulations, and the regional level – spread out over the 17 autonomous regions – oversees the local administration of healthcare services. The system is supervised by the Spanish Ministry of Health (Ministerio de Sanidad), which develops policy and oversees the national health budget.Over 70% of the healthcare system is financed by public taxes, which is reportedly around 11% of the GDP. It is common for Spanish residents to have private health insurance (seguro de salud privado) to supplement public healthcare coverage.Spain tops the list of healthiest countries in the world.

 Introduction: Spain recognizes the critical importance of promoting nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament to ensure global peace and security. As a responsible member of the international community, Spain is committed to advancing efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to work towards their complete elimination.Current Challenges: Proliferation Threats.The proliferation of nuclear weapons poses a significant threat to global stability and security.The emergence of non-state actors and rogue states acquiring or seeking to acquire nuclear capabilities further exacerbates the risk of nuclear proliferation.

Lack of Progress in Disarmament: The slow progress in nuclear disarmament among nuclear-armed states undermines the credibility of global non-proliferation efforts.The modernization of existing nuclear arsenals by some states raises concerns about a new arms race.

Our Policy Objectives: Strengthening the Non-Proliferation Regime

Spain advocates for the universalization and full implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime.Spain supports efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in verifying and ensuring compliance with non-proliferation commitments.

 Advancing Disarmament Initiatives: Spain encourages nuclear-armed states to engage in meaningful and transparent negotiations towards the reduction and eventual elimination of their nuclear arsenals.

Spain emphasizes the importance of promoting confidence-building measures and dialogue to create the conditions for substantive progress in nuclear disarmament.

Nuclear Security and Safety:Spain underscores the necessity of strengthening nuclear security measures to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and to mitigate the risk of nuclear terrorism.Spain advocates for the safe and secure management of nuclear facilities and the proper disposal of nuclear waste to prevent environmental and humanitarian crises.

In conclusion, Spain is committed to working collaboratively with all member states to advance global efforts for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. By fostering dialogue, promoting confidence-building measures, and advocating for stronger non-proliferation measures, Spain seeks to contribute to a safer and more secure world for present and future generations.

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