

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First
Committee



Conference A

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

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|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Director | Kelsea Gillespie |
| Assistant Director | Alexandra Bogdasarow |
| Chair | Jacob Trout |
| Rapporteur | Kaytlyn Marcotte |

Agenda

- I. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security
- II. Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security
- III. International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code | Topic | Vote |
|-------------|--|---|
| GA1/1/1 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | Adopted without a vote |
| GA1 /1/2 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | 128 votes in favor, 3 votes against, and 8 abstentions |
| GA1/1/3 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | 126 votes in favor, 4 votes against, and 9 abstentions |
| GA1/1/4 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | 124 votes in favor, 4 votes against, and 11 abstentions |
| GA1/1/5 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | 90 votes in favor, 20 votes against, and 29 abstentions |
| GA1/1/6 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | 89 votes in favor, 31 votes against, and 19 abstentions |
| GA1/1/7 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | 122 votes in favor, 4 votes against, and 13 abstentions |
| GA1/1/8 | Nuclear Disarmament and International Security | 122 votes in favor, 3 votes against, and 14 abstentions |

Summary Report

The General Assembly First Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security
- II. Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security
- III. International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The session was attended by representatives of 140 Member States and 2 Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Nuclear Disarmament and International Security."

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 16 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including: nuclear energy and fissile materials, Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, transparency, education programs, using social media to empower youth to advocate for disarmament, energy forums, and sustainable waste. As discussions progressed, delegates began to rework and merge their proposals for coherence and consistency. By Tuesday the delegates and working groups began to cooperate in order to merge their working papers into more cohesive ideas and to build consensus.

On Wednesday, eight draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted eight resolutions, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including: suggestions for a program agenda for the Conference on Disarmament, peaceful uses of nuclear technology, fissile materials, establishing new Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, transparency and confidence-building measures, the role of youth in disarmament, and goals for disarmament for the international community. The overall work of the body throughout the week was collaborative and all delegates worked as a cohesive body to build consensus and renewed momentum around nuclear disarmament.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
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3 *Emphasizing* the essential role stated in Article I of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) to “maintain
4 international peace and security,”
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6 *Emphasizing further* the right to national sovereignty stated in Article II of the *Charter of the United*
7 *Nations* that, “the organization is based on the principles of the sovereign equality of all its Members,”
8
9 *Reflecting* upon General Assembly resolution 3472 B (1975) which provides the definition for a Nuclear-
10 *Weapon-Free Zone* (NWFZ),
11
12 *Underlining* the need to preserve global commons as recognized by the Global Zero Initiative as a
13 humanitarian means to nuclear disarmament,
14
15 *Recognizing* Article VII of the of the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty* (NPT) (1968), which affirms the right
16 of countries to establish specified zones free of nuclear weapons,
17
18 *Reaffirming* the definition and qualifications of a “Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone” (NWFZ) set forth in
19 General Assembly resolution 3472 B (1975),
20
21 *Viewing with appreciation* the existing NWFZs established by the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1968), the *Treaty of*
22 *Rarotonga* (1986), the *Treaty of Bangkok* (1995), the *Treaty of Pelindaba* (2009), and the *Central Asian*
23 *Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* (2009),
24
25 *Viewing with appreciation* non-state NWFZ treaties like the *Seabed Arms Control Treaty* (1971), the
26 *Antarctic Treaty* (1961), the *Moon Agreement* (1984) and the *Outer Space Treaty* (1967),
27
28 *Affirming* the need for comprehensive oversight of commercial activities conducted in space in order to
29 maintain outer space as a safe NWFZ as the rapidly growing commercial industry expands,
30
31 *Concerned* by the fact that Europe is one of the five regions in the world that does not have a declared
32 nuclear weapon free zone and that three-fifths of the nuclear weapons states are in Europe,
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34 *Acknowledging* the importance of the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* (2005) to
35 deter the illegal trafficking of nuclear weaponry by non-state actors,
36
37 *Reaffirming* the inalienable rights described in Article IV of the NPT of all states to acquire and develop
38 nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,
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40 *Recognizing* the importance of credible regional security, which can be established by a mutually
41 verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,
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43 *Welcoming* all initiatives leading to an eventual general and complete disarmament, including in the
44 European region, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass
45 destruction, including nuclear weapons,
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- 47 1. *Recommends* all implicated parties to consider taking necessary and sufficient steps required for the
48 implementation and creation of the proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Europe and the Arctic
49 Circle, excluding areas of sovereign jurisdiction, such as:
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- 51 a. Engaging in a report and review process in order to better understand Member States' stance
52 on the NWFZ;
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 - 54 b. Combining the needs of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals with the needs of
55 achieving a NWFZ;
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 - 57 c. Documenting all Member States' intended use of nuclear material within the proposed NWFZ,
58 on a voluntary basis;
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- 60 2. *Encourages* Member States to develop comprehensive legislation in accordance with IAEA
61 frameworks and work to expand existing treaties to include activities conducted by public and private
62 organizations for commercial use of global commons by:
63
- 64 a. Maintaining outer space as a NWFZ that is vital for the achievement of *2030 Agenda for*
65 *Sustainable Development*;
 - 66
 - 67 b. Upholding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8, 9, and 16, strengthening institutions
68 and holding them accountable for upholding human rights while ensuring the inclusivity and
69 sustainable development of global commons as a NWFZ;
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 - 71 c. Preserving the unique and sensitive climate of the Arctic Circle, Excluding Sovereign Territory
72 (EST) for the purpose of research and peaceful utilization of the region;
 - 73
- 74 3. *Stresses* the importance of expansion of territory in collaboration with the *Seabed Arms Control*
75 *Treaty* (1971) under the guidelines of the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) such as the
76 Arctic Circle above the 66th latitudinal line, EST, as the Arctic Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (ANWFZ)
77 by:
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- 79 a. Establishing the definition of a common good and the importance of identifying various
80 regions as such;
 - 81
 - 82 b. Encouraging the participation of all Member States in order to unite the international
83 community under a common good;
 - 84
- 85 4. *Recommends* that international waters not under sovereign jurisdiction to not be utilized as areas for
86 nuclear weapon proliferation by:
87
- 88 a. Recognizing the strategic importance of such areas for defense strategies to be gradually
89 reduced:
90
 - 91 i. With the understanding that some Member States lack the capacity to engage in
92 import and export via the international waters without the use of nuclear materials;
 - 93 ii. Maintaining a minimum level of nuclear armaments as a deterrent used for self-
94 defense purposes, subjective to national security policies and international law;
 - 95
 - 96 b. Ensuring that the zones covered are outside a Member State's territorial waters according to
97 the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (1982);
 - 98
 - 99 c. Implementing these solutions in regard to Sustainable Development Goal 17 by
100 strengthening partnership for dialogue on non-militarized and nuclear-free cooperation;
 - 101

- 102 5. *Considers* the potential of nuclear weapons testing and retention in the Arctic Circle, EST, and
103 international waters, such as the prohibition of nuclear weapon use, testing, manufacturing,
104 production, acquisition, installation, deployment, receipt, storage, and stationing;
105
- 106 6. *Calls for* the gradual development of a European NWFZ (ENWFZ) to be developed in:
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- 108 a. All current members of the European Union, as well as candidate countries, and potential
109 candidates with the acknowledgment of regions with special environmental needs;
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 - 111 b. Regard to the example set forth by the Treaty of Tlatelolco (1968), The Treaty of Rarotonga
112 (1986), The Treaty of Bangkok (1995), The Treaty of Pelindaba (2009), and the Central Asian
113 Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (2009);
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 - 115 c. Concord with fellow Member States in order to establish a universal effort to establish a
116 NWFZ in Europe;
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- 118 7. *Suggests* that all Member States directly concerned consider taking the necessary, gradual, and
119 sufficient steps, including to reduce or halt development, production, testing, or the procurement of
120 nuclear weapons to implement the proposal to establish a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Europe;
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- 122 8. *Invites* Member States to enhance the guidelines provided in the Amendment to the Convention on
123 the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005), and improving the sanctity of policies by the IAEA
124 to avoid clandestine import of nuclear based weapons in and/or from global commons by:
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- 126 a. Encouraging public-private partnerships for the peaceful use of nuclear energy and non-
127 militarized scientific research within the Arctic Circle, excluding areas of sovereign jurisdiction
128 for global commerce;
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 - 130 b. Differentiating the intentions of military research and non-military scientific research for
131 promoting peaceful naval and transportation activities and situational awareness;
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 - 133 c. Encouraging Member States for mutual collaboration to recover stolen or smuggled nuclear
134 weapons and/or weapons material by:
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 - 136 i. Identifying potentially dangerous non-state actors that are within close proximity of
137 nuclear weapon stockpiles and/or are trafficking through international waters in
138 accordance to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);
 - 139 ii. Collaborating on a representative and international task force to identify unauthorized
140 movement of nuclear weapons;
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 - 142 d. Responding effectively to violations within their own state through fair and leveled responses
143 to violators;
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- 145 9. *Repeats* the urgency of reducing European nuclear-weapon states' arsenals to diminish political
146 tension between Member States in accordance with the goal of implementing a NWFZ and Global
147 Zero Initiative for the benefit of all Member States with vested interests in Europe;
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- 149 10. *Desires* all countries of the European region to adhere to and ratify the NPT (1970) and to agree to
150 place all nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards;
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- 152 11. *Endorses* that Member States work together toward a unified control and transparent approach
153 toward the proliferation of nuclear material through programs akin to the Wassenaar Arrangement
154 (1996) within Europe and the Arctic Circle, EST by:
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- 156 a. Closely tracking nuclear materials entering or exiting state borders, with the understanding
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- i. Wide open areas lacking well-defined boundaries are difficult to establish and enforce parameters;
 - ii. Lack of supporting communication systems, secondary inspection, and temporary storage infrastructure can cause misunderstanding and lack of transparency concerning Member State's nuclear programs;
 - iii. High diversity of criminal or intentional unauthorized acts are often detected during compressed timelines between detention and response;
 - b. Combating the aforementioned issues through the incorporation of known non-military techniques and solutions such as:
 - i. neutron interrogation;
 - ii. advanced photo-fission techniques;
 - iii. evaporation based detection techniques;
 - iv. x-ray and gamma ray tracers;
 - c. Sharing any knowledge gained from research in order to support a collaborative-based approach to nuclear energy utilization in contrast to nuclear weapons;
 - d. Increasing knowledge about NWFZ towards the implementation of research and collaboration amongst European countries against military intent for nuclear matter;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General pursue consultations with the states of the European region and other concerned states in order to move towards the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Europe;
13. *Recommends* the creation of an international summit by key stakeholders under the guidelines of the IAEA to promote epistemic communities regarding effective implementation of ANWFZ, the summit will:
- a. Be co-hosted by the Kingdom of Denmark and the Swiss Confederation on a two-year basis;
 - b. Create a report for the forthcoming summit rendering the effectiveness of NWFZ in the Arctic Circle, EST, at the request of the secretariat;
 - c. Be jointly funded by the Arctic Council, Nordic Circle and the Balkan Peninsula countries and other interested Member States;
 - d. Prioritize the achievement of global peace by initiating a NWFZ in Europe due to:
 - i. The strategic placement of Europe and the Arctic Circle, EST, between Member States with conflicting interests;
 - ii. The need for Member States with existing NWFZ to act as precedent for negotiating and leading by example;
 - e. Facilitate dialogue between all Member States in order to learn from the challenges presented in previous the discussion of nuclear disarmament;
14. *Invites* nuclear-weapon states to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action, such as aggression via nuclear weaponry, deemed counteractive to the current resolution.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the need for a greater international security framework, committed to nuclear non-
4 proliferation through the areas of nuclear testing, fissile material, irreversible disarmament, reporting and
5 verification mechanisms, and future preventive measures, with strong methods of risk prevention and
6 nuclear data sharing between Member States,
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8 *Bearing in mind* the importance of increasing transparency of nuclear warhead and fissile materials
9 Stocks as a step towards nuclear disarmament with emphasis on the current *Fissile Material Cut-off*
10 *Treaty* (FMCT),
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12 *Highlighting* the importance of communications between all Member States to maintain a relation of trust
13 and to have access of all the information needed,
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15 *Having devoted attention* to the guidelines set forth in Article VI of the *Charter of the United Nations*
16 (1945),
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18 *Bearing in mind* that General Assembly resolution 1 (1946) was a response to nuclear weapons and the
19 issues that arose from atomic energy, while acknowledging that the world continues to face international
20 crises directly resulting from failed attempts of disarmament,
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22 *Recalling* the *Non-Proliferation Treaty* (NPT) signed in 1968 in Geneva, underlining the importance of the
23 prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons technology, promoting cooperation on the peaceful use of
24 nuclear energy to achieve nuclear disarmament,
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26 *Emphasizing* the importance of international transparency and communication and preventative efforts
27 with regard to short and long-term missile technology, as well as the use of nuclear weapons undersea
28 and in high altitudes,
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30 *Reaffirming* the mission of the International Panel on Fissile Materials (IPFM) of analyzing the technical
31 basis of effective measures of reducing national storages of fissile materials,
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33 *Fully aware* that social medias are a key to reach appeal, by their importance on international issues, their
34 facility to reach out to people, their universality and their utility, the younger generation, which is a major
35 player on future decisions, and concerned about their implication,
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37 *Gravely concerned* by the numerous violations to the original NPT since its signing, which have brought
38 about increased international tensions and threaten the effort towards peace established within the
39 document,
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41 *Expressing* appreciation for the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and its support of
42 multilateral efforts aimed at achieving the ultimate goal of gradual disarmament under strict and effective
43 international control,
44
45 *Reaffirming* the 2015 United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 and the creation of the *2030*
46 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* as a successful platform for international discussion, development,
47 and partnership, and noting the positive contributions of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9, 11,
48 16, and 17,
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50 *Recognizing* the increasing role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and their work with UN
51 Member States and partners worldwide to promote the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear and
52 energy technologies,
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54 *Stressing* the importance of understanding the different capabilities of Member States in developing clean
55 nuclear energy facilities, and encouraging Member States with more expertise to assist developing states
56 in creating nuclear energy programs, following the example of the World Association of Nuclear
57 Operators (WANO),
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59 *Noting with concern* that the continued production of fissile material could threaten all disarmament
60 efforts, as stated in General Assembly resolution 48/75 on “General and Complete Disarmament and a
61 Relationship between Disarmament and Development”, for it highlights the need for accountability of
62 fissile materials to ensure nuclear safety,
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64 *Emphasizing* the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Missile Technology
65 Control Regime (MTCR) in promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy and monitoring the usage of said
66 energy,
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68 *Mindful that* nuclear technology will become even more sophisticated in future years, and that
69 disarmament initiatives and goals must be both flexible, progressive, and universal in order to guarantee
70 a nuclear weapon-free world,
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72 *Recalling* the content of the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, adopted by the General Assembly
73 resolution 50/245 in September 1996, supported by the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
74 Organizations (CTBTO), founded in 1996 in Geneva, which outlaws nuclear test explosions,
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76 *Acknowledging* the International Youth Nuclear Congress (IYNC) as an important leader in the education
77 of the younger generation on nuclear energy by its participation in the *Kyoto Protocol* of 1997 and the
78 *Paris Agreement* 2015,
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80 *Noting with appreciation* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)’s “Nuclear
81 Weapon Risk Reduction” project focused on developing practical ways to reduce the risk of nuclear
82 building,
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84 *Bearing in mind* the conclusion of the Vienna Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear
85 Weapons held in Oslo (March 2013), Nayarit (February 2014) and Vienna (December 2014) about the
86 humanitarian risk associated with nuclear weapons,
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88 1. *Welcomes* all Member States to participate in the 2040 Action for Life Goals, modeled after the 2030
89 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* and goals, in accordance with the 13 steps for Nuclear
90 Disarmament outlined in the NPT, to:
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- 92 a. Act as a catalyst for educating, informing, and involving all civil society sectors in the
93 progression of international security efforts in the area of nuclear disarmament;
- 94 b. Act as a natural and long-term societal pressure and accountability measure for the aiding of
95 governments in nuclear disarmament;
- 96 c. Focus campaign and program efforts in the following five focus goals which will be carried out
97 by the year 2040, and which will include, but not be specifically limited to: universalizing
98 structure for testing nuclear materials, addressing fissile material, creating irreversible
99 disarmament, updating reporting and verification mechanisms, and looking to the future,
100 prevention, and data sharing;
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104 2. *Encourages* the Members States to ratify of the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Ban-Treaty Annex*,

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3. *Invites* Member States to accept universalized structure for testing nuclear material as 2040 Action for Life Disarmament as goal one;
 4. *Calls upon* the UNODA to create a platform where Member States are able to present a comprehensive report that identifies the following: risks, purposes, methods, location, expected outcomes, and deductions from all nuclear testing, while upholding the limitations of testing that are outlined in the *Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* (PTBT) by:
 - a. Limiting civil and military testing to appropriate geographic locations that pose no threat to life, do not destabilize surrounding environment, and are at a considerable distance from the nearest living populous;
 - b. Ensuring that testing is not used for the purpose of enhancing a Member States arsenal, but rather for the use of safe practices concerning nuclear stockpiling and energy;
 - c. Considering the possible creation of a special UNODA investigation department or working group that sends independent observers to control more effectively nuclear infrastructures throughout countries;
 5. *Expresses* the importance of the involvement of Member States and civil society organizations (CSOs) with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/35 “International Day Against Nuclear Tests,” to develop strategic capacity building initiatives by:
 - a. Adhering to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO Preparatory Commission) for human resource development and knowledge networks of involved trained personnel;
 - b. Improving the verification data regime and mechanisms to avoid misinterpretation of those mining operations with radioactive nuclear activity, which are in accordance with the International Monitoring System (IMS), by evidence collection and record keeping;
 6. *Invites* Member States to accept extrication and enrichment of fissile Material as the 2040 Action for Life Disarmament goal two;
 7. *Appeals to* the UNODA to comprehensively adhere by the IAEA’s Global Nuclear Safety Security Network framework, in order to expand both the existing human network and web platform to share known fissile material deposits to better ensure security of the extraction of fissile materials, that are purposed for both state and civil institutions to:
 - a. Encourage the use of other fissile materials such as thorium and unenriched uranium;
 - b. Increase accountability for desired use of all extracted fissile materials by further documentation;
 - c. Covert nuclear weaponry or converting them for civilian use at the grassroots level;
 8. *Calls upon* the IPFM, in collaboration with the Fissile Material Transparency Technology Demonstration, to develop an enhanced, accurate, up-to-date reporting system to promote transparency with substantive and comparable data that focused on:
 - a. Establishing a substantially agreed definition on fissile material in cohesion with the safeguard agreements established by the IAEA;
 - b. Reporting the reduction status of domestic highly enriched uranium and plutonium stockpiles;

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- c. Noting accurate quantitative information on previous fissile material stockpiles that nations hold;
9. *Recommends* all Member States attend UN High-Level Conferences to participate in the open discussion fissile material reduction to:
- a. Reaffirm the prohibition on the production of illicit fissile materials stockpiles;
 - b. Direct Member States to restrict the transport and trade of fissile materials with states who do not provide evidence for the peaceful use of such materials in their possession;
 - c. Gradually call for framework that bans the trade of fissile materials with countries that have not signed the Treaty on the NPT;
10. *Invites* Member States to synchronize and join their efforts in the inspection of warhead dismantlement, by using methods established through regional and state programs such as the UK-Norway research initiative while:
- a. Using information barriers in place within the designed gamma radiation analysis system;
 - b. Complying with IAEA legal frameworks;
11. *Supports* Member States participating in an NPT RevCon to include the reaffirmation of the nuclear or non-nuclear power status for signatory states, and to update certain language in the articles of the NPT, such as:
- a. Article 1 to introduce timelines, to encourage states which have acquired nuclear weapons after December 31, 1963 in violation of this article be subject to an alternative form of disarmament than what will be applied to previously extant nuclear states;
 - b. Article 2 to initiate a means of compensation for those states that are retroactively affected by the effects of article 1, with special provisions being made to ensure that weapons development facilities are effectively transformed into alternative facilities;
 - c. Article 3 to implement standards for safeguards in nuclear power sources akin to non-nuclear power sources;
 - d. Article 4 to set up stronger barriers to cooperation with those Member States;
 - e. Article 6 to replace phrasing “early date” with “2040,” and implemented throughout document;
 - f. Article 10 to introduce accountability measures for those states that choose to remove their signatures, or otherwise violate their agreement by continuing to pursue the acquisition of nuclear weapons;
12. *Advises* all Member States to set up the maximum ratio for nuclear arsenals from conventional, medium to long range ballistic missile technology, partnered alongside the UNIDIR to limit and deter a Member State’s dissuasive power by:
- a. Incorporating the ratio as a number of nuclear armed warheads by the total missile arsenal (both nuclear and non-nuclear);
 - b. Making sure this ratio can be manipulated only by either decreasing the number of nuclear armed warheads or increasing the total missile arsenal, where:

- 216 i. The number in the total missile arsenal cannot be increased by increasing the
217 number of warheads;
- 218 ii. Encouraging the decrease in the number of nuclear armed warheads;
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- 220 13. *Invites* Member States to accept updating and expansion of reporting and verification mechanisms as
221 the 2040 Action for Life Disarmament goal four;
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- 223 14. *Invites* the IAEA and the MTCR to comprehensively monitor the Member States through measures
224 such as but not limited to:
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- 226 a. Comprehensive investigation programs sent to countries every 3 months with the suggested
227 purpose of:
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- 229 i. Accumulating detailed data on any and all nuclear experiments taking place in the
230 international community;
- 231 ii. Increasing the efficiency of the watchdog system by verifying and differentiating non-
232 weaponry experiments from weapon development experiments;
- 233 iii. Noting all long-range missiles, especially ballistic and intercontinental ballistic
234 missiles and ensuring all other forms of missiles do not have radioactive or nuclear
235 payloads;
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- 237 b. A reporting system of the Member States to the IAEA and the United Nations Office for
238 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) when testing nuclear-related issues in order to keep precise
239 documentation of nuclear experiments in the international community;
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- 241 c. To verify and differentiate non-nuclear experiments from nuclear-related ones;
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- 243 15. *Recommends* facilitating communication about nuclear weapons by the addition of a new platform on
244 nuclear disarmament in order to inform the targeted audience about the consequences of nuclear
245 weapons by:
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- 247 a. Providing statistics and data of previous nuclear attack;
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- 249 b. Showing concrete consequences of these attacks such as testimonies of survivors, photos
250 and videos;
- 251
- 252 c. Explaining the progress made in the field of nuclear weapons and the effects they would have
253 in case of use;
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- 255 16. *Proclaims* that every Member State collaborate with the United Nation Institute for Disarmament
256 Research (UNIDIR) on the nuclear disarmament issue and on international security by introducing
257 younger generations in:
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- 259 a. their meetings with scholars, governments and student groups;
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- 261 b. their annual training program of the United Nations Institutes for Training and Research
262 (UNITAR) in Hiroshima in Japan;
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- 264 17. *Suggests* Member States build up regional information sharing online platforms in the context of
265 confidence-building measures in order to increase mutual trust, via ensuring the online platform is
266 created in the context of sharing countries' research on nuclear technologies and the status of nuclear
267 weapons, as well as transparency and accessibility, in regards to language, to all the members in the
268 region;
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- 270 18. *Urges* the establishment of an annual report formulated by the IAEA, by expanding their mandate in
271 accordance with MTCR guidelines to ensure:

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- a. The prohibition of adding any form of nuclear payload to missile stockpiles of Member States;
 - b. That reporting is transparent to all Member States so that they verify compliance and take part in confidence-building measures;
19. *Insists* that Member States create regional programs in collaboration with MTCR which would:
- a. Closely track the exchange of nuclear materials that enter and exit countries;
 - b. Identify and document the intended use of nuclear materials before a Member State receives any shipments;
 - c. Encourage the open communication amongst Member States concerning the trade and movement of nuclear export-controlled items;
20. *Directs* Member States to coordinate multilateral cooperation and dialogue on a regional, continental, and global scale through the involvement of the IAEA through promoting the principle of Sharing Applications and Information on Nuclear Technology and Science (SAINTS) by:
- a. Doing research on non-weaponized nuclear avenues and nuclear safety in various areas, including scientific research, human health, the food industry, and agriculture;
 - b. Coordinating verification measures, radiation protection for human health and for the environment and nuclear transportation monitoring;
 - c. Sharing emergency and response measures;
 - d. Encouraging transparent dialogue of knowledge and expertise to take place among local community leaders, scientists, students, and professionals who are involved in nuclear-related fields;
 - e. Organizing annual regional and international summits to coordinate and update information, that will:
 - i. Be hosted in cooperation with educational institutions in participating Member States;
 - ii. Be financed by a joint fund of IAEA and regional organizations;
 - iii. Result in annual reports discussing, assessing, and reevaluating the level of development of Member States on the issue of nuclear disarmament and possible future developments in reducing nuclear use, enabling the implementation of nuclear policies;
 - iv. Primarily focus on transparency and coordination in the fulfillment of the Action for Life Goal 4;
21. *Invites* Member States to accept looking to the future: prevention and data sharing as the 2040 Action for Life Disarmament goal five;
22. *Encourages* the UNIDIR to set up more research about disarmament, looking especially at the immediate and long-term consequences that humanity has to suffer, thus providing to the 2020 Vienna Conferences on the Humanitarian impact of a Nuclear comprehensive set of information about the impact on human life, environment, socio-economy and health out of transparency;
23. *Endorses* the establishment, by national governments, of Crisis Management Centers (CMC) in preparation for parallel negotiations across regional and state sectors by:

- 327 a. Establishing risk assessment units within the CMC, who conduct specialized research in
328 nuclear risk;
329
- 330 b. Establishing general knowledge sharing plans, based from the obtained CMC data, across
331 regional CMC's, especially during and in preparation of emergency situations;
332
- 333 c. Supporting the development of a unified risk assessment methodology across regional and
334 communal sectors and possibly amongst Member States;
335
- 336 24. *Emphasizes* the importance of confidence-building measures as a means for the prevention of
337 nuclear weapons in relation to guidance systems for ballistic missiles in high altitudes by:
338
- 339 a. Enhancing the existing bilateral and multilateral Transparency and Confidence-building
340 Measures (TCBMs) in relation to nuclear armed intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs);
341
- 342 b. Monitoring any activity of nuclear weapons in high-altitudes, such as scheduled maneuvers,
343 uncontrolled high-risk re-entries, emergency situations, intentional orbital breakups, in order
344 to notify Member States;
345
- 346 c. Conducting voluntary visits to launch sites and command and control centers, and
347 demonstrations of high-altitude missile technology controls.
348



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by Article I of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which asserts the goal of maintaining*
4 *international peace and security,*
5
6 *Keeping in mind the duty carried by Article XXIV, paragraph 1 of the Charter stating that “Members confer*
7 *on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,*
8 *and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf,”*
9
10 *Fully aware of the detrimental effects of nuclear weapons on global citizens as well as the environment*
11 *and noting the importance of taking all steps in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons and*
12 *maintaining the safety of citizens from the use of weapons of mass destruction,*
13
14 *Bearing in mind that international nuclear disarmament is integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
15 *Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 12 on Responsible Consumption and*
16 *Production; SDG 14 on Life Below Water; SDG 15 on Life on Land; SDG 16 on Peace, Justice, and*
17 *Strong Institutions; and SDG 17 on Partnership for the Goals,*
18
19 *Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/10 for the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) work*
20 *in “encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful*
21 *uses” as well as the IAEA’s work in countering the spread of the misuse of nuclear technology,*
22
23 *Recognizing the abundance of uranium in Earth’s soil and water and the ease of acquiring materials to*
24 *generate nuclear weapons,*
25
26 *Fully aware of the success of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in their objective to prevent the*
27 *spread of nuclear weapons and to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy amongst*
28 *Member States party to the treaty,*
29
30 *Taking note of the work that has been done by the IAEA such as the success of the IAEA’s Peaceful*
31 *Uses Initiative (PUI) as well as regional programs such as The Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in*
32 *Africa (RASCA) to guarantee the peaceful use of nuclear energy and inhibit its use for military purposes,*
33 *while failing to prevent denuclearization and the fabrication of weapons of mass destruction,*
34
35 *Cognizant of the partnership between the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Office for*
36 *Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) with the United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in*
37 *Africa (UNREC) with the goal of facilitating the sharing of knowledge and information for banning the*
38 *production of fissile material for nuclear weapons,*
39
40 *Acknowledging that Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) constitute one of the most effective means for*
41 *preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and elimination of the danger of a nuclear holocaust, such*
42 *as the Treaty of Pelindaba (1996), Treaty of Bangkok (1995), Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967), and Treaty of*
43 *Rarotonga (1985),*
44
45 *Recognizing the Nuclear Knowledge Management (NKM), a program overseen by the IAEA that supports*
46 *the gathering and sharing of new knowledge and the updating of the existing knowledge base,*
47

48 *Stressing* the importance of regional transparency and confidence building that aims to significantly
49 strengthen cooperation and trust between Member States per General Assembly resolution 72/60,
50
51 *Noting with regret* the General Assembly resolution 2936/27, which addresses the prohibition of the use
52 of nuclear weapons, adopted by the General Assembly although it failed to pass in the Security Council,
53
54 *Understanding* that a greater use of thorium allows for a peaceful and more transparent alternative to
55 uranium and recognizing that without an alternative for nuclear energy it is difficult to monitor how
56 uranium is gathered and enriched,
57
58 *Noting* that nuclear energy allows for SDG 7 which requires energy to be produced cleanly and efficiently
59 to be met and alternatives to uranium allows for nuclear energy to be harnessed without allowing for
60 further proliferation of nuclear weapons,
61
62 *Recognizing* the success achieved by the only country that has given up their nuclear weapons, South
63 Africa, in 1989,
64
65 *Deeply concerned* with Member States that have imposed interest in the NPT although they have not
66 dismantled their nuclear weapons,
67
68 *Alarmed* and concerned by the presence of 14,200 nuclear warheads, and the threat each and everyone
69 of them poses to world stability,
70
71 *Taking into consideration* SDG 16, which emphasizes the importance of peace as the bedrock foundation
72 for prosperity and SDG 17 which aims to promote multilateralism and partnerships between governments,
73 private enterprises, and communities,
74
75 *Recognizing* the efforts made towards the implementation of the NPT, which operates as the foundation
76 of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by Member States, towards cementing the international
77 peace and security of the world,
78
79 *Acknowledging* the current dysfunction and gridlocked status of the Conference on Disarmament (CD),
80 and concerned that the premiere conference and dialogue regarding nuclear disarmament only includes
81 65 Member States,
82
83 *Referring* to General Assembly resolution 71/28 adopted in 2016 emphasizing the priority to modernize
84 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) protocols in assuring institutions against cyberthreats,
85
86 *Acknowledging* the work of the UN International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT)
87 in facilitating a multilateral cooperation between international and national institutions with security
88 information and responses mechanisms,
89
90 *Underlining* that the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament in 1978
91 declared that "All the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament
92 negotiations. Consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament",
93
94 *Deeply concerned* about the potential of malicious cyber threats on nuclear facilities, as seen by the
95 development of malware such as TRITON (TRISIS) and Stuxnet which could lead to catastrophe, the loss
96 of life, and incommensurable environmental damages,
97
98 *Recalling* paragraph 4 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, "we pledge that no one will be
99 left behind towards a NFWZ future,"
100
101 *Considering* the relevance of technological support in nuclear issues for Developing Countries (DCs), as
102 well as for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through investing and infrastructure expansion,
103

104 *Recalling* the work of the United Nations Youth Assembly across the world involving youth in peace
105 keeping efforts,
106
107 *Acknowledging* the target of SDG 4 in regard to education for sustainable development and global
108 citizenship for future generations to come,
109
110 *Taking into consideration* the important role of young people in the implementation of SDG 17, particularly
111 scientists for researches and innovation in medicine, industry, and other relevant fields,
112
113 *Recognizing* the work of the International Youth Nuclear Congress (IYNC) under its vision of transferring
114 knowledge from the current generation of leading scientists to the next generation and across
115 international boundaries,
116
117 1. *Recommends* a series of workshops on a regional level to enhance transparency for the effective
118 means of nuclear verification modeled after the IAEA Symposium on International Safeguards, with
119 an objective to share knowledge and enhance capacity for nuclear verification and to achieve the
120 following:
121
122 a. The workshops will be organized by regional geography and all Member States of that region
123 will be invited in an effort to enhance safeguard verification measures for the peaceful uses of
124 nuclear energy;
125
126 b. The conference hosting country will rotate every four years to ensure participation of all
127 Member States within the region, with equal opportunity between developed and developing
128 Member States;
129
130 c. The UNODA will fund these workshops in order to see more participation of Member States
131 and encourage Member States not party to the NPT to attend and view the benefits of
132 working with the IAEA and NWS;
133
134 2. *Promotes* international collaboration for non-military nuclear research aiming to ensure that new
135 nuclear initiatives set a positive global standard and create a national and/or regional system of
136 security safeguards in an effort to monitor the exclusive civilian use of nuclear installations and
137 nuclear materials;
138
139 3. *Encourages* transparency and accountability between parties when nuclear fissile materials are
140 transported across borders and asks for Member States to provide detailed self-made reports:
141 imported, and exported to be submitted in an annual report to the IAEA for accountability and record
142 keeping purposes to increase Member State transparency to increase nuclear security;
143
144 4. *Recommends* the further discussion of the prohibition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass
145 destruction and collaboration with the IAEA to supervise all UN Member States on an international
146 level and invites the IAEA to supervise all Member States of the UN, including all Nuclear Weapon
147 States, especially those not party to the NPT;
148
149 5. *Invites* the creation of scholarship programs with the involvement of non-governmental organizations
150 and philanthropic donors willing to fund nuclear research aiming to further discoveries on the
151 alternative use of nuclear energy that would be granted to international research teams from all non-
152 nuclear Member States and NWS, selected by an international jury appointed by the UNODA in order
153 to expand knowledge, communication and cooperation amongst Member States to provide alternative
154 resolutions to convert nuclear weapons into clean energy resources;
155
156 6. *Endorses* the gradual transition from highly enriched uranium to the usage of thorium for fission
157 processes in order to eliminate the possibilities of weaponized fissile materials, while still maintaining
158 the capability for nuclear energy by:
159

- 160 a. Calling for the creation of a twenty-year transition program in each Member State;
161
162 b. Requesting aid from the World Bank, able and willing states, and non-governmental
163 organizations to assist developing states whose economy is reliant on mining uranium;
164
165 c. Disclosing any current information on nuclear technological materials that are imported
166 and/or exported prior to the production of any potential weapons of mass destruction and/or
167 that assist in fabricating of said weapons;
168
169 d. Encouraging the submission of an annual report to the United Nations General Assembly
170 from Member States that use uranium, detailing the exact amount which is mined, enriched,
171 stored, imported, and exported;
172
- 173 7. *Encourages* all Member States, who have not yet ratified the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban*
174 *Treaty* (CTBT), to implement concrete actions in order to support the main ideas of the *Non-*
175 *Proliferation Treaty* (NPT) as appropriate, including, but not limited to:
176
177 a. The installation of facilities by Member States for the purpose of collecting and transmitting
178 data to the International Data Center in Vienna, Austria;
179
180 b. Allowing access for UN-inspectors in order to verify Member State compliance to the NPT;
181
- 182 8. *Recommends* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) establish and finance a
183 'Middle East Reconciliation Conference,' which shall:
184
185 a. Consist of all UN Member/Observer States located in the Middle Eastern region, as
186 geographically defined by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
187
188 b. Serve as a forum to restart or create new instances of respectful and direct dialogue between
189 all respective states;
190
191 c. Work towards achieving an agreement, signed by all present states containing mutual
192 recognition and an assurance that nuclear weapons shall not be further developed;
193
194 d. Be the foundation and precondition for further negotiations concerning a Nuclear-Weapon-
195 Free Zone in the Middle East;
196
197 e. Take place in 2019 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, given Turkmenistan's official status as an
198 United Nations permanent neutral Member State;
199
- 200 9. *Encourages* Member States with nuclear security conflicts to diffuse or overcome those by agreeing
201 on a neutral mediator such as another Member State or an UN body (Security Council or Secretary
202 General), and should the Security Council not act as a mediator it is invited to assist in that process
203 as well;
204
- 205 10. *Invites* the United Nations Disarmament Commission to create an annual conference focused on
206 analyzing potential escalation risks in relation to nuclear weapons, called 'For a World Without
207 Nuclear Weapons,' for every region that has adopted NWFZ(s) which:
208
209 a. Will be under the purview of the UNODA;
210
211 b. Will be hosted by members of each existing NWFZ allowing each Member State to feel
212 included and involved;
213

- 214 c. Will be in cooperation with the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) which
215 will assert the legal nuclear liability of each Member States of a NWFZ in light of the new
216 legal standards each NWFZ will have chosen;
217
- 218 11. *Recommends* the Conference on Disarmament to consider increasing its membership, from the
219 current 65 Member States, to include any and all Members States interested in participating in the
220 international dialogue for nuclear disarmament, with the intention and purpose to overcome the
221 conference's current dysfunctionality;
222
- 223 12. *Invites* the Conference on Disarmament to consider the agenda items regarding nuclear
224 disarmament, such as Nuclear Weapons Free Zones, Fissile Material and Nuclear Deterrence, and to
225 summarize the conference's findings and progress on nuclear disarmament in a public report;
226
- 227 13. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their internal early warning and detection systems for nuclear
228 activities committed by other states in an effort to stop undeclared and unsanctioned nuclear usages
229 by:
230
- 231 a. Requesting Member States and Permanent Observer States increase their respective
232 national budgets into space programs to develop satellite imagery, remote sensing and other
233 technical measures for undeclared and new nuclear detection;
234
- 235 b. Recommending Member States to post their findings on monitoring to International
236 Monitoring System (IMS) and International Data Centre (IDC) periodically and officially;
237
- 238 c. Encouraging Member States to increase information sharing to Non-Governmental
239 Organizations (NGOs) and civil society to make more estimates about national nuclear
240 activities and create a basis for public discussion, generating pressure on national policies;
241
- 242 14. *Stressing* the need to adapt and improve the NPT by 2020 by incorporating a report with common
243 guidelines in which two-thirds majority of Member States agree on and split into three sections:
244
- 245 a. Including a record of NPT implementations to date, and defining common guidelines and
246 definitions;
247
- 248 b. Accurately summarize discussions and review current international and technological
249 developments;
250
- 251 c. Integrate recommendations to strengthen the NPT and nuclear weapon non-proliferation;
252
- 253 15. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with the Office of Information and Communications
254 Technology (OICT) in form of an annual strategic report to ease responses to issues relating to
255 cybersecurity risk;
256
- 257 16. *Suggest* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to cooperate with the IAEA to renew the
258 "Enhancing Cybersecurity for Least Developed Countries" consider creating a program plan which will
259 make a special training for cyber defense personnel (judicial, administrative, digital forensics) with the
260 aim to create basic defenses for nuclear energy and nuclear armament cyber infrastructures for all
261 countries especially the ones lacking in the field of cyber defense;
262
- 263 17. *Encourages* Member States to be involved with deterrence efforts made by UNODA in regards to its
264 Verified Declaration of Fissile Material Stock, established in 2017, to solidify existing processes in
265 order to eradicate the proliferation of nuclear weapons of mass destruction;
266
- 267 18. *Calls upon* all Member States to endeavor towards success of the 2020 Review Conference of the
268 Parties to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
269

- 270 19. *Recommends* Member States model organizations off of the interconnected platform, the Agency-
271 Wide Information System for Program Support (AIPS), for their regions to promote transparency and
272 control of nuclear weapons and energy in order to ensure established mechanisms with the aim of
273 promoting absolute nuclear disarmament, along with the original APIS' goal of planning, finance,
274 procurement, project management, human resources and administration;
275
- 276 20. *Calls* upon the United Nations Secretary General to prepare a report on funding and nuclear activities
277 to be submitted to UN General Assembly First Committee by 2021 in order to ensure funds are
278 applied efficiently;
279
- 280 21. *Creates* an annual awareness summit for the existing youth assembly to promote knowledge on
281 peaceful thorium usages and innovations with funding requested from entities such as, but not limited
282 to, non-governmental organizations, individual states, and global corporations.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the purposes of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security as stated in
4 Article I of the *Charter of the United Nations,*
5
6 *Fully aware* that nuclear weapons are one of the largest threats to international peace and security,
7
8 *Reaffirming* our commitment to negotiate in good faith towards complete nuclear disarmament as stated
9 in Article IV of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968),
10
11 *Recognizing* the value that regional and bilateral disarmament and confidence-building initiatives such as
12 the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty or the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
13 had in the past,
14
15 *Referring* to General Assembly resolution 71/258 in striving to achieve and maintain a world without
16 nuclear weapons,
17
18 *Noting with deep concern* gridlock the Conference on Disarmament (CD) faces, and the inefficiency these
19 challenges create,
20
21 *Stressing* the importance of working persistently to universalize, implement, and verify the international
22 non-proliferation values set out by the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and to always address Member
23 States' non-compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) protocols and safeguards,
24
25 *Recalling* the NPT that led to substantial denuclearization efforts around the world,
26
27 *Keeping in mind* the existence of first-strike policies,
28
29 *Recognizing* the importance of the IAEA's mandate to ensure peaceful usage of uranium and its
30 mandate,
31
32 *Affirming* that non-financial resources, such as labor, knowledge and best practices, are needed to
33 ensure that the IAEA's Board of Governors is able to achieve its mandate and emphasizing the need for
34 Member States to support the IAEA,
35
36 *Convinced* that transparency and information sharing is needed to develop best practices related to
37 nuclear materials,
38
39 *Defines* for the present resolution nuclear weapons that are deployment-ready as nuclear-powered
40 weapons with delivery systems in storage or capable of being deployed at air forces and naval bases,
41
42 *Keeping in mind* that self-imposed goals, where each Member State holds themselves accountable to a
43 real reduction of nuclear weapons, are required for complete global nuclear disarmament,
44
45 *Recognizing* that new fora to encourage dialogue between Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and others are
46 necessary to facilitate the achievement of those goals,
47
48 1. *Proclaims* the year beginning on 1 January 2020 the International Year of Increased Nuclear
49 Disarmament to draw attention to the international communities continued commitment to both non-

50 proliferation and pathways to a world free of weapons of mass destruction, to encourage the use of
51 nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes, and to invite all Member States to actively participate in
52 the 2020 NPT review conference cycle in order to build upon our commitments to further strengthen
53 non-proliferation regimes;
54

- 55 2. *Recommending* participation in the 2020 NPT review conference cycle so that the main principles set
56 forth in the NPT are represented in the Disarmament Supervision Committee (DSC) goals and inform
57 the work of the DSC;
58
- 59 3. *Supports* Member States who are making necessary strides towards a nuclear weapon free world,
60 such as reducing the development of nuclear weapons, and advocating for the voluntary formation of
61 a joint renunciation of first-strike policies amongst all nuclear-capable Member States;
62
- 63 4. *Requests* that Member States increase their voluntary financial contribution to the IAEA in order to
64 build the technical capacity of the IAEA and support the important work they perform;
65
- 66 5. *Encourages* Member States not already doing so to join the IAEA and NPT;
67
- 68 6. *Implores* Member States to provide the IAEA with greater non-financial assistance by providing the
69 Agency with more specialized personnel, and calling upon non-governmental actors to voluntarily
70 share nuclear expertise;
71
- 72 7. *Urges* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to not only hold NPT review
73 conferences, but to also organize forums that encourage dialogue between all Member States, by:
74
 - 75 a. Organizing the first Disarmament Goals Conference in 2025, a conference that will be held
76 yearly to allow all Member States with nuclear weapon capabilities to maintain an open
77 dialogue and discuss the disarmament process with non-NWS;
78
 - 79 b. Calling for the organization of meetings for the purpose of denuclearizing, held every year,
80 between the leaders of all Member States that possess nuclear weapon capabilities, to which
81 they can invite any other state leaders they feel would allow for faster denuclearization
82 process;
83
 - 84 c. Facilitating bilateral and multilateral trust-building measures between NWS and others such
85 as voluntary inspections and information sharing in addition to IAEA measures;
86
- 87 8. *Encourages* Member States to disarm, set in percentages of a state's total original stockpile, as
88 outlined below:
89
 - 90 a. Starting in 2025 a stockpile reduction of 1% per year over a 5-year period, resulting in a 5%
91 reduction by each Member State by 2030;
92
 - 93 b. Beginning in 2030 increasing the reduction goal to 2% per year over another 5-year period,
94 resulting in a 15% total reduction by each Member State by 2035;
95
 - 96 c. Beginning in 2035 increasing the reduction goal to 4% per year over an additional 5-year
97 period, resulting in a 35% total reduction by each Member State by 2040;
98
 - 99 d. The 4% yearly goal would continue from then on;
100
 - 101 e. By 2070 all NWS are encouraged to reach a goal of no more than 15 warheads in total or 5%
102 of their 2025 total stockpile;
103
 - 104 f. In 2070 NWS would assess the viability of and finalize the process towards Total Global
105 Disarmament;

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9. *Trusts* that this initiative of decreasing nuclear armament based on the aforementioned percentage approach will continue until the Member State reaches 15 nuclear warheads or 5% of their 2025 total stockpile, and upon reaching this the Member State is encouraged to continue disarmament at their own pace;
 10. *Further Recommends* that the percentage of deployment ready nuclear weapons is gradually decreased through:
 - a. A goal of 2% global reduction from 2025 levels in deployment-ready nuclear weapons by 2030;
 - b. Ongoing reduction within a recurring five-year timeframe at a level of at least 5%, or 15 warheads, whatever is the most, and extending up to 2070;
 - c. Calls upon Member States to recognize the importance of the immediate safety of the international community;
 - d. Reminds Member States that monetary resources saved via the reduction in nuclear armament maintenance could be allocated to denuclearization processes such as disarmament;
 11. *Encourages* all Member States who possess nuclear weapons to slowly divert a percentage of the yearly funds that were being spent on maintaining and securing existing nuclear weapons to the development of infrastructure in nuclear energy production by:
 - a. Encouraging expert reports on the transformation of actual nuclear weapons complexes to nuclear power facilities;
 - b. Encouraging the use of alternative energy production methods to sustain the increasing global energy demand;
 - c. Creating national funds which would invest in transforming and building new nuclear power facilities.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Keeping in mind* that true progress cannot be made without multilateral initiatives involving the
4 cooperation of both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons states,
5
6 *Reaffirming* the right of every Member State to participate in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy as noted
7 in General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 1977,
8
9 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 67/56 of 2012, 68/46 of 2013, 69/41 of 2014, and 70/33 of 2015,
10 and 72/77 of 2017 emphasizing the importance of global frameworks in the elimination of nuclear
11 weapons,
12
13 *Viewing with appreciation* the Oil-For-Food Program (OIP), established by the United Nations in 1995
14 aiming to allow the sale of oil on the world market in exchange for food,
15
16 *Recognizing* the need for nuclear deterrents as the international community is gradually working to
17 decrease stockpiles in a total nuclear disarmament long-term perspective,
18
19 *Encouraging* the continuation of the work done by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to
20 guide and train Member States developing security for nuclear energy programs,
21
22 *Bearing in mind* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.4, aiming to limit illicit arms flows and
23 strengthen return of loss and stolen assets,
24
25 *Firmly convinced* that effective international security and the prevention of the use of nuclear energy for
26 malicious purposes can only be achieved through the total commitment and cooperation of the globe's
27 most influential entities,
28
29 *Recognizing* the need of transparency measures regarding nuclear capabilities and security throughout
30 the international community,
31
32 *Guided by* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Energy Series document, *Evaluation*
33 *of the Status of National Nuclear Infrastructure Development* which outlines the necessary steps for the
34 development and improvement of critical nuclear energy infrastructure including proper implementation
35 and information sharing,
36
37 *Recognizing* the importance of nuclear deterrence to enhance the effectiveness of nuclear disarmament
38 by ensuring appropriate measures for verification of disarmament by Member States,
39
40 *Further reaffirming* the importance of international law and multilateral dialogues among Member States
41 to enhance accountability and combat the smuggling of nuclear and radioactive,
42
43 *Stressing* the importance of the prevention of discrimination against developing states in the process of
44 disarmament,
45
46 *Recognizing* that nuclear energy is a sustainable and efficient source of energy for the world despite its
47 negative history and reputation,
48

49 *Assessing* the importance of the adoption of a non-first nuclear strike policy by Member States, in order to
50 install an enduring peacebuilding confidence between nuclear and non-nuclear actors,
51

52 *Encouraging* all nuclear states and potential nuclear states to adopt a new doctrine on the use of nuclear
53 weapons,
54

55 *Noting* the limitations of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in incorporating the viewpoints of all
56 Member States,
57

58 *Bearing in mind* the environmental risks associated with the proper management of radioactive waste
59 created by nuclear activities,
60

61 *Deeply concerned* about the potential of cyber threats to nuclear facilities as outlined by the Nuclear
62 Threat Initiative (NTI) report, *References for Cyber Incidents at Nuclear Facilities*,

63
64 *Following* the suggestions of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on
65 Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction on interagency coordination mechanisms
66 that include regular consultations alongside full-scale exercises for nuclear incident response,
67

68 *Aware* of the necessity of ensuring the secure and peaceful use of nuclear technology through the
69 development of both national and regional legal frameworks for the peaceful use of nuclear energy as
70 outlined in the IAEA Brief for Policymakers “The Importance of Having an Adequate National Legal
71 Framework for the Safe, Secure and Peaceful Use of Nuclear Technology”,
72

73 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 72/27 of 2017 calling upon Member States to contribute to
74 the prevention of placement of weapons, such as nuclear weapons, in outer space,
75

76 *Deeply disturbed* by the potential of threat to life and security posed by malicious cyber activities on
77 nuclear facilities as seen by the development of malware such as the TRITON and Stuxnet which could
78 lead to catastrophe and the loss of life,
79

80 *Noting* that not all nuclear weapons possessing Member States are signatories to the *Non-Proliferation*
81 *Treaty* (1968),
82

83 1. *Encourages* all nuclear and potential nuclear states to improve confidence building measures through
84 committing to never have first use of nuclear weapons;
85

86 2. *Invites* Member States that have expertise on the peaceful usage of nuclear energy to, on a voluntary
87 basis, share their strategies and knowledge with countries developing nuclear energy at the CD 2020
88 aiming to address topics such as preventing illicit access to fissile material including Highly-Enriched
89 Uranium (HEU);
90

91 3. *Suggests* the implementation of a program by the Security Council similar to the *Oil for Food* program
92 conducted in Iraq from 1995-2003, to prevent the loss of life of civilians which are put at risk by
93 current sanctions over nuclear weapons, through:
94

95 a. Allowing sanctioned nations to be granted non-military and non-financial resources, such as
96 food and medication, in exchange for concrete nuclear disarmament actions;
97

98 b. Favoring the reintegration of sanctioned nations into the global economy through economic
99 opportunities which could be granted for nuclear disarmament and/or appeasement actions,
100 including permissions to conduct international commercial activities in some specific and
101 limited fields;
102

103 4. *Advises* all Member States to facilitate the efficient sharing of information and the creation of regional
104 communication centers that link developed Member States with Least Developing Countries (LDCs),

105 positively contributing to and expanding the working relationships being cultivated among them, thus
106 aiding in the prevention of the production of additional nuclear weapons once the capacity to
107 sustainably create and utilize nuclear energy is established;
108

109 5. *Calls upon* the Fellowship on Disarmament to establish an annual meeting with the current and
110 former fellows, including other interested Member States, to discuss international nuclear
111 disarmament and peaceful applications of nuclear energy by:
112

113 a. Addressing the need for a conference in the setting of the United Nations in which they may
114 discuss effective nuclear disarmament as well as research and scientific knowledge of
115 peaceful applications of nuclear energy;
116

117 b. Inviting Member States which have begun the nuclear disarmament process, as well as
118 peaceful applications of nuclear energy to, on a voluntary basis, share their research with
119 participants at this meeting;
120

121 6. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to existing international principles that combat smuggling of
122 nuclear and radioactive materials aiming to improve international security by preventing harmful use
123 and proliferation of nuclear technology by:
124

125 a. Referring to SDG 16.4, emphasizing on the prevention of illicit access to nuclear materials;
126

127 b. Linking civil society organizations, such as the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS) or
128 the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), with their respective regional
129 cooperative agreements;
130

131 c. Reporting inappropriate or suspicious transactions of nuclear and radioactive materials to the
132 United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
133

134 7. *Encourages* the establishment of regional nuclear energy forums that maintain and encourage
135 guidelines for peaceful uses, safeguards, and nuclear safety in order to minimize the threat of nuclear
136 weaponization and enhance the transparency of information exchanges by detailed reporting on
137 existing stockpiles of nuclear material;
138

139 8. *Recommends* an annual reduction, equivalent to 1% of the initial amount of all nuclear arsenals in all
140 nuclear stockpiles globally, starting in 2021 with meetings annually to address, recommit, and adjust
141 as necessary the rate of nuclear disarmament, with the goal of total global denuclearization by 2120;
142

143 9. *Invites* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to cooperate with the IAEA to renew the
144 *Enhancing Cybersecurity for Least Developed Countries*, considering the creation of a program which
145 will implement a special training for cyber defense personnel in the judicial, administrative, and digital
146 forensics fields with the aim of creating basic defenses for nuclear energy and nuclear armament
147 cyber infrastructures;
148

149 10. *Recommends* addressing the question of nuclear non-proliferation in any eventual conference or
150 framework on the peaceful uses, safeguards, and nuclear safety in order to prevent potential
151 developments outside of the current framework, through:
152

153 a. Establishing a legislation concerning the avoidance of a potential nuclear arms race in space,
154 taking into consideration the limitations of the term atmosphere and the lack of consensus
155 regarding its exact demarcation in the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* (CTBT);
156

157 b. Involving the International Space Inspector to temporarily or permanently dispatch an
158 international expert team to national space launch states for verification;
159

- 160 c. Involving the contribution of the European Space Agency and other willing national space
161 programs;
162
- 163 11. *Recommends* modern technologies such as remote satellite sensors and Uranium concentration
164 detectors near semi-conductors producing nuclear radiation be added to the nuclear verification
165 process to clarify and simplify detection to improve transparency and guarantee the absence of
166 weaponized nuclear technologies;
167
- 168 12. *Invites* all Member States to take part in the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;
169
- 170 13. *Recommends* the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) perform biannual digital gap analyses for
171 nuclear energy facilities in accordance to their formal plans which aim to inform Member States about
172 digital vulnerabilities at nuclear facilities in order to create solutions to fill these gaps to ensure their
173 systems are protected against breaches which may cause serious international security issues;
174
- 175 14. *Further recommends* implementing IAEA collaborative centers in nuclear security;
176
- 177 15. *Urges* Member States to share knowledge and collaborate on nuclear safety and security through the
178 Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN);
179
- 180 16. *Invites* multilateral frameworks within existing regional groups aimed at preventing and responding to
181 disruptive cyber incidents at nuclear facilities to have proper response for nuclear emergencies
182 caused by cyber breaches, in order to ensure such breaches will not pose a threat to international
183 peace and security;
184
- 185 17. *Requests* Member States that have recently begun nuclear energy programs, and therefore gained
186 experience to, on a voluntary basis, present their strategies as topics for knowledge and best practice
187 exchange at the Nuclear Security Summit's 6th Annual Meeting through:
188
- 189 a. Aiming to educate Member States of the ease of accessibility to and potential peaceful
190 applications of nuclear power;
191
- 192 b. Opportunities for Member States to improve confidence and information sharing through
193 transparency, thereby strengthening cooperation with standards of international security;
194
- 195 18. *Further suggests* extending the work IAEA Nuclear Knowledge Management Section on the issue of
196 nuclear safety with regard to newly established plants and research institutions to protect against
197 threats by non-State actors;
198
- 199 19. *Supports* expansion of the IAEA's Regional Workshop on Nuclear Law for African Member States to a
200 global program, held in different regions on a rotating basis within sponsor Member States, in order to
201 update and improve laws on nuclear use in countries developing nuclear legislation;
202
- 203 20. *States* that this resolution does not in any way influence the current recognition status of nuclear
204 weapon possessing Member States.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Reminding* Member States of Article I of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which underlines the
4 importance of establishing peace and security between states,
5
6 *Upholding* the sovereignty of all Member States in their domestic activities, with the confidence that the
7 United Nations General Assembly will not infringe upon such sovereignty in any and all actions
8 associated with this body,
9
10 *Deeply concerned* about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences associated with the use of nuclear
11 weapons,
12
13 *Reaffirming* the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (2017), which stipulated numerous
14 prohibitions on Member States designing, developing, producing, possessing, acquiring, and, amongst
15 others, subsequently deploying nuclear arms within the international community,
16
17 *Recalling* Article 5 of the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1967), which specified an explicit distinction between
18 “nuclear weapons” and extraneous technologies designed for the transport or propulsion of such
19 weapons through the following statement: “a nuclear weapon is any device which is capable of releasing
20 nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and which has a group of characteristics that are appropriate
21 for use for warlike purposes,”
22
23 *Recalling* Article VII of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968), which
24 delegates the right to establish nuclear weapon free zones (NWFZs),
25
26 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 3472B, which defines “nuclear weapon free zones,”
27
28 *Recalling*, collectively, the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1967), the *Treaty of Rarotonga* (1985), the *Treaty of*
29 *Bangkok* (1995), the *Treaty of Pelindaba* (1996), and the *Treaty of Semipalatinsk* (2006), which
30 cohesively created the five existing nuclear weapon free zones across Latin America, the South Pacific,
31 Southeast Asia, Africa, and Central Asia, respectively,
32
33 *Reaffirming* the relevance of reports submitted by Member States to the IAEA concerning their fissile
34 material stockpiles,
35
36 *Recognizing* that various agencies, such as the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and
37 Accident Response Group (ARG), are in place to respond and, if possible, resolve accidental nuclear
38 power disasters,
39
40 *Reiterating* the call to all Member States who have not already done so to ratify the NPT to disarm
41 weapons and allow nuclear capacities among Member States to be utilized for more peaceful purposes,
42
43 *Bearing in mind* United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/52 on “United action towards the total
44 elimination of nuclear weapons,” which stressed the holistic and future elimination of nuclear weapons
45 within the totality of the international community,
46
47 *Noting with approval* United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/258, which emphasized the
48 collaboration among all Member States, through the ideal of multilateralism, in ensuring the success of
49 future projects associated with sustainable nuclear technologies,

50
51 *Reiterating* the guiding principles of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), which establishes and
52 subsequently enforces global obligations relative to the issue of proliferation among weapons of mass
53 destruction, heretofore designated as those employing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
54 components, amongst others,
55
56 *Considering* the development and subsequent use of nuclear weapons as a holistic cycle, wherein the
57 manufacturing, export, and employment of nuclear weapons are interconnected and interdependent
58 elements,
59
60 *Underlining* the existing framework provided by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
61 Nonproliferation Treaty Conference (2010) as specified in Action 21, which urged Member States to
62 initiate a uniform reporting mechanism for existing nuclear-weapon states pertaining to such states'
63 nuclear arsenal,
64
65 *Recognizing* that many Member States do not presently have nuclear power or access to nuclear energy
66 in an efficient and safe manner, but are willing and wanting to develop this capacity in the near future,
67
68 *Emphasizing* the need for a narrative change surrounding nuclear energy, based on the negative
69 connotations associated with utilizing nuclear energy to create militarized weapons of mass destruction,
70
71 *Stressing* the legal, economic, and political debates that must accompany the development and use of
72 nuclear energy in order to maximize transparency and, concurrently, minimize concern among the
73 international community on the manufacturing, export, and use of nuclear materials,
74
75 1. *Urges* the promotion of multilateral, nuclear projects for specifically peaceful purposes, including
76 transportation mechanisms and various public infrastructure projects, done by simultaneously
77 repurposing former weapons-grade nuclear materials and while also incentivizing collaboration
78 between developed and developing states;
79
80 2. *Encourages* the use of public-private partnerships for the purposes of sharing information and costs
81 amongst all Member States in the campaign for global non-proliferation by:
82
83 a. Encouraging the establishment of post-secondary education programs by Member States
84 that will train current nuclear energy specialists affected by the transition away from fields
85 related to military, nuclear, proliferation;
86
87 b. Promoting the expansion of internship and vocational training programs among graduate-
88 level students and young professionals within UN institutions including but not limited to:
89
90 i. International Atomic Energy Agency;
91 ii. UN-Energy;
92 iii. United Nations affiliated youth development programs;
93
94 c. Creating policies that would attract individuals into careers related to nuclear energy;
95
96 d. Welcoming interested non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and stakeholders to
97 implement campaigns advocating for information regarding the peaceful applications of
98 nuclear energy;
99
100 3. *Encourages* gains to be employed in the reinvestment of funds used by Member States in the
101 production of nuclear weapons and the promotion of nuclear proliferation to be redirected toward
102 safer, less globally-threatening products of nuclear fission;
103
104 4. *Advises* that the Under-Secretary General, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
105 and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs works towards:

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- a. Revising all current processes to formulate an accessible pathway for denuclearization amongst all Member States;
 - b. Overseeing all Member States' biannual voluntary reports on their respective disarmament processes, which collectively details the Member State's:
 - i. Present nuclear capacity;
 - ii. Involvement in domestic activities utilizing nuclear energy;
 - iii. Overall status of disarmament;
 - iv. Biannual goals in implementing nuclear energy and developing domestic capabilities;
 - c. Ensuring that various Member States do not lag behind in order to maintain a nuclear advantage;
 - d. Encouraging Member States that have agreed upon reciprocal disarmament to cede control over the agreed to be repurposed stockpile temporarily to the Under-Secretary General of UNODA, which will, in assistance with the International Atomic Energy Agency:
 - i. Determine if all parties have honored their part of the contract and will approve the repurposing of said stockpiles, thus handing access back to the Member State of origin and overall supervision to the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - ii. Provide technical advice to those that claim to have issues fulfilling the agreement in a timely manner;
 - iii. Submit a report to the United Nations Security Council detailing the difficulties of a proposed treaty party to uphold the terms of the agreement;
5. *Encourages* Member States possessing fissile materials for civilian and military use to maintain transparency and good faith by:
- a. Cooperating fully with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to promote nuclear disarmament through various means including:
 - i. Complying with all IAEA guidelines in nuclear activity;
 - ii. Providing regular voluntary updates on local safety and security conditions when they are requested;
 - iii. Allowing the IAEA to complete inspections of nuclear energy generation facilities and enrichment plants within the limits of national sovereignty and the safeguarding of technology;
 - b. Attending and contributing to international forums and conferences on the subject of nuclear disarmament;
 - c. Duly informing relevant Member States and United Nations bodies of major developments and events of relevance on nuclear safety and disarmament within their territories;
6. *Encourages* Member States to establish new nuclear weapon free zones (NWFZs) within their territories, with particular emphases on:
- a. Encouraging Member States in conflict-prone and vulnerable regions, such as the Middle East, to denuclearize as a buttress against global escalation of initially regional conflicts;
 - b. Creating regional bilateral and multilateral frameworks for nuclear cooperation;
 - c. Maximizing nuclear-free areas around the world to mitigate the risk of nuclear conflagration;

- 162 d. Supporting the United Nations in designating areas of international oceans as NWFZs;
163
- 164 7. *Endorses* further collaboration and dialogue within the Conference of Disarmament (CD), with a
165 particular focus placed on tracking existing nuclear arms stockpiles and fissile materials and
166 developing plans of actions to disincentivize the development of nuclear weapons;
167
- 168 8. *Recommends* that the annual United Nations Member States Expert Representatives Meeting to
169 establish a non-exhaustive and regularly updated list that specifies which Member States are already
170 or potentially invested in the construction of nuclear weapons, whilst also taking into consideration the
171 development of all associated technologies, peaceful and otherwise, in enumerating such a collective;
172
- 173 9. *Recommends* Member States facilitate the transfer of military-owned nuclear power operations to the
174 control of state and/or energy sectors, thus ensuring the capabilities of nuclear energy will be used for
175 peaceful purposes alone;
176
- 177 10. *Further invites* all Member States to promote nuclear energy development as an opportunity for
178 occupational creation and renewable energy expansion rather than as a tool for global weaponization
179 in the goals of reducing the threat of nuclear power, all accomplished via:
180
- 181 a. Inviting all Member States to adopt legislative systems in order to avoid misunderstandings
182 and established rule discrepancies;
183
- 184 b. Facilitating the transfer of military-owned nuclear power operations to either state and/or
185 private energy sectors, thus ensuring that capabilities of the energy will be used for peaceful
186 purposes alone;
187
- 188 c. Utilizing social media and other online platforms to spread awareness of the sustainability of
189 nuclear energy and to inform citizens that nuclear energy can be managed peacefully for safe
190 and clean implementation;
191
- 192 11. *Encourages* the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the United Nations as a whole, to
193 implement an idealized deadline of 2050 for total nuclear disarmament, done under the
194 aforementioned Under-Secretary General for the UNODA and including the following tenets:
195
- 196 a. Set, with the purpose of a total ban of nuclear weapons in a period of maximum 50 years,
197 a periodical conference ban during which Member States will discuss and decide, freely
198 and in the respect of sovereignty of all Member States, a percentage that will represent
199 the amount of reduction throughout the entirety of the international system;
200
- 201 b. Include, simultaneously, a proposal for a general timetable for overall global
202 disarmament, which specifies the following goals:
203
- 204 i. A global quota of 2% disarmament per year with a reviewal every five years that
205 the implied 10% has been accomplished;
206
- 207 ii. Complete global disarmament, by 2070.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Reminding* Member States about the repercussions of nuclear matters on humanitarian affairs such as
4 social and economic development, nutrition standards and the quality of life of current and future
5 generations,
6
7 *Noting with satisfaction* the standards in fissile material management, security and transportation set by
8 *The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* (1980),
9
10 *Bearing in mind* the success of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968)
11 under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in decreasing the total amount of
12 nuclear weapons,
13
14 *Reaffirming* the 1996 International Court of Justice opinion that the use or threat of use of nuclear
15 weapons are a violation of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), a violation of International
16 Humanitarian Law, and constitute a crime against humanity,
17
18 *Recalling* the vital role of the General Assembly First Committee in the maintenance of international
19 peace and security, in compliance with the *Charter of the United Nations* and the *Universal Declaration of*
20 *Human Rights* (1948),
21
22 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 73/27 of 5 December 2018 as it emphasizes the need for
23 cooperation between states on increasing cyber security capacity building,
24
25 *Emphasizing the importance of* Article VI of the Treaty on the NPT on complete nuclear disarmament
26 encouraging participating Member States to move forward in multilateral nuclear disarmament
27 negotiations as well as involving civil society organizations in processes involving total disarmament,
28
29 *Acknowledging* that nuclear energy programs pose a potential security threat if not developed with the
30 appropriate safeguards and oversight as established in the IAEA Milestone Program,
31
32 *Aiming to* forward the progress on the establishment of a Middle East Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone
33 (MENWFZ) as highlighted in General Assembly resolution 72/24 of 4 December 2017, with special regard
34 to the Declaration for the Conference of NWFZ (2005),
35
36 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, which honors the rights of nations to
37 possess nuclear energy for peaceful purposes such as scientific research and as a means to produce
38 carbon-free sustainable energy in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 7,
39
40 *Noting with appreciation* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015 *Transforming Our*
41 *World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially Sustainable Development Goal 4 on
42 education to ensure inclusive and equitable education for all and to raise awareness of nuclear weapon
43 usage in connection with ongoing peace-building efforts involving youth,
44
45 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/10 of 17 November 2015, which recognizes the importance
46 of the IAEA as an international forum of intergovernmental and civil society cooperation in regards to
47 assisting member states in the development of atomic energy and its input into the safety of nuclear
48 facilities,
49

50 *Recognizing* the potential danger of high enriched uranium as a precursor to nuclear weapons and Low
51 Enriched Uranium is a safer alternative,
52

53 *Recognizing* that furthering Member States' knowledge in the field of nuclear science and technology
54 through regional IAEA partnerships and the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network would mitigate
55 the threat of nuclear weapon use and the role of the scientific community in promoting the peaceful use of
56 nuclear power,
57

58 *Expressing* concern towards the possible cyber security vulnerabilities of nuclear energy sites, such as
59 aggressive computer viruses and malware, particularly in least developed countries as noted in General
60 Assembly resolution 64/211 of 21 December 2009, and the lack of transparency surrounding nuclear
61 weapon sites and their security apparatuses,
62

63 *Encouraging* Member States to accede and comply to the Technical Cooperation Programme and the
64 annual report system set out by the IAEA with the view for Member States would be able to attain nuclear
65 knowledge and further develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes,
66

67 *Cognizant* of the horrific human consequences that the usage of nuclear weapons entail, such as
68 mentioned in the International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent report on the effect of the
69 atomic bomb at Hiroshima on the 6th of August 1945, which emphasizes the repercussions of radiation
70 exposure resulting in vast destruction to the environment and extreme threat to good health and well-
71 being of all the world's people,
72

73 *Concerned by* the lack of universal consensus on the path to achieving nuclear disarmament and the
74 difficulty of reaching a unanimous decision for disarmament effort programs,
75

- 76 1. *Recommends* all Member States who have not yet ratified, consider ratifying the NPT and the *Treaty*
77 *on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (2017);
78
- 79 2. *Encourages* Member States party to the NPT to propose an amendment at the 2020 NPT Review
80 Conference that declares the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons as a contradiction of the
81 principles of the UN Charter, an infringement of international humanitarian law under jurisdiction of
82 the ICC;
83
- 84 3. *Fully endorses* inclusion of confidence-building civilian briefings in forums hosted by Member States,
85 the UN, and CSOs regarding nuclear weapons and disarmament focusing on the direct impacts of
86 these issues on their daily lives to inform development of inclusive and effective solutions;
87
- 88 4. *Suggests* collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and United
89 Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to further initiate dialogue between Member
90 States and confidence-building measure by presenting their strategies as topics for knowledge and
91 best practice exchange at the Nuclear Security Summit 6th Annual Meeting in October 2020;
92
- 93 5. *Further reminds* the international community of the utility of education in raising grass-roots pressure
94 to remind Member States of their international humanitarian law obligations to advance the discussion
95 regarding international nuclear disarmament by:
96
 - 97 a. Facilitating public education through social media campaigns funded by the Center for
98 International Security and Cooperation towards the severe humanitarian consequences of
99 nuclear warfare and the peaceful use of nuclear energy;
 - 100
 - 101 b. Welcoming the role of social media in denuclearization campaigns targeted at children and
102 younger populations with the goal of promoting humanitarian law for young generations;
 - 103
 - 104 c. Recognizing the role of educational personnel in the promotion of the humanitarian
105 consequences of nuclear weapons and the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

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6. *Recommends* the expansion of the Advisory Board for Disarmament Matters under the UNODA possibly depending on program donations from groups such as the Peaceful Uses Initiative which would consist of experts selected by Member States to oversee international cooperation in disarmament efforts and research through:
 - a. Implementing laboratories in various Member States following guidelines established by the advisory board to enhance diplomatic relations through the ability of science to communicate beyond political divides in the name of furthering mankind's scientific understanding thus assisting in guiding global disarmament efforts;
 - b. Ensuring the involvement and continued support of Member States in the critical nature of nuclear disarmament by encouraging Member States to provide students pursuing a higher education with opportunities to assist the advisory board experts in research;
 - c. Hosting semiannual international conferences featuring scientific professionals to discuss the present state of affairs and possible future actions as influenced by the global presence of nuclear weapons;
 7. Encourages the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote conferences, workshops, exhibitions which retell the stories of those survivors of the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to foster participation in humanitarian efforts, in the hope that Member States will build confidence between themselves and gradually commit to greater nuclear disarmament by:
 - a. Creating the foundation for an international young arts competition through partnerships with art-based NGOs in which aspiring artists take the stories of nuclear attack survivors as recorded by the UNODA and represent them through differing artistic mediums;
 - b. Display the work of the competition winners at an established event such as the International Festival of Arts and Ideas, with the suggestion that subsequent proceeds may go towards the more than 160,000 Japanese atomic bomb survivors who still live to this day with mental and physical scars;
 8. Encourages the cooperation between Member States and the IAEA to facilitate efforts towards denuclearization by:
 - a. Permitting open inspections of nuclear facilities and nuclear programs by the IAEA, to result in annual reports;
 - b. Strengthening existing frameworks provided by the IAEA;
 - c. Allowing oversight into all uses of nuclear materials in order to benefit the development of sustainable energy sources;
 - d. Considering the IAEA Milestone approach in all new nuclear energy programs, emphasizing human resource development regarding nuclear infrastructures;
 9. *Recommends* the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to publish yearly nuclear arsenal numbers, nuclear disarmament plans and progress for each Member State, and provide information and resources on peace, security, and nuclear disarmament;
 10. *Reminds* Member States of their responsibility to increase international cooperation regarding the development of nuclear security and establishment of global cyber norms;

161 11. *Urges* Member States to consider the establishment of further NWFZs.



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Reminding* Member States of the core mission of this body of the United Nations – ensuring peace and
4 security worldwide – a goal reaffirmed in General Assembly resolution 65/72 “United action towards the
5 total elimination of nuclear weapons” and General Assembly resolution 72/38 “Nuclear Disarmament”,
6 calling on Member States to take effective measures to eliminate nuclear weapons,
7
8 *Recognizing* the fact that nuclear weapons are the greatest threat to international security,
9
10 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly *Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty* (A/C.1/67/L.41), yet to be formally
11 adopted,
12
13 *Regretting* the lack of progress towards the adoption and implementation of the Fissile Material Cut-Off
14 Treaty (FMCT),
15
16 *Deeply concerned* with Member States’ and international banks’ continued investment in their nuclear
17 arsenals,
18
19 *Emphasizing* the positive impact that nuclear technology can contribute to the fulfilment of the
20 Sustainable Developments Goals as an alternative to being misused for war purposes,
21
22 *Acknowledging* the power that information and technology sharing can have in curbing the rise and
23 instability in nuclear material, specifically, the sharing of Permissive Action Link and similar technologies,
24
25 *Emphasizing* the role of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the only multilateral disarmament body
26 for discussion,
27
28 *Re-emphasizing* the value of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear weapons (ICAN), and the
29 work that has been done on its part,
30
31 *Referring* to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), specifically the
32 Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), as its work is based on continued monitoring of events in Member States
33 as well as outside of the OECD area, and includes regular projections of short and medium-term
34 economic developments,
35
36 *Recognizing* that global nuclear disarmament can direct economic development and growth for nuclear
37 states through the transformation of nuclear warheads into nuclear energy,
38
39 *Noting* the *UN Conference on a Nuclear Arms Ban Treaty* of 2017, wherein only 123 Member States
40 attended the conference, with none of those Member States that possess nuclear weapons attending,
41
42 *Keeping in mind* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
43 16.4 indicating intentions to greatly reduce arms flows while intensifying efforts to recover and return
44 stolen assets,
45
46 *Gravely concerned* that only 25 kilograms of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) is required to produce a
47 nuclear weapon, according to the Nuclear Threat Initiative report *Why Highly Enriched Uranium is a*
48 *Threat*,
49

50 *Viewing with appreciation* the Megatons to Megawatts program between the United States and Russia
51 which converts HEU to Low Enriched Uranium (LEU),
52

53 *Recalling* the work done by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) that
54 recommended the verification of the Declarations on Fissile Material Stocks signaling that there is
55 approximately 2,000 metric tons of uranium and plutonium and affirming that the inventory of these
56 numbers is an important aspect to nuclear disarmament,
57

58 1. *Calls on* Member States to consider the newly emerging challenges and the changes in the
59 international system to ensure the commitment and transparency of Member States regarding nuclear
60 weapons and fissile materials, including:
61

- 62 a. The control of transuranic elements with fission capacity as recommended by the board of
63 governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
64
- 65 b. The reduction of nuclear weapons with a verification of the irreversibility of fissile materials to
66 reduce the risk of proliferation and military use;
67
- 68 c. The declaration the amount of existing fissionable material destined for recycling and
69 peaceful use;
70
- 71 d. The promotion of the use of LEU and the reuse of fissile material thereby stopping its use for
72 the production of weapons and nuclear devices;
73

74 2. *Encourages* Member States and financial institutions to divest and divert funds from nuclear weapons
75 corporations in order to invest in sustainable development;
76

77 3. *Recommends* the creation and implementation of the “Sustainable Energy as Development Initiative”
78 to promote peace and security worldwide and reduce the quantity of nuclear warheads inside nuclear
79 states by working with the IAEA to transform fissile material by:
80

- 81 a. Utilizing the knowledge from the IAEA to educate, support, and guide nuclear states on the
82 process of recycling and transforming nuclear weapons into sustainable nuclear power;
83
- 84 b. Encouraging the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass
85 Destruction to provide funding and support Member States who wish to participate to
86 guarantee that this initiative will not be limited by economic conditions;
87
- 88 c. Strengthening direct and indirect commerce between discordant Member States to ensure
89 lasting peace and security via expanding the International Bank for Reconstruction and
90 Development (IBRD)’s mandate;
91

92 4. *Calls upon* Member States in CD to modify their agenda by:
93

- 94 a. Increasing the frequency of meetings of CD for the execution of biannual meetings to
95 facilitate the multilateral conversation on disarmament;
96
- 97 b. Expanding the mandate of CD to include the recycling and reuse of fissile materials;
98
- 99 c. Sharing and reviewing technology to improve information and knowledge about fissile
100 material while also reviewing technology meant to protect current storage of nuclear-ready
101 materials and weapons by:
102
- 103 i. Bringing together civilian, non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
104 intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and various other experts in the fields of
105 advanced security, nuclear security, and new security technologies;

- 106 ii. Using these conferences to promote the widespread adoption of technologies similar
107 to Permissive Action Links, meant to secure current stores of nuclear grade material
108 and the future transfer of fissile material;
- 109 iii. Cooperating with regional and international civil society organizations and NGOs,
110 specifically with ICAN, with the purpose of promoting civil society participation in
111 global nuclear disarmament, including the topic of preventing non-state actors'
112 access to nuclear weapons and fissile materials;
- 113
- 114 5. *Supports* the continuation of the collaboration within the negotiation committee of the CD for the
115 creation of FMCT by:
- 116
- 117 a. Encouraging Member States to expand upon the challenges and opportunities presented by
118 the FMCT at CD and allow inclusive language and productive dialogue among treaty
119 signatories and non-signatories;
- 120
- 121 b. Working through the General Assembly Sixth Committee to expand the treaty to include a
122 focus on general reduction in fissile material and allow inclusive language;
- 123
- 124 c. Extending the currently proposed treaty to include current stockpiles of fissile materials;
- 125
- 126 d. Reminding future treaty signatories of the goals in the creation of the FMCT to reduce fissile
127 materials, and work towards disarmament and global peace;
- 128
- 129 e. Urging the development of a monitoring system for fissile materials in Member States that are
130 lacking such infrastructure in order to ascertain the world supply of weapons-grade
131 resources;
- 132
- 133 6. *Recommends* the addition of a monitoring system within the proposed FMCT, which includes:
- 134
- 135 a. the mining/transforming of HEU and plutonium;
- 136
- 137 b. all transfers of fissile material between Member States;
- 138
- 139 c. usage of the fissile material by the nuclear reactors in Member States;
- 140
- 141 d. the dilution of HEU and plutonium by Member States;
- 142
- 143 7. *Appeals* to other Member States to assist in forming programs for recycling and reuse of fissile
144 material by:
- 145
- 146 a. Bringing together civilian and governmental experts in the fields of nuclear waste and
147 recycling technologies to present updates in their respective industries in front of CD at their
148 yearly meetings laid out and planned in an updated agenda;
- 149
- 150 b. Urging the assistance and expansion of the OECD NEA experts to advise on radioactive
151 waste management and nuclear material transport, and provide technical analysis to Member
152 States for the trade of energy generated using recycled nuclear materials, as expanded upon
153 in clause 4;
- 154
- 155 c. Encouraging increased frequencies of at least two reports per year, prepared by the IAEA to
156 be presented to the meetings of CD;
- 157
- 158 d. Promoting the use of these technologies to achieve SDG 16.4, as the recycling of nuclear
159 materials limits the amount of these chemicals that can be turned into nuclear weapons;
- 160

161 8. Encourages Member States to use the Megatons to Megawatts program as a model, where HEU is
162 diluted to LEU and then used as commercial nuclear reactor fuel, as used by the United States and
163 Russia.