

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First
Committee



Conference B

General Assembly First Assembly

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security
- II. Nuclear Disarmament and 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	101 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 10 abstentions
GA1/1/2	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	95 votes in favor, 28 votes against, 10 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	84 votes in favor, 34 votes against, 15 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	81 votes in favor, 30 votes against, 22 abstentions
GA1/1/5	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	91 votes in favor, 19 votes against, 23 abstentions
GA1/1/6	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	97 votes in favor, 08 votes against, 28 abstentions
GA1/1/7	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	73 votes in favor, 48 votes against, 12 abstentions
GA1/1/8	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	86 votes in favor, 30 votes against, 17 abstentions
GA1/1/9	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	79 votes in favor, 41 votes against, 13 abstentions
GA1/1/10	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	92 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 34 abstentions
GA1/1/11	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	78 votes in favor, 37 votes against, 18 abstentions
GA1/1/12	Nuclear Disarmament and International Security	95 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 29 abstentions

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 133 Member States and two Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Nuclear Disarmament and International Security." By Monday, the Dais received a total of 17 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including monitoring systems and cybersecurity, economic sanctions, and research and reduction of stockpiles. Additional analysis of the topic sparked debate as to how Member States could utilize existing nuclear power in the sustainable energy sector and create Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones. The atmosphere in the committee was one of great compassion and collaboration. By the end of the session on Tuesday morning, multiple working papers merged along complementary and similar themes.

On Wednesday, 12 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had a friendly amendment. The committee adopted all twelve draft resolutions, all by simple majority vote. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including how Member States could prioritize funding, an update on the international understanding of Nuclear Energy, and transparency on nuclear research and testing. Delegates were determined to make progress and their efforts helped to suggest long lasting impacts on tackling the challenge of nuclear disarmament and international security.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) to “maintain
4 international peace and security”,
5
6 *Recognizing* the importance of the chart, articles 3 and 5 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
7 (1948), *Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968), and the *Comprehensive*
8 *Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT) (1996),
9
10 *Affirming* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7,13 and 16, which refer to
11 affordable and clean energy, climate action and partnerships for the goals,
12
13 *Emphasizing* the SDGs 4, 9, 12, and 17 and the potential of nuclear technology as a means to ensure
14 global prosperity in terms of education promotion through the assistance of young professionals of
15 Member States, in order to better understand the energy needs of their own countries as well as within
16 the global context,
17
18 *Recognizing* the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization on
19 the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to enhance Member States efforts and cooperation on nuclear
20 disarmament,
21
22 *Noting with deep concern* the effect of nuclear weapons has on the civilians and their lives historically as
23 well as concurrently,
24
25 *Noting with appreciation* the efforts made by the Disarmament and International Security Committee to
26 work on special sessions on nuclear disarmament to pursue regional measures to support disarmament
27 and form bilateral and multilateral cooperative arrangements to this end, inviting the participation of all
28 Member States,
29
30 *Recognizing* the efforts made by the IAEA in monitoring Member States and producing findings in their
31 IAEA Annual Report,
32
33 *Deeply convinced* that the nuclear weapons issues must follow a comprehensive universal approach
34 conducted on a national and international level thanks to transparency and cooperation,
35
36 *Recognizing* the need for a mechanism to monitor the gradual decrease of all nuclear material capable of
37 being weaponized globally,
38
39 *Stressing* that nuclear tests have a worrying consequence for human health and the environment in
40 accordance with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation’s 1993
41 report,
42
43 *Bearing in mind* the importance of improving and increasing transparency between Member States’
44 ownership of nuclear and fissile materials as a step towards nuclear disarmament,
45
46 *Emphasizing* the importance of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone to preserve civil populations and
47 nature wildlife from the harmful consequences of nuclear weapons,
48

49 *Mindful* of Member States' sovereignty to maintain the peaceful use of nuclear energy for energy
50 production and energy usage,
51

52 *Recognizing* the collaborative efforts done by the IAEA and Member States like Malta, Canada, Algeria,
53 Ghana on volunteering with the IAEA to train and develop the capacities of Member States to work on
54 long-term gradual nuclear disarmament;
55

56 *Bearing in mind* that nuclear disarmament has been a challenging issue for the past 10 years and that
57 long-term gradual reduction of nuclear materials is critical to all Member States,
58

59 *Emphasizing* the efforts taken by the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in providing
60 training and aiding with capacity buildings to facilitate Member States' efforts to implement international
61 and regional disarmament mechanisms,
62

63 *Echoing* the IAEA statute, which seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy for
64 peace, health, education and prosperity throughout the world, as well as to foster the exchange of
65 scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy between all the Member States,
66

67 *Drawing the attention* of Member States to continue working on technology transfer and partnership
68 facilitation to promote the practices of: management, monitoring and evaluation of medical care,
69

70 *Acknowledging* the Peaceful Uses Initiative to create and facilitate advancements in the medical field;
71

72 *Emphasizing* the importance of having an "X-road" as the decentralized crossroad platform for accessing
73 research information,
74

75 1. *Suggests* the creation of an information-sharing database on nuclear technology that will be utilized
76 for academic research and as a basis for the best practices to improve and provide education to local
77 and national governments and private businesses in collaboration with the United Nations
78 Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization by:
79

80 a. Enhancing transparency of new advancements in technology in order to facilitate research
81 and further developments in the fields of science and technology such as but not limited to:
82

- 83 i. Medical facilities;
 - 84 ii. Collaboration with universities;
 - 85 iii. Youth Propel Sustainable development academic competition;
 - 86 iv. Regional and global conferences;
- 87

88 b. Utilizing information from current databases like the Nuclear Medicine Database and create
89 an "X-road" as the decentralized crossroad platform for accessing research information to:
90

- 91 i. Aid in research projects towards nuclear disarmament;
 - 92 ii. Aid in future medical and technological advancements;
 - 93 iii. Have a centralized and unified database for all Member States to universally share;
- 94

95 2. *Encourages* the IAEA to expand the training and development programs for promoting technical
96 cooperation among regional areas for nuclear energy engineers from Member States pursuing long-
97 term atomic energy projects with their respective state or region through:
98

99 a. The creation of regional facilities that provide informational resources for the implementation
100 of nuclear technology for medical uses in surrounding states to provide a continual support
101 system for the IAEA state-client should a massive health crisis arise in the region;
102

- 103 b. Sponsoring and hosting developmental projects in internationally-recognized nuclear
104 technology and research-specializing Member States that voluntarily offer training in
105 conjunction with the IAEA-trained officers;
106
- 107 c. Providing educational resources to higher-education centers through the IAEA's
108 Postgraduate Course Material in the Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources;
109
- 110 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Peaceful Uses Initiative in order to create collaborative solutions to
111 medical-related advancements under the SDGs;
112
- 113 a. Increasing research and accessibility to the Sterile Insect Technique for Member States with
114 unique need;
115
- 116 b. Urging Member States to promote research to further advance technologies to mitigate
117 diseases such as zika and malaria;
118
- 119 c. Promoting groups such as the Royal College of Pathologists to further advance pathology
120 research;
121
- 122 4. *Urges* Member States to maintain and improve nuclear safety and the imperative infrastructure
123 considering Nuclear technologies abiding by the relevant IAEA standards when applicable;
124
- 125 a. Noting the IAEA's Functions and Processes of the Regulatory Body for Nuclear Energy
126 Safety;
127
- 128 b. Paying special attention to the IAEA's Regulatory Control of Radioactive Discharges to the
129 Environment;
130
- 131 c. Directly following the IAEA's Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;
132
- 133 d. Strongly directed towards the Radiation Protection and Safety in Medical Uses of Ionizing
134 Radiation;
135
- 136 5. *Reaffirms* the crucial role importance of the principles of the NPT, and therefore:
137
- 138 a. Strongly encourages nonparties Member States to reconsider signing and ratifying the treaty,
139 and in consequence for nuclear-weapon states:
140
- 141 i. To pursue nuclear disarmament and to share with non-nuclear-weapon states the
142 benefits of peaceful nuclear technology;
143 ii. To cease acquisition of nuclear weapons;
144 iii. To identify economical alternatives to assist nuclear-weapon states (NWS) and
145 denuclearization efforts;
146
- 147 b. Suggests NWS and non-nuclear-weapon Member States parties to NPT, collaborate with the
148 IAEA and collaborate with signatories of the *NPT*;
149
- 150 c. Expresses support for the 2020 Review Conference of the NPT regarding nuclear
151 disarmament:
152
- 153 i. For current and future collaboration between nuclear and non-nuclear states;
154 ii. For the creation of future treaties regarding nuclear disarmament;
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- 156 6. *Requests* the creation of an ad-hoc committee under the IAEA, namely the Committee for Gradual
157 Disarmament (CGD), mandated with maintaining oversight on the gradual decrease of nuclear
158 material strong enough to be weaponized:

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- a. CGD will be preparing reports as per the IAEA's annual inspections which will focus on reporting the percentage decrease of nuclear material in every Member State inspected by the IAEA;
 - b. CGD shall comprise of 25 rotating Member States composed of nuclear and non-nuclear states, who will act as the Executive Board of CGD:
 - i. A minimum of 18 non-nuclear Member States should sit on the committee at any given time; of the 18 rotating members at least three seats should be reserved for African Member States, Asian Member States, European Member States, and one seat for North American Member States, Central American Member States, and South American Member States;
 - ii. Each Member State will have a chance to serve on the committee once before the rotation cycle repeats which will occur every two years;
 - c. The Executive Board will hold biannual meetings to review Key Performance Indicators regarding the findings and take corrective action if needed;
 - d. CGD will act as a facilitator when required to Member States by providing them with mechanisms for the reduction of nuclear material;
 - e. The committee will collect data of ongoing nuclear disarmament and release a public annual report to the international community;
 - f. CGD's headquarters will be in Western Europe;
 - g. Funding of CGD will be referred to Fifth Committee of the General Assembly (GA);
7. *Further invites* Member States to sign and ratify the CTBT allowing it to enter in force and to prohibit any civilian or military nuclear test and explosion;
8. *Encourages* Member States to be part of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty which urges Member States to eliminate and permanently forswear all of their nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers in order to maintain peace and security over a 40-year period;
9. *Further encourages* Member States to increase their participation to the budget of the IAEA by 5 percent through the regular budget fund, the technical cooperation fund, the extra-budgetary fund in order to allow the IAEA to reach its objectives of nuclear disarmament in a 10-year period;
10. *Appeals* to NWS to reduce their nuclear stockpiles, cease production of nuclear weapons and reduce their nuclear weapons stockpiles through the available means:
 - a. Reduce their nuclear stockpiles by 34 percent over a 40-year period;
 - b. Receive exclusive rights to provide or build nuclear power plants and nuclear research facilities in non-nuclear-weapon states, and optionally provide or build scientific research facilities with regard to nuclear energy if NWS destroy at least 5% of their nuclear stockpiles within 4 years;
11. *Urges* Member States to report the number of nuclear weapons they own in order to be able to track their use, production and testing and set a unified system where they use these materials for sustainable purposes;

- 214 12. *Urges* the Secretary General to put the negotiations of the *Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty* on its
215 agenda, allowing Member States to:
216
- 217 a. Discuss on the establishment of verifications measures within the treaty;
 - 218
 - 219 b. Discuss if the agenda of the treaty should focus only on the production of the future fissile
220 material or consider the existing material;
 - 221
 - 222 c. Discuss the inclusion of confidence building measures to ensure cooperation and trust
223 among non-Nuclear Member States and Nuclear Member States;
 - 224
- 225 13. *Draws* the attention on the importance of a sustainable approach and focus for the denuclearization in
226 the spirit of the SDG 7 about affordable and clean energy, and SDG 16 about peace, justice and
227 strong institutions, by:
228
- 229 a. Encouraging the countries to treat and recycle former sites of production of nuclear weapons,
230 with the financial support of the United Nations;
 - 231
 - 232 b. Tackling the present, by fostering the work of disarmament led by the IAEA with the
233 cooperation of NWS;
 - 234
 - 235 c. Promoting the production of clean sources of energy as an alternative to modern energy,
236 such as promoting sustainable model less dependent of fossil fuels;
 - 237
- 238 14. *Highly encourages* Member States to be collaborative with providing accurate information to the IAEA
239 regarding the liquidation and disarming nuclear warheads;
240
- 241 15. *Suggests* that the UNODA create a global initiative focused on enhancing Member States' capabilities
242 in meeting the internationally imposed standards for disarmament outlined in the NPT.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the threat nuclear weapons have towards international security and world peace,
4
5 *Expressing its appreciation* for programs that educate current and future generations within the field of
6 safe nuclear energy,
7
8 *Desiring* communication with the International Monitoring System (IMS) to monitor compliance of Nuclear
9 Weapons States (NWS) with *the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT) developed in 1996,
10
11 *Viewing with appreciation* the work done by the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) and the Nuclear Energy
12 Agency (NEA) in contributing to the production of sustainable nuclear energy on a global scale,
13
14 *Recognizing* the importance of nuclear energy in concordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
15 7, which focuses on affordable and clean energy,
16
17 *Encouraging* Member States to make progress on SDGs 16 and 17 to reach peace, justice, and
18 institutional development as well as creating partnerships in the field of nuclear energy,
19
20 *Expecting* full cooperation and communication among all Member States with regards to the disarmament
21 of nuclear weapons,
22
23 *Noting with deep concern* the trade of nuclear production materials and nuclear weapon materials,
24
25 *Having devoted attention* towards decreasing nuclear stockpiles in efforts towards nuclear disarmament,
26
27 *Cognizant* of the fact that the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons transcend national borders
28 and threaten non-nuclear weapons states (NNWS),
29
30 *Conscious* of the risk of nuclear weapon or nuclear grade material falling into the hands of non-state
31 actors as a threat to all Member States,
32
33 *Acknowledging* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) which calls for international peace
34 and security,
35
36 *Recognizing* the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1967) and the importance it plays towards nuclear disarmament by
37 allowing treaty signatories to prohibit the placement of nuclear weapons on their sovereign soil by other
38 Member States,
39
40 Mindful that all actions taken should not affect the inalienable right of Member States to research,
41 produce, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in accordance with regional cooperative
42 bodies under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) such as the African Regional Cooperation
43 Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology
44 (AFRA),
45
46 Noting with approval the contribution of United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in
47 creating Nuclear Weapons Free Zones throughout the world,
48

49 Guided by the principles outlined in the CTBT, Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
50 (1968), and Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) (1998),
51

52 *Emphasizing* the importance of using Information Communication Technology (ICT) and uniting with the
53 EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium as well as the IAEA to do so with the expertise of
54 members of the ICT Gozo Malta Project,
55

56 *Taking into consideration* work done by the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) in the International Partnership
57 for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV) that helps foster technological developments to better
58 verify nuclear weapons and weapons grade material,
59

60 *Recognizing* the importance of the IAEA, an international organization that promotes the peaceful use of
61 nuclear energy and prevents the use of nuclear weapons for military uses,
62

63 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) on “The Iran Nuclear Issue” that required Iran to
64 submit annual reports to the IAEA concerning the status of nuclear disarmament,
65

66 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 70/40 on “United Action Towards the Total Elimination of
67 Nuclear Weapons” which specifically calls on nuclear armed states to dispose of their nuclear weapons
68 and reaffirms the disarmament commitments in article VI of the *NPT*,
69

- 70 1. *Expects* all non-treaty members to respect the sovereignty of those Member States who have signed
71 the treaty;
72
- 73 2. *Requests* that nuclear Members States pledge to reduce nuclear stockpile by 10 percent by 2030 by:
74
 - 75 a. Limiting nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear missiles;
76
 - 77 b. Reevaluating the global stockpile in 2030 to measure the percentage for all nuclear weapons
78 states;
79
 - 80 c. Converting nuclear weapons by liquifying the nuclear warheads and using this material to
81 create nuclear energy;
82
- 83 3. *Considers* limiting trade of materials that produce nuclear weapons by:
84
 - 85 a. Encouraging NWS to limit the trade of nuclear grade material between Member States,
86 private parties, and local governments on the sovereign soil of respective Member States;
87
 - 88 b. Restricting the trade of volatile nuclear substances specifically Plutonium-239 and Uranium-
89 235 in accordance with FMCT;
90
- 91 4. *Calls upon* the Secretary General to set up a United Nations (UN) working group, comprised of
92 existing resources, with the aid and backing of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute:
93
 - 94 a. The mission of this working group is to share information on the creation of nuclear energy
95 and create partnerships working on the peaceful use of nuclear material through educational
96 programs;
97
 - 98 b. The working group will be divided by region to allow Member States to effectively utilize
99 diplomatic connections and resources;
100
- 101 5. *Declares* accordingly the prohibition of the purchase of centrifuges used to refine nuclear material by
102 any non-recognized nuclear Member State;
103

- 104 6. *Recommends* the expansion of the mandate of the IAEA, in collaboration with regional research,
105 development, and training bodies related to nuclear energy such as the AFRA, allowing the IAEA to
106 strictly regulate, at the regional and international level, the purchase of new centrifuges for any
107 currently recognized nuclear Member State;
108
- 109 7. *Draws attention* to verification measures taken by the IAEA as well as other non-governmental
110 organizations (NGOs) that should be further implemented by:
111
- 112 a. Encouraging Members States that have nuclear power to put into place national policies that
113 enable the IAEA and other organizations to have access to their nuclear arsenals;
114
 - 115 b. Strengthening the functions of the IPNDV by advising both NWS and NNWS to collaborate
116 with this international body to produce innovative ideas on monitoring and verification;
117
 - 118 c. Advising Member States to submit annual reports to the IAEA to give an account on the
119 decrease of nuclear arms in every NWS in accordance with reporting procedures developed
120 in Security Council resolution 2231;
121
- 122 8. *Advises* all Member States to ensure the security of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and nuclear grade
123 material by increasing cybersecurity protections in coordination with the IAEA by:
124
- 125 a. Working in close collaboration with the Informational and Telecommunication Union (ITU) to
126 protect nuclear weapon launching devices;
127
 - 128 b. Suggesting the Group of Governmental Experts (GGEs) on the Information and
129 Telecommunications Technology (ICTs) to pay more attention on the protection of security in
130 cyberspace;
131
 - 132 c. Further suggesting that nuclear states use nuclear energy for sustainable development and
133 to reach the targets of the SDGs by cooperating with the NEI and the NEA;
134
- 135 9. *Further recommends* the strengthening of supervision on the implementation of CTBT, FMCT, and
136 NPT by:
137
- 138 a. Supporting the International Monitoring System (IMS) under the Comprehensive Test Ban
139 Treaty Organization (CTBTO) by increasing budget to support technical development and
140 improving domestic legislation in involved Member States, and to help progress and refine
141 infrastructure building of monitoring stations;
142
 - 143 b. Further researching technologies measures that detect the purity of radioactive materials
144 during the transportation and manufacturing process;
145
 - 146 c. Further encouraging NGOs (and organizations such as the IAEA) to monitor the progress
147 and proposals of the development of nuclear weapons among all Member States;
148
- 149 10. *Strongly encourages* Member States to cooperate with agencies such as the IAEA in regards to
150 transparency;
151
- 152 11. *Urges* all nuclear Member States to halt the production of any new nuclear weapons.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which affirms the maintenance of international
4 peace and security, especially in reference to nuclear security,
5
6 *Taking* into consideration the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources,
7
8 *Noting* the National Implementation Plans of the 1540 Committee,
9
10 *Further noting*, with appreciation, the role international cooperation plays in developing legislation to
11 govern the proliferation,
12
13 *Bearing in mind* the International Court of Justice has stated there is an obligation to work in good faith
14 when negotiation in regard to nuclear weapons,
15
16 *Further considering* General Assembly Resolution 56/24 of 2002 on “General and Complete
17 Disarmament” on the importance for safe handling of radioactive materials to understand the destruction
18 that can be caused by nuclear weapon detonation,
19
20 *Noting* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Radiation Safety Standards Committee’s*
21 *(RASSC)* all its ambitious goals of development,
22
23 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on *Affordable and Clean Energy*, SDG 9 on *Industry*
24 *Innovation and Infrastructure*, SDG 16 on *Peace Justice and Strong Institutions* with platforms of open
25 communication,
26
27 *Noting* the final decision by the General Assembly on the 2014 *Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)* to ban the
28 production and trading of illicit arms,
29
30 *Recalling* the *Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979)*,
31
32 *Expressing* appreciation of the work done on *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of*
33 *Nuclear Terrorism (2005)*,
34
35 *Strongly emphasizing* the *Fissile Missile Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT)* which called for banning the production of
36 fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,
37
38 *Understanding* the need for inclusivity and information transparency with least-developed countries
39 (LDCs) as supported by General Assembly resolution 69/39 on “Preventing Terrorists from Acquiring
40 Weapons of Mass Destruction,”
41
42 *Noting* the importance of the *World Biomass Report (2012)*, discussing renewable energy sources and
43 nuclear waste recycling,
44
45 *Recognizing* the need for compliance with the Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) to strengthen the
46 initiative of achieving total nuclear disarmament,
47
48 Further recognizing the successful measures of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs
49 (UNODA) in regions such as Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean,

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1. *Promotes* the expansion of the UNODA initiatives across all Member States to:
 - a. Support nations in conceptualizing, elaborating, and implementing voluntary National 1540 Committee Action plans;
 - b. Help facilitate the repurposing of nuclear materials for nuclear energy production;
 - c. Encourage the fostering of regional workshops regarding the sustainable uses of nuclear energy as it will further capacity-building measures;
2. *Recommends* that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) review the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) through specific mandates creating inspection provisions which:
 - a. Apply for Member States who have ratified or acknowledged the treaty;
 - b. Understand that Member States can only be encouraged to sign the CTBT and that inspections will occur no longer on the basis of ad hoc membership, but rather long- term peace and cooperation;
 - c. Encourage statutes following the guidelines of topics discussed under the 2017 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, led by the UN General Assembly;
3. *Further recommends* a new program under the purview of UNODA to:
 - a. Assist regional entities in implementing a phased expansion program with the goal of expanding existing NWFZs and creating new NWFZs;
 - b. Develop a global north-south technical assistance program to help LDCs in:
 - i. The creation of stronger security measures in the context of nuclear weapons and nuclear material and defense against non-state actors;
 - ii. The establishment of mechanisms for information sharing in technology to be used for the development of nuclear energy;
4. *Encourages* Member States to refrain from pursuing policies of vertical proliferation by:
 - a. Capping the number of nuclear warheads stockpiled and halting the production of new warheads;
 - b. Limiting development of new weapons systems and strategic delivery systems:
 - i. Ceasing advancement of existing nuclear capabilities and nuclear weapon technologies;
 - ii. Placing a 20-year moratorium on technological developments of strategic delivery systems with periodic reviews conducted on a bi-annual basis by UNODA to ensure transparency and compliance by Nuclear Weapon States (NWS);
5. *Proposes* voluntary transparency measures overseen by the Secretary General to ensure NWS are confident and comfortable with participating in disarmament dialogues and measures by:
 - a. Requesting the General Assembly to develop a Nuclear Disarmament Advisory Group equally represented by all NWS, structured and selected through the following procedures:
 - i. Requesting NWS nominate an equal number of nuclear experts and military officials as candidates for this transparency group;

- 106 ii. Calling upon the Secretary General to oversee approval of this group's membership,
107 ensuring inclusivity within the group;
108
- 109 b. Tasking the transparency group with yearly inspections of NWS' nuclear weapon stockpiles,
110 verifying continued cooperation in line with the outlined capability and stockpile reduction
111 measures and producing a report accessible by fellow NWS party to the advisory group;
112
- 113 c. Discouraging NWS from abstaining to collaborate towards collective reductions in nuclear
114 capabilities and stockpiles;
115
- 116 6. *Calls for* the cooperation of organizations such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament
117 Research and UNODA to protect susceptible nuclear waste by;
118
- 119 a. Revisiting the RASSC to create a more efficient method of nuclear waste disposal, building
120 from existing standards:
121
- 122 i. Enhancing incineration procedures of Low-Level Waste (LLW);
123 ii. Augmenting chemical decommissioning of Intermediate-Level Waste with a goal of
124 increased efficiency;
125 iii. Additionally, augmenting the processing of High-Level Waste into waste products and
126 recyclable fuel source;
127
- 128 b. Establishing protocols for safe disassembly and handling of sensitive or radioactive materials
129 through:
130
- 131 i. Promoting capacity-building initiatives for LDCs to further develop nuclear material
132 disposal safety measures, achieved through the dissemination of relevant
133 technological capabilities;
134 ii. Reemphasizing the necessity of secure and safe transportation of nuclear materials
135 as stated in the code of conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources
136 and the Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive material;
137
- 138 c. Preventing non-state actors from accessing and/or compromising materials in the context of
139 nuclear development;
140
- 141 d. Adopting capacity-building measures to avoid unauthorized access and security breaches
142 which may result in the initiation of nuclear weapon systems;
143
- 144 7. *Requests* the creation of a bi-annual Summit for Advancing Nuclear Disarmament in Geneva
145 involving all Member States overseen by the UN to;
146
- 147 a. Consider the in-depth research into second-hand fissile materials to ensure the fair and equal
148 application of these measures among all Member States and promote enhanced knowledge
149 of nuclear energy production and proper waste disposal;
150
- 151 b. Implement a systematic method of nuclear energy reuse by converting the nuclear product
152 from missiles into renewable, clean nuclear energy by:
153
- 154 i. Ensuring that there are efficient methods of nuclear energy provisions through
155 Biomass Nuclear Energy Conversion;
156 ii. Increasing incentives for NWS for nuclear disarmament through the reproduction of
157 fissile material and resources;
158
- 159 c. Promote the re-drafting of the *FMCT* to incorporate nuclear energy usage and mitigate the
160 process of gradual nuclear disarmament for affected Member States;
161

- 162 d. Support the IAEA's investigative efforts into nuclear disarmament;
163
164 e. Stimulate collaboration between Member States on implementing initiatives such as *CTBT*
165 and *Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)*;
166
- 167 8. *Requests* the prioritization of funds to the IAEA to be allocated towards research in:
168
169 a. Dismantling and repurposing nuclear weapons for peaceful use;
170
171 b. Outlining the economic benefits for the reutilization of fissile materials;
172
173 c. Advancing towards a nuclear weapons-free future supported by both NWS and non-NWS;
174
- 175 9. *Requests* research and funding to the IAEA from willing Member States and organizations such as
176 the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), Prospect Hill Foundation, and the UN Scientific
177 Committee of the Effects of Atomic Radiation to:
178
179 a. Address feasible and viable alternatives to immediate and total disarmament such as a
180 freezing nuclear weapons development and eventual stockpile decreases;
181
182 b. Outline the economic benefits, and provide plans, for the reutilization of fissile materials;
183
184 c. Seek additional solutions from both NWS and non-NWS to lead towards a nuclear weapons-
185 free future;
186
- 187 10. *Encourages* Member States to accede to existing disarmament treaties such as the Treaty on the
188 Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT);
189
- 190 11. *Further encourages* discussion from all Member States on the matter of nuclear disarmament.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the principles of Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter)* (1945), which
4 states a commitment to international peace and security, and involves addressing the importance of
5 global nuclear disarmament,
6
7 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of the *Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action* as a model to effectively
8 maintain transparency to hold Member States accountable for compliance with the *Treaty on the Non-*
9 *Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1970),
10
11 *Concerned* by the ease of withdrawing from the NPT, thus weakening all efforts made towards
12 disarmament guided by the NPT,
13
14 *Taking into consideration* Article IV of the NPT, which emphasizes the inalienable right of all Member
15 States to utilize peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as encourages able Member States to assist in
16 the facilitation of such technologies in a safe manner,
17
18 *Emphasizing* the pressing nature of the NPT and the importance of holding violators accountable, as well
19 as the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapon testing, as stated within General Assembly
20 resolution 73/70 on "Increasing transparency among Member States,"
21
22 *Emphasizing* the necessary prevention of manufacturing and stockpiling of nuclear weaponry, as stated
23 within General Assembly resolution 73/86 (2018) adopting the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) to
24 increase transparency among Member States,
25
26 *Taking into account* the distinguished framework done in the past by the European Nuclear Safety
27 Regulators Working Group (ENSRWG);
28
29 *Recognizes* the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) verification measures that
30 help prevent a misuse of nuclear technology,
31
32 *Having examined* the interconnected nature of disarmament and development in which disarmament can
33 be viewed as a redirection of power towards areas such as technology and education,
34
35 *Aware* of the IAEA's work on the nuclear stockpile management within Member States to promote
36 protection and peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
37
38 *Recognizing* the danger posed by non-state actors acquiring either nuclear material or functioning nuclear
39 weapons,
40
41 *Acknowledging* the uses of nuclear technology for water desalination, which can provide for the 1/5th of
42 the population that does not have access to safe drinking water,
43
44 *Commending* the efforts of the 1540 Committee which emphasizes keeping nuclear weapons and fissile
45 material from falling into the hands of non-state actors,
46
47 *Aware* of the work continuously done by the General Assembly to hold all needs of the First Committee
48 and protect Article 1.1. of the Charter on peace and security,
49

50 *Keeping in mind* the principles of the *Convention of Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)*
51 (1979) and underlining their importance in ensuring both security and trust between States in nuclear
52 energy production,

53
54 *Recalling* the incentive that developing Member States have in destabilizing modernization bolstered by
55 nuclear energy,

56
57 *Mindful of* the 2015 Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries established by the General
58 Assembly and its ability to share technological information between Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
59 and Developed Countries,

60
61 *Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all
62 at all ages, and its aim to reduce deaths from non-communicable diseases, including cancer,

63
64 *Bearing in mind* the success of the creation of the Middle Eastern *Synchrotron-lights for Excremental*
65 *Science and Applications in the Middle East* Project whose particle accelerator is being shared by various
66 Member States, including Member States who have historically been at odds, and is supported under
67 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as a model of technological sharing,

68
69 *Taking note of* the efforts done by UN organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) in
70 order to ensure educational, technical, and medical assistance to Member States working on
71 disarmament,

- 72
73 1. *Calls for* all able Member States to sign and ratify the NPT, and recognizes that certain States lack
74 the legislative and legal capacities to fully implement treaty provisions, and recognizes the need for
75 financial, technical, and logistical assistance;
- 76
77 2. *Requests* that the IAEA submit periodic reports to the General Assembly on the status of Member
78 States voluntary safeguard agreements with the IAEA, including the manufacturing, stockpiling, and
79 use of nuclear weaponry that would potentially violate the NPT framework, so as to increase
80 transparency and accountability among all Member States;
- 81
82 3. *Recommends* strengthening constraints on the withdrawal from the NPT:
- 83
84 a. Member States wishing to withdraw from the NPT must submit a notice that contains their
85 reason for withdrawal from the NPT to the IAEA;
- 86
87 b. Creating incentives for Member States considering withdrawal to build the capacity to
88 maintain compliance of the NPT and if further concern continues, to address said concerns at
89 the next annual IAEA conference;
- 90
91 4. *Further recommends* that Member States ratifying the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)* and
92 partaking in IAEA's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel cycles (INPRO)
93 commit under its patronage a low-enriched uranium shared-use facility which would involve:
- 94
95 a. Brokerage by the INPRO between the facility's stakeholders concerning the produced
96 material;
- 97
98 b. Equal initial investment by Member States for the creation of the facility and proportional-
99 sharing of maintenance costs according to Gross Domestic Product;
- 100
101 c. Involvement of International Organizations such as the European Union and their
102 development assets in the initial investment effort;
- 103
104 5. *Welcomes* the further inclusion of developing Member States to participate within the 2020 NPT
105 Review Conference, recognizing the important role that all States play in transparency and

- 106 confidence building measures;
107
- 108 6. *Strongly* encourages that NPT nuclear-weapon States take necessary steps to remove Special
109 Weapons Emergency Separation Systems by 2030:
110
- 111 a. Dismantle all systems within nuclear-armed States by having the IAEA work under the
112 auspices of the UN to verify that such systems are removed within the agreed time period;
113
 - 114 b. Approval from minimum of two certified government officials within a state must be granted
115 prior;
116
- 117 7. *Proposes* that the Conference on Disarmament (CD) hold a new, voluntary bi-annual forum, modeled
118 after the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe's Forum for Security Co-Operation, in order
119 to:
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- 121 a. Facilitate dialogue among all pertinent stakeholders relating to nuclear forces, weapons, and
122 stockpiles;
123
 - 124 b. Reduce ambiguity surrounding the acquisition and deployment of nuclear weapons;
125
 - 126 c. Emphasize the need for coordination and transparency in regards to nuclear energy by all
127 Member States by:
128
 - 129 i. Managing sub-groups to unite goals and coordinate developing nuclear power
130 programs on an international level;
 - 131 ii. Encouraging the transparent and stable modernization of developing nuclear energy
132 plants;
 - 133 iii. Seeking to establish guidelines and timelines on maximums for uranium enrichment
134 by new nuclear energy programs based on a yearly rate;
 - 135 iv. Diluting and monitoring global uranium deposits strictly for the purpose of civilian
136 energy usage;
 - 137
 - 138 d. Create a de-escalation task force to promote dialogue between all pertinent stakeholders,
139 especially nuclear-armed Member States, in order to reduce uncertainty in the international
140 community:
141
 - 142 i. Consist of three members selected internally through the IAEA, whom will work with
143 the consent of each party;
 - 144 ii. Requests collaboration between the Security Council and the IAEA to determine the
145 appropriate response to diffuse nuclear tension between States;
146
 - 147 e. Distribute on an annual report to Member States that will update the international community
148 on the developments in nuclear weapons and stockpiles;
149
 - 150 f. Prevent conflict between the Nuclear-Weapons States (NWS) and Member States who are
151 developing nuclear technology;
152
- 153 8. *Recommends* the collaboration between the IAEA and international organizations, mandated with
154 preserving international peace and security, such as the 1540 Committee, to set certain protocols for
155 the transfer of nuclear material through regions facing security instability:
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- 157 a. Several protocols should be drafted for different areas given the specific circumstances for
158 each region;
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 - 160 b. Protocols shall differ from one region to another based on the level of instability in the region;

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- c. The implementation of such protocols will be on a voluntary basis by having Member States submit a statement of consent to the IAEA and the 1540 Committee;
9. *Calls for* the creation of a working group, modeled after the ENSRWG, organized under the IAEA, for the purpose of:
- a. Proposing an annual international conference attended by willing and able Member States in order to:
 - i. Discuss clear dismantling methods for nuclear stockpiles;
 - ii. Become a mediator towards efficient storage policies at an international level;
 - iii. Encourage the international community to build an international network through the combination of national measures of various Member States;
 - iv. Use dismantled nuclear stockpiles to create nuclear energy;
 - v. Sell produced nuclear energy to developing countries in order to promote modernization;
 - b. Sharing methods about educational initiatives for Member States to educate various national and international stakeholders on the importance of stockpile liquidation;
 - c. Focusing on NWS that are unable to efficiently and safely dismantle their existing nuclear stockpiles, as defined by IAEA yearly safety inspections, and assisting said States in any ways pertinent to the specific Member State;
10. *Welcomes* the continued efforts and collaboration between these regional forums to coordinate and communicate all work with relevant UN organizations, including the IAEA and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), as well as, the CD if or when multilateral negotiations recommence;
11. *Requests* the IAEA to improve their Technical Cooperation Programme to expand their training mechanism to address the training of stockpile security agencies regionally to use these stockpiles in peaceful matters for nuclear energy in order to shrink stockpiles and promote peaceful uses;
12. *Urges* Member States to increase dialogue and financial contributions within the IAEA Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network to enable Member States to have stronger security mechanisms against the possible proliferation of nuclear materials to Non-State Actors;
13. *Recommends* further research by the IAEA into the desalination process of water at nuclear plants in efforts to combat the staggering amount of the populous who are negatively affected globally by:
- a. Encouraging the IAEA to consider the cost efficiency of uranium to a concentrated brine;
 - b. Supporting hybrid desalination technologies from a Coordinate Research Project (CRP);
 - c. Implementing safety protocols protecting Member States, from the risk of future contamination;
14. *Invites* the General Assembly to promote the creation of the International Day of Nuclear Energy in order to spread the knowledge about the advantages of nuclear energy among the citizens, by asking States to:
- a. Support cultural initiatives which educate people on the functioning and benefits of nuclear energy;
 - b. Promotes the incorporation of nuclear energy seminars in academies and schools;

- 217 c. Suggest to the mass media, civil society and private organizations to become sponsors of
218 these events, in order to involve more people and organizations;
219
- 220 15. *Directs* the LDCs Technology Bank created by the Istanbul Programme of Action to encourage the
221 peaceful transfer and development of nuclear technology, and:
222
- 223 a. Promote triangular cooperation, involving two or more developing Member States in
224 collaboration with a third party;
225
- 226 b. Foster inclusivity and information exchanges designed to improve LDC capacity with respect
227 to nuclear energy production and waste storage, as well as applications to medicine, with;
228
- 229 i. Improvements to nuclear energy production including Small Modular and
230 Pressurized-Heavy Water Reactors;
231 ii. Improvements to the medical field including new radio therapies and isotope
232 techniques;
233
- 234 c. Improvements to nuclear waste storage including power-to-gas concepts and storage pool
235 infrastructure;
236
- 237 16. *Appeals* to Member States to coordinate with UNIDIR to utilize existing regional bodies to create a
238 designated forum by the next Fiscal Year 2020 to perform the following functions:
239
- 240 a. Exchange detailed reports on all uses of enriched uranium and plutonium, including in the
241 energy and medical sector;
242
- 243 b. Facilitate dialogues regarding the best practices of peaceful uses of nuclear technology,
244 particularly in power production;
245
- 246 c. Share knowledge of the negative effects of nuclear technology on the agricultural industry;
247
- 248 17. *Draws attention to* expanding the use of nuclear technology by investment in the *Programme of*
249 *Actions for Cancer Therapy* by all willing and able Member States so that all States, regardless of
250 development status, have access to radiotherapy, nuclear medicine, and imaging services so that
251 nuclear energy can be obtainable for strictly peaceful and sustainable use;
252
- 253 18. *Recommends* that Member States establish system that promote transparency and control of nuclear
254 weapons in order encourage absolute nuclear disarmament, along with the original-Agency-Wide
255 Information System for Program Supports goal of planning, financing, procurement, project
256 management, human resources and administration;
257
- 258 19. *Requests* the Education and Training programme of WHO to establish community nuclear
259 technological educational medical facilities following the model of IAEA Verification Offices to
260 accomplish these certain goals:
261
- 262 a. To offer training services through the assistance of the Joint Research Centre following the
263 IAEA Curricula for Nuclear Medicine Professionals;
264
- 265 b. To provide additional training under the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiological and Nuclear
266 Emergencies in handling these nuclear medicines.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Remembering* the infamous and unprecedented devastation by the dropping of an atomic bomb on
4 Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6 and 9 August of 1945, respectively,
5
6 *Emphasizing* that nearly 15,0020 nuclear weapons exist while only 22 Member States have ratified the
7 2017 *Treaty of the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)*,
8
9 *Affirming* Article 1, of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) and General Assembly resolution 73/56 on
10 “Reducing Nuclear Danger”, which recognizes a commitment to international peace and security in the
11 context of an increasingly digitized world,
12
13 *Recognizing* the need to integrate the needs and concerns of developed and developing states in the
14 implementation of nuclear disarmament and the urgency of finding solutions that are compliant with the
15 social, cultural, economic, and political spheres of these Member States,
16
17 *Emphasizing* the need for structural units to educate Member States on the development of nuclear
18 security training, radiation detection, and international cooperation, as outlined in General Assembly
19 resolutions 73/80 on “United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament”, General Assembly
20 resolution 73/59 on “United Nations Study on Disarmament and Nonproliferation Education”, General
21 Assembly resolution 73/57 on “Universal Deceleration on the Achievement of a Nuclear Weapon-Free
22 World”, and General Assembly resolution 73/40 on “Follow-Up to the 2013 High-Level Meeting of the
23 General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament”, which all confirm the need the need and desire for methods
24 on educating states on the harmful effects of nuclear weapons,
25
26 *Encouraging* Member States to exclusively use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in an effort to
27 provide positive sustainability without imposing the danger nuclear weapons provide to all,
28
29 *Noting with concern* past abuse of sanctions, blockades, and embargoes which this body considers to be
30 aggressive, unconstructive, and injurious to progress and international collaboration on the issue of
31 disarmament, noting the consistent and annual consensus on the matter of unwarranted embargoes as
32 detailed in General Assembly resolution 73/8 on “Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and
33 financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba,”
34
35 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 1/1 on the “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the
36 Problem Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy” that calls for the “control of atomic energy to the
37 extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful purposes” and the eventual elimination of atomic
38 weapons,
39
40 *Acknowledging* the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* and it’s goal to empower younger
41 generations regionally and nationally to “meet young people’s needs, realize their rights, and tap their
42 possibilities as agents of change” as directed by the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 for strong
43 and inclusive societies and General Assembly resolution 32/50 on “Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for
44 Economic and Social Development” which discusses peaceful uses of nuclear energy for social and
45 economic development,
46
47 *Keeping in mind* the humanitarian repercussions if nuclear weapons were to be detonated, as mentioned
48 in General Assembly resolution 73/47 on “Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons,”
49

50 *Reaffirming* the threat of nuclear weapons as incompatible with the right to life, as stated in Article 6,
51 paragraph 1, of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1976),
52

53 *Calling on* Member States to abide by SDG 15 to ensure vibrant environments and ecosystems by
54 recognizing the harmful effects on health and quality of life caused by exposure to radiation and nuclear
55 tests,
56

57 *Appreciating General Assembly* resolution 14/1378 on “General and Complete Disarmament”, General
58 Assembly resolution 70/40 (2015) on “United Action with Renewed Determination Towards a Total
59 Elimination of Nuclear Weapons”, General Assembly resolution 65/65 (2010) on “Treaty Banning the
60 Production of Fissile Material For Nuclear Weapons or Other Nuclear Explosive Devices”, General
61 Assembly resolution 72/38 on “Nuclear Disarmament”, and General Assembly resolution 72/31 on
62 “Taking Forward Multilateral Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations” which call on Member States to reach
63 the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, prohibiting fissile material production, halting development of
64 nuclear weapons, and signing and ratify NPT,
65

66 *Bearing in mind* that there are currently no programs or incentives for Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) to
67 dispose of their nuclear arsenals willingly,
68

69 *Noting* with satisfaction the 1996 *Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty* (CTBT) as multilateral agreement that
70 bans all nuclear explosive testing,
71

72 *Re-emphasizing* SDG Goal 17 for global partnerships and international collaboration as the best and
73 clear method for developing nuclear energy,
74

75 *Acknowledging General Assembly* resolution 69/65 on “United Nations Study on Disarmament and
76 Nonproliferation Education” regarding nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation education,
77

78 *Expressing* appreciation for the Technical Cooperation Program of the International Atomic Energy
79 Agency (IAEA) and its role in advancing responsible development of peaceful applications of nuclear
80 technology and contributing socio-economic development around the world,
81

82 *Stresses* the desire for Member States to adopt clean and renewable energy methods as outlined in the
83 *Paris Agreement* (2015) to fulfill the SDG 7 through green energy alternatives and for Member States to
84 view the states of Iceland and Uruguay as guiding forces and models of success, as they are two
85 Member States who have moved from fossil fuels to over 97 percent renewable energy sources, such as
86 hydroelectricity, geothermal energy, wind, and solar power,
87

88 *Draws attention* to the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty and understands that the production of Plutonium
89 and High Enriched Uranium must be restricted in order to halt further nations from becoming NWS,
90

91 *Bearing in mind* the growing risk in the sphere of information security of malicious efforts from criminals
92 and hackers targeting national infrastructure and governments expressed in the Group of Governmental
93 Experts Report 65/201 of 2010,
94

95 *Noting* approval to Estonia’s X-Road system that develops a universal information storing database
96 where each party owns their own information and expanding it to an international model to promote
97 multilateralism and safeguarding development,
98

- 99 1. *Requests* the United Nations to rename the “Atomic Bomb Awareness Day” to “Hiroshima and
100 Nagasaki Remembrance Day (Orizuru Day)” to draw direct attention to the sufferance of human lives
101 and mass deconstruction as a result of atomic warfare which changed the landscape and
102 international relations forever;
- 103 2. *Calls upon* Member States to develop a framework to take action against any actor that may develop
104 a nuclear weapons program in the future, such circumstances such as follows:
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- a. When a non-nuclear state initially is found to be developing, or currently possessing, a nuclear weapons program, stockpiling nuclear weapons materials, as well as withdrawing from treaties that prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, such as the NPT, CTBT, or any future treaties, and additionally, when the internalization community is threatened by a Member State's nuclear weapons program;
 - i. The UN will condemn the proliferation of nuclear weapons programs with a resolution specific to that country;
 - ii. The General Assembly will recommend that the Security Council place sanctions on the country each time a development is made with regards to a new and/or unauthorized nuclear weapons program;
 - iii. The General Assembly will recommend that the Security Council place sanctions on the new nuclear states to encourage them to begin nuclear disarmament and that the Security Council will also place sanctions on the existing state(s) that gave them the information or technology to possess these weapons;
- 123 3. *Discourages* sanctions, embargoes, and blockades which:
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- a. Are overly punitive and extend past the resolution of the issue which those committing the sanctions sought to address;
 - b. Constitute an asymmetrical and unfair use of economic and geopolitical force;
 - c. Seek to advance colonial interests and/or infringe on the right to self-determination as outlined in Article 1, Clause II, of the *UN Charter*;
- 133 4. *Further requests* Member States to aid in the ratification of the NPT in order to modernize the
134 information and set appropriate goals for minimizing the number of nuclear weapons and weapons of
135 mass destruction in NWS:
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- a. Encourage Member States to abide by the NPT by initiating economic sanctions against countries that violate the limits set by the ratified treaty;
 - i. Suggests that the safeguards under the IAEA give quarterly reports to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to recognize the status of weapons in NWS;
 - ii. Requires that if in six months the nuclear stockpile within a Member State fails to initiate the disarmament procedures laid out in the NPT, economic sanctions will be enacted;
 - b. Provide economic incentives for Member States that abide by the NPT by allowing them access to trade negotiations in the globalized world economy;
 - c. By updating the NPT to include new terms and conditions regarding nuclear weapons, Member States will have an updated framework that would allow all states to reach the UN's goal of global nuclear disarmament;
- 153 5. *Suggests* the establishment of a program by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
154 (UNODA) that provides debt relief incentives to nuclear weapons states by placing a monetary value
155 on the existing nuclear weapons that, once turned over, disarmed, and repurpose for constructive
156 energy uses by the IAEA, could be exchanged for debt erasure;
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- a. Such a program would extend to nuclear energy-reliant Member States if they agree to a treaty stating their respective governments will take the necessary steps to curb their nuclear energy production significantly by 2030;

- 162 i. Nuclear power-reliant Member States taking part in the UNODA Debt Relief Program
163 to received educational aid from the Commission on Sustainable Development on
164 how to replace nuclear energy with renewable, clean energy sources;
165
- 166 6. *Requests* the allocation of additional resources to the IAEA in order to generate programs for
167 educating Member States on the dangers and repercussion and the use of nuclear weapons,
168 including potential health concerns revolving around human and environmental safety, the dangers of
169 nuclear smuggling and improper waste management, and the importance of having and properly
170 training nuclear security staff;
171
- 172 7. *Creating* an opt-in worker exchange program between willing Member States to educate and train
173 workers from countries who are willing to participate and would include:
174
- 175 a. Grant foreign workers the opportunity to have hands-on experience in a successful nuclear
176 facility under supervision;
177
- 178 b. Sharing the growing information between Member States in how to properly handle adverse
179 situations by creating a network with all procedures and safety protocol to be easily
180 accessed;
181
- 182 c. Recognizes that such a worker exchange program will enable further improvement of global
183 partnership, thus progressing the efforts of SDG 17;
184
- 185 8. *Encourages* Member States to upgrade nuclear security principles to eliminate security flaws in
186 nuclear plants such as:
187
- 188 a. Providing on-site armed guard forces that are well-equipped, well-trained, professional, and
189 with sufficient experience to combat unpredictable threats;
190
- 191 b. Carrying out a two-person or three-person rule whenever relevant materials are moved in
192 order to prevent threats from personnel;
193
- 194 c. Ensuring that material is watched over at all times under ingenious alarm, advanced
195 monitoring technology as well as rigorous guard system, which covers any place in nuclear
196 plants;
197
- 198 d. Create a definition for a “nuclear meltdown” and how it can be prevented from accidents from
199 human error or weather error;
200
- 201 9. *Recommending* further studies through the IAEA directed into the Metal Organic Framework (MOF) to
202 enhance proper disposal of Nuclear Waste and increase Nuclear Energy use;
203
- 204 a. Strongly recommends transparency and information sharing in measures towards using
205 former Nuclear Weapons in the development of Nuclear Energy and suggesting
206 implementation of policies similar to the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank’s protocols
207 regarding pertinent data;
208
- 209 b. Encourages the use of the MOF to reuse Nuclear Waste towards establishing new
210 infrastructures;
211
- 212 c. Urges the conduction of further research and development of the MOF regarding its benefits
213 with aim to expand its capabilities;
214
- 215 d. Recommending annual inspections and safety reports executed and overseen by Operational
216 Safety Review Team (OSART);
217

- 218 e. Considers further studies through the IAEA with the methods previously stated to be in line
219 with the global indicator framework for SDG 7 explained in General Assembly resolution
220 71/75 (2016) on “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;”
221
- 222 10. *Urges* the Member States to participate in the relocation of funds on research and development of
223 repurposing nuclear weapons’ components as a dual-use of chemicals for generating nuclear energy,
224 for purposes such as:
225
- 226 a. The agricultural protection of crops through pest elimination;
 - 227
 - 228 b. Medical technologies such as radiology and chemotherapy;
 - 229
 - 230 c. Space Exploration including fissile fuel energy and scientific observation;
 - 231
 - 232 d. Water Desalination by the use of excess heat, evaporation and condensation;
 - 233
- 234 11. *Recommends* the expansion of a program similar to X-Road that will be developed in the UN to
235 create transparency and multilateralism;
236
- 237 a. Through the expansion of X-Road to the international database, national nuclear safeguards
238 and weapons information can be stored and accessed by Member States;
 - 239
 - 240 b. Member States will retain sovereignty by having the ability to remove or change their stored
241 information when deemed necessary;
 - 242
 - 243 c. Creating a platform for future development to align with international standards and promote
244 stable growth;
 - 245
- 246 12. *Supports* offering resources to regional efforts that focus on nuclear disarmament and the destruction
247 of arms and ammunition within the region through funding by the IAEA;
248
- 249 13. *Requesting that* attention be drawn to the imminent threat of sensitive nuclear related information that
250 can be accessed through little implementation of national cyber-security plans;
251
- 252 a. By recommending the implementation of cyber-security policy to complement already existing
253 national security protocol;
 - 254
 - 255 b. Through the promotion of international cooperation and dialogue on maintaining peaceful use
256 of cyberspace;
 - 257
 - 258 c. By utilizing transparency of all effective cyber-security national protocols to ensure the safe
259 development of future nuclear technology;
 - 260
- 261 14. *Strongly recommends* the United Nations facilitate conventions for youth, in reference to the Youth
262 2030 agenda, that include scholars, historians, and leading innovators in cultivating an environment
263 free of nuclear proliferation;
264
- 265 a. These conventions would include creative interpretations of the repercussions of nuclear
266 warfare through film, literature, and art;
 - 267
 - 268 b. An emphasis on exposing youth to primary accounts of those who experienced the nuclear
269 events of Hiroshima and Nagasaki;
 - 270
 - 271 c. Further promoting this be done on both a regional and international level to expedite
272 cooperation and awareness on multiple levels;
 - 273

- 274 15. *Encourages* all Member States to safely disarm all their nuclear weapons so that we may have a
275 nuclear-free world, acknowledging that not all states will be willing to undergo nuclear disarmament
276 and discourages Member States from being resistant to disarmament;
277
- 278 16. *Urges* all Member States to stop nuclear testing near civilian populations by accepting and ratifying
279 the CTBT;
280
- 281 17. *Condemns* states that have recently developed a nuclear weapons program and any states that may
282 begin a new nuclear weapons program and works to prevent such occurrences through putting
283 stronger sanctions in place against nuclear testing within the CTBT.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations (1945), particularly Article 1, which calls upon Member*
4 *States to maintain international peace and security,*
5
6 *Noting with deep concern the negative humanitarian impacts nuclear weapons pose on all Member*
7 *States and future generations,*
8
9 *Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones (NWFZs) does not interfere with the*
10 *sovereignty of Member States' development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy,*
11
12 *Bearing in mind the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1970) (NPT), which has the*
13 *purpose of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and adopting universal non-proliferation mechanisms,*
14 *as well as General Assembly resolution 70/40 (2015) on "United Actions With Renewed Determination*
15 *Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons",*
16
17 *Reaffirming the Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967), Treaty of Rarotonga (1985), Treaty of Bangkok (1997), Treaty*
18 *of Semipalatinsk (2006), and the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (2009) which established*
19 *NWFZs in Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Africa,*
20 *respectively,*
21
22 *Drawing attention to the important need for all States to recognize currently existing NWFZs, particularly*
23 *those which concerns areas not included in the sovereign territory of any Member States, to include the*
24 *Antarctic Treaty System (1959), Outer Space Treaty (1967), and the Seabed Arms Control Treaty (1972),*
25
26 *Appreciating highly the work of Member States towards establishing a nuclear weapons free world*
27 *through the negotiation of regional treaties that work to promote Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*
28 *3, 11, 16, and 17,*
29
30 *Expressing the need for good health and well-being, decent work and economic growth, sustainable cities*
31 *and infrastructure, integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning,*
32 *and peace, justice, and strong institutions,*
33
34 *Remembering the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the NPT and its agreement to*
35 *hold a conference on establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East and bearing in mind the regional and global*
36 *stability that would stem from it,*
37
38 *Highlighting the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in improving cooperation in all*
39 *areas of nuclear technology,*
40
41 *Recognizing the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use*
42 *Goods and Technologies (1996), which encourages Member States to share safe weapons, transfer*
43 *information and multiple use of conventional weaponry technology,*
44
45 *Strongly commending the progress made to reduce the number of nuclear weapons through Member*
46 *States' adherence to existing NWFZs,*
47
48 *Recognizing that highly enriched fissile material from decommissioned nuclear weapons continue to*
49 *present a risk of nuclear proliferation and represents a substantial threat to international security,*
50

51 *Acknowledging* the shared goal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of
52 Korea, and the United States of America and the international community to achieve a denuclearized
53 Korean Peninsula,
54

55 *Recalling* the disarmament efforts of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in
56 promoting non-proliferation in greater nuclear armament regimes throughout the world to ensure
57 international peace and security,
58

59 1. *Requests* Member States to consider committing to:

- 60 a. The complete nuclear disarmament by nuclear weapons states (NWS);
- 61 b. An agreed timeframe decided by Member States;
- 62 c. Implore all NWS to eliminate a minimum of 5 percent of their nuclear weapons every 20
63 years, for a total of 10% by 2060;
- 64 d. Request a steady decrease of nuclear weapons of all possessing States every five years,
65 recorded by the IAEA;
- 66 e. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) supporting NWS in their
67 efforts to uphold their commitments by funding research leading to non-proliferation;

68 2. *Urges* the creation of a NWFZ in the Middle East region as defined and overseen by the IAEA to:
69

- 70 a. Set incremental goals towards reaching a full implementation of a NWFZ in the Middle East
71 by reaching a consensus between all Member States in the region through:
 - 72 i. Implementation of a No-First-Strike policy along with confidence building measures;
 - 73 ii. Agreement to official inspections of nuclear research sites, power plants, and other
74 facilities by the IAEA;
 - 75 iii. Reduction of any existing stockpiles of military grade fissile material applied equally
76 to all Member States;
 - 77 iv. Complete, irreversible, and verifiable nuclear disarmament;
- 78 b. Prohibit the manufacture of nuclear weapons and related delivery systems;
- 79 c. Prevent the acquisition of materials necessary to the manufacturing of nuclear armaments;
- 80 d. Forbid all forms of nuclear weapons testing in accordance with existing treaties such as the
81 *Partial Test Ban Treaty* (1963) and the CTBT;
- 82 e. Hold annual conferences involving all Middle East region Member States beginning in
83 January 2020 and hosted in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan to implement:
 - 84 i. Proper formulation and application of the NWFZ treaty;
 - 85 ii. Confidence building measures such as a multilateral review board;

86 3. *Acknowledges* the efforts and inclusion of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Jordan,
87 Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, and Yemen in the negotiation,
88 creation, and participation of this treaty;
89

90 4. *Invites* Member States to honor their obligations under the SDGs to reduce the risk of nuclear
91 weapons and their damage on the environment, as an effort to:
92
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103
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105

- 106 a. Use peaceful nuclear energy resources and technologies to further the growth of developing
107 nations;
108
- 109 b. Promote the economic growth of Member States by reducing the threat of nuclear conflict;
110
- 111 c. Ensuring Member States acting in direct violation of the NPT are held accountable through
112 strong institutions;
113
- 114 d. Endorses urgent action concerning the impact of nuclear weapons which exacerbate climate
115 change concerns;
116
- 117 5. *Recommends* certain elements of existing regional NWFZ such as:
118
- 119 a. Including exclusive economic zones to combat the transportation of nuclear weapons;
120
- 121 b. Enhancing peace and security to all states who currently participate in NWFZs;
122
- 123 c. Preventing the development of new nuclear weapons and further prohibited non-NWS from
124 obtaining nuclear weapons;
125
- 126 6. *Reminds* Member States of the significant role of the IAEA, which holds the responsibility of:
127
- 128 a. Sharing expertise with Member States allowing them to have the technological capability to
129 safely dispose of nuclear weapons and/or waste;
130
- 131 b. Fostering the efficient and secure use of nuclear power by reporting to the IAEA;
132
- 133 c. Ensuring that new Member States are not obtaining nuclear arsenals;
134
- 135 d. Holding annual regional negotiation conferences to discuss proper application of each NWFZ;
136
- 137 7. *Encourages* Member States with nuclear expertise to provide support for the IAEA by:
138
- 139 a. Hosting and providing training activities for IAEA, including comprehensive inspection
140 exercise training and additional protocol complementary access exercise;
141
- 142 b. Providing safe environments for testing newly developed technologies, especially
143 containment and surveillance equipment for nuclear weapons and/or waste;
- 144 c. Developing methods and equipment for nuclear material being verified and identified;
145
- 146 8. *Recommends* the creation of an international agreement modeled upon the *Wassenaar Arrangement*
147 (1996), with a focus on nuclear materials and weapons, which will:
148
- 149 a. Promote transparency, exchange of views, and information and greater responsibility in
150 transfers of nuclear materials;
151
- 152 b. Ensure participating Member States will use their intelligence agencies and services to
153 prevent nuclear materials and technologies from being used in areas that comprise regional
154 and international security and stability;
155
- 156 c. Ensure participating Member States will keep strict export control on nuclear materials and
157 share view and information on how to best mitigate to mitigate the risks involved in
158 transferring nuclear materials;
159

- 160 d. Open on a global and non-discriminatory bases, and all Member States with nuclear
161 capabilities, peaceful or non-peaceful, are requested to join;
162
- 163 9. *Endorses* the use of multilateral approaches that aim to improve global nuclear disarmament policy
164 through:
165
- 166 a. Capacity building amongst Member States both with and without nuclear weapons to develop
167 methods for monitoring and handling nuclear weapons and materials for peaceful purposes;
168
- 169 b. Adopting a draft that stresses the transparency of Member States, especially those
170 possessing nuclear weapons, in respect to the provided incentives in making sure
171 disarmament is accomplished;
172
- 173 10. *Calls* for the convening of the General Assembly on a Fourth Special Session on Disarmament which
174 will:
175
- 176 a. Provide an updated discussion on the new developments and issues of emerging technology;
177
- 178 b. Create sub-committees in which Member States can report to concerning violations regarding
179 NWFZs which would then be subsequently reported to the IAEA on an annual basis to
180 increase transparency;
181
- 182 11. *Notes* that confidence-building measures in existing NWFZs could be enhanced with the
183 establishment of verification protocols on the process of nuclear disarmament within NWS by:
184
- 185 a. Encouraging all Member States within each NWFZ to voluntarily send experts on nuclear
186 issues to form verification groups in every NWFZ;
187
- 188 b. Suggesting that the NWS set relating national policies to qualified verifications groups sent by
189 NWFZs;
190
- 191 12. *Recommends* working towards eliminating the possession of nuclear weapons through the monitored
192 reduction of existing stockpiles by:
193
- 194 a. Asking that the IAEA and UNGGE have regulatory annual checks for the implementation of
195 the previously listed clauses based on voluntarily provided information from NWS;
196
- 197 b. Requesting the implementation of an International Production Database;
198
- 199 13. *Requests* the Member States, specifically those in the Middle East region, as defined by the IAEA,
200 prioritize on nuclear disarmament followed by the development of nuclear technologies:
201
- 202 14. *Insists* total nuclear disarmament be the primary objective in the creation of a NWFZ;
203
- 204 15. *Seeks* confidence building measures among regional Member States in the development of nuclear
205 technologies in the field of energy for sustainability;
206
- 207 a. Supply low-enriched uranium (LEU) from the IAEA LEU Bank in Oskemen, Kazakhstan;
208
- 209 16. *Urges* the creation of a Northern Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ), including the Arctic Circle and
210 Canada, with a step by step approach towards denuclearization by:
211
- 212 a. Prohibiting the manufacture of nuclear weapons and specific delivery systems such as
213 missile launch platforms and facilities;
214

- 215 b. Forbidding all forms of nuclear weapons testing in accordance with existing treaties such as
216 the CTBT;
217
218 c. Permitting the storage of nuclear waste in countries surrounding the Arctic Circle, and
219 acknowledging the need for further research into safe disposal methods;
220
221 d. Including within its scope the entirety of Canadian territories, both mainland and offshore, the
222 entirety of the Arctic permafrost regions, and the entirety of Arctic waters as outlined by the
223 International Hydrographic Organization (IHO);
224
225 e. Recognizing the efforts and inclusion of Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, the Russian
226 Federation, Sweden, and the United States of America in the formation and negotiation of
227 this treaty;
228

229 17. *Also urges* the creation of the Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal (BBN) NWFZ by:
230

- 231 a. Prohibiting the manufacture of nuclear weapons and related delivery systems;
232
233 b. Forbidding all forms of nuclear weapons testing in accordance with existing treaties such as
234 the CTBT;
235
236 c. Seeking confidence building measures among regional member states in the development of
237 nuclear technologies in the fields of energy sustainability;
238
239 d. Requesting a summit between regional Member States to discuss steps to be taken toward
240 denuclearization with the region;
241
242 e. Recognizing the efforts and inclusion of Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal in the formation and
243 negotiation of this treaty;
244

245 18. *Requests* Member States establish a comprehensive framework designed to prevent non-state actors
246 from acquiring and using any form on nuclear-based weapons by:
247

- 248 a. Ensuring the secure disposal of weaponizable fissile material;
249
250 b. Engaging with the existing institutional structures within the IAEA;
251
252 c. Creating a radioactive waste management strategy to ensure a safe and effective radioactive
253 material disposal program;
254
255 d. Engaging in multilateral cooperation to identify non-state actors who have acquired or have
256 attempted to acquire materials or resources which may be utilized to create nuclear-based
257 weapons;
258
259 e. Facilitating multilateral collection operations of all available nuclear-based civilian materials
260 from post-conflict and ongoing conflict zones;
261
262 f. Focusing on mitigation methods to address the danger posed by terrorist organizations;
263

264 19. *Further invites* the NWS to provide Negative Security Assurances (NSAs) to the NWFZ States by:
265

- 266 a. Assuring never to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any state within a NWFZ;
267
268 b. Ensuring that they do not transfer nuclear weapons in NWFZs;
269

- 270 20. *Expressing its appreciation* at the commitment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan,
271 the Republic of Korea, and the United States to negotiate, sign, and ratify a NWFZ in the Korean
272 Peninsula;
- 273
- 274 21. *Suggests* that all Member States engage in increased discussion and negotiation with Member States
275 in Latin America and the Pacific, Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, Central Asia, and Africa with the
276 goal of establishing multilateral agreements, partnerships, and treaties on the topic of nuclear
277 disarmament;
- 278
- 279 22. *Calls upon* all Member States to pursue the creation of regional and global NWFZs in which the
280 acquisition, creations, testing, incremental elimination of possession, control, manufacturing,
281 research, stockpiling, transport, usage, and hosting of nuclear weapons is outright forbidden;
- 282
- 283 23. *Requests* that less developed Member States be provided adequate resources and technology to
284 bring them into the developed world, allowing them to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes to:
- 285
- 286 a. Prohibit nations from abusing these resources and developing nuclear weapons;
- 287
- 288 b. Encourage Member States who do not possess nuclear weapons to refrain from developing
289 nuclear weapons and to retain nuclear material for peaceful purposes;
- 290
- 291 24. *Strongly encourages* Member States to recycle low enriched uranium using methods such as the U-
292 PU fuel cycle, Thorium-Uranium fuel cycle and PUREX;
- 293
- 294 25. *Recommends* regional organizations or Member States cooperate with the United Nations Office for
295 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to receive necessary information to build a NWFZ.
- 296
- 297 26. *Encouraging* Member States to fully and collaboratively participate in the upcoming Fourth
298 Conference of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones and Mongolia in 2020, to offer their regional perspective
299 on the issue of disarmament and facilitate the growth of NWFZs;
- 300
- 301 27. *Requests* Member States who have not yet signed or ratified the *NPT* (1970) as well as the *CTBT*
302 (1996) to do so, as an effort to ensure international security and disarmament of weapons of mass
303 destruction.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Recalling* Articles 1 and 3 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which affirm the maintenance of
4 international peace and security and international collaboration in dealing with economic, social, cultural
5 and humanitarian problems respectively,
6
7 *Profoundly* concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences following
8 utilization of nuclear weaponry, such as deterioration of the ozone layer and anthropogenic climate
9 change,
10
11 *Highlighting* the necessity for active participation and contribution of international organizations and
12 representatives of civil society in pursuit of civil and multilateral cooperation,
13
14 *Firmly emphasizing* the importance of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) and
15 its potential to fortify international security,
16
17 *Recognizing* nuclear weaponry's infringement upon the social, economic, and political prosperity which
18 subsequently threatens the peace and security of Member States,
19
20 *Reaffirming* the peaceful, beneficial, and sustainable potential of repurposing fissile material to prevent
21 the malicious acquisition of this material by third party, non-hostile, or non-state actors,
22
23 *Reinforcing* General Assembly resolution 71/258 on "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament
24 negotiations," which promotes multilateral discussions regarding nuclear disarmament for the attainment
25 and maintenance of nuclear-free world,
26
27 *Emphasizing that* the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) work is important to reaching the
28 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
29
30 *Reminding* the body of the reliance on nuclear energy by both nuclear and non-nuclear states to obtain
31 energy besides the dependent sources of other Member States,
32
33 *Recognizing* the importance of the 1979 Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the only multilateral
34 disarmament negotiation body and commending past successes, such as the *Comprehensive Nuclear-*
35 *Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT) (1996),
36
37 *Regretting* the CD's inefficiency in enabling consensus since the CTBT,
38
39 *Elucidating* the CD's capacity to fortify crucial international frameworks, such as the *Fissile Material Cut-off*
40 *Treaty* (FMCT),
41
42 *Emphasizing* the need for a vital and active CD to foster debate and promote consensus on international
43 disarmament,
44
45 *Cognizant* of the advancements put forth by the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC), an
46 institution of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, on condemning nuclear proliferation to
47 fortify international security,
48

49 *Considering* the GA's current capabilities to properly address the denuclearization issue and to propose
50 substantial solutions,

51
52 *Applauding* the efforts of the *International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)*,

53
54 *Underscoring* an unacceptable absence of regulations concerning procedure following disarmament to
55 ensure the safety of nuclear material,

56
57 *Expressing intent* to preserve international waters as nuclear-free zones in accordance with the *United*
58 *Nations Conventions on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS)*,

59
60 *Fully alarmed by* the impeded progress surrounding the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,

61
62 *Recognizing* the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation calling for the increase of inclusiveness and cooperation
63 between Member States,

64
65 1. *Calls upon* a consensus to implement the IAEA as an independent intergovernmental inspector for the
66 transportation and development of fissile material, thus ensuring the development of verification
67 systems, guaranteeing civil utilization of nuclear energy and discouraging an increase in military
68 capabilities;

69
70 2. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General of the UN to propose to the Secretary-General of the CD to:

71
72 a. Put a stronger focus on the impact nuclear weapons have on society, economy, and the
73 environment;

74
75 b. Redefine the working groups inside the CD according to their nuclear capacities by considering:

76
77 i. Possession of nuclear weapons: Member States such as, (but not limited to) Russia,
78 USA, France, UK, India, Pakistan, DPRK, China;

79
80 ii. Capability of developing nuclear weapons, specifically Member States possessing
81 facilities or reactors capable of refining fissile material to weapons grade: including
82 Brazil and South Africa;

83
84 iii. The possession of nuclear energy reactors: Member States including Argentina,
85 Belgium, Canada, Germany, Hungary;

86
87 iv. Member States importing nuclear energy or possessing nuclear materials including
88 Australia;

89
90 v. No current possession of nuclear reactors or weapons: Member States including
91 Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ireland, Austria;

92
93 c. Replace the rule of consensus by the rule of a two-thirds majority when adopting agendas and
94 motions;

95
96 d. Further facilitate discussions among Member States by:

97
98 i. Expanding the number of Member States in the CD particularly among non-nuclear
99 weapons states;

100
101 ii. Expanding the number of observers States in the CD;

102
103 iii. Increasing the number of annual conventions from three to four;

104
105 iv. Requesting the CD to submit a final report to the GA following each of their four annual
106 conventions;

107
108 3. *Requests* the CD to urge all Member States to reinforce:

109
110 a. Safety precautions with the handling of transportation of nuclear weapons;

111

- 105 b. Border security and accountability on the part of those exporting and importing nuclear arms;
106
- 107 c. Continuing reports of steps that are taken by Member States to combat non-state actors from
108 obtaining nuclear weapons;
109
- 110 4. *Calls for* the limiting of enrichment of fissile material contingent on the signatory status of Member
111 States to the NPT o adopt the following revisions:
112
- 113 a. Non-NPT signatories will be limited to an enrichment level of 25 percent;
114
- 115 b. NPT signatories will be limited to an enrichment level of 50 percent;
116
- 117 c. Nuclear-weapon-states (NWS) will be allowed enrichment of 85 percent for the first year of
118 this treaty;
119
- 120 d. NWS enrichment level will decrease by 5 percent annually until the maximum enrichment rate
121 of NPT signatories is reached;
122
- 123 e. Nuclear enrichment not for the purposes of creating, developing or employing a nuclear
124 warhead or similar device as certified IAEA are excluded from these provisions;
125
- 126 f. All Member States excluded from the aforementioned list are subject to review by the
127 Security Council every 15 years;
128
- 129 5. *Urges* Member States to support the IAEA in its efforts to regulate the development of nuclear energy
130 programs, peacefully promoting the SDGs through:
131
- 132 a. Inviting IAEA inspectors and giving them access to civilian nuclear facilities to regulate the
133 use and good sustainment of these facilities;
134
- 135 b. Providing updated annual accurate reports on nuclear facilities and capabilities;
136
- 137 c. Cooperating in all areas of interest, such as renewable energy, the treatment of disease,
138 agricultural practices, and other critical issues;
139
- 140 6. *Endorses* an expansion of UNCLOS in order to:
141
- 142 a. Create a ban on the installation of nuclear facilities in international and contested waters
143 defined by the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
144
- 145 b. Set an interdiction of the presence of nuclear-powered submarines and vessels in
146 international and contested waters defined by the ICJ;
147
- 148 c. Establish a ban on the use of nuclear weapons in international and contested waters defined
149 by the ICJ;
150
- 151 d. Encourage Member States' support to urgently accede and ratify the UNCLOS or increase
152 their contribution to the International Maritime Organization, especially the carriage of
153 dangerous goods, solid cargoes and container committee;
154
- 155 7. *Calls for* an assignment of the international standardized status of every Member States' nuclear
156 aimed to increase transparent sharing of nuclear capabilities, which will be available for each
157 country's discretion through IAEA regulation and verification;
158

- 159 8. *Strongly encourages* the prevention of nuclear proliferation, terrorists and criminals from accessing
160 dangerous substances and protect the population through strategic lines of action that correspond to
161 the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
162
- 163 9. *Urges* Member States to increase the cooperation between one another following the guidelines of
164 the Counter-Terrorism Committee in regards of non-state actors acquiring nuclear fissile material and
165 devices;
166
- 167 10. *Implores* NWS to increase security of stockpiles and transport systems to ensure non-state actors do
168 not get hold of materials for production of WMDs;
169
- 170 11. *Proposes* the inauguration of a Nuclear Transition Investment Fund, which will attract investors from
171 the private sector by promoting the investment opportunities in the Nuclear transition;
172
- 173 12. *Urges* the Security Council to condemn every Member State who violates current treaties concerning
174 nuclear energy and fissile material, advancing the NPT's prohibition of the production of fissile
175 material intended for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and the new treaty will fall under the
176 UNDC mandate;
177
- 178 13. *Recommends* the UNDC to:
179
- 180 a. Collaborate with the General Assembly to raise public awareness concerning the necessity for
181 safety procedures concerning nuclear facility protection;
182
 - 183 b. Address escalations in nuclear proliferation and drive recommendations for the solvency to the
184 Security Council;
185
 - 186 c. Reestablish the Six Party-talk initiative under the supervision of the General Assembly to
187 ensure the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
188
- 189 14. *Strongly suggests* that the UNDC organizes a special meeting with the topics with a purpose to
190 establish a procedural methodology for all Member States regarding the inspection, verification and
191 destruction of any nuclear residue and fissile cut-off material.



Code: GA/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the purpose of the United Nations (UN) to maintain international peace and security, as
4 stated in the Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter)* (1945),
5
6 *Recognizing* the humanitarian threat nuclear weapons pose on all States and future generations, as well
7 as the need to educate the youth about nuclear disarmament and its implications,
8
9 *Alarmed* by the lack of progress in nuclear disarmament,
10
11 *Noting* the core importance of dialogue, cooperation, and a comprehensive approach to reach nuclear
12 disarmament,
13
14 *Emphasizing* the role of sovereign equality as outlined in the *UN Charter*,
15
16 *Affirming* the importance of monitoring nuclear materials and tests in order to foster a safer world,
17
18 *Recognizing* that the future of peaceful, nuclear power requires continued supervision of reliable and
19 sustainable sources of uranium,
20
21 *Aware* of the relevance of Member States' defense capabilities in building trust and confidence,
22
23 *Acknowledging* that past treaties fail to provide proper economic, social, or environmental incentives to
24 properly combat the continued use and proliferation of nuclear weapons,
25
26 *Deeply conscious* of the degree to which aggressive blockades and sanctions prevent meaningful work
27 on nuclear disarmament,
28
29 *Recalling* the sentiments of the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear Weapon-Free
30 World (2015) where all Member States' contribute toward a nuclear weapon-free world,
31
32 *Having considered* the overwhelming support that the *Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)* has received since
33 its adoption and its goal of nuclear disarmament,
34
35 *Guided* by the spirit of regional arrangements, as mentioned in Chapter VIII of the *UN Charter*,
36
37 *Fully supporting* the mandates established and described in the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear*
38 *Weapons (TPNW)* which forbids the testing, stockpiling, use and development of nuclear weapons,
39
40 *Acknowledging* the role of the United Nations Institute on Disarmament Research (UNIDR) in the process
41 of gathering information to achieve efficient solutions for disarmament,
42
43 *Confident* about the importance of using the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to promote
44 global safety regarding nuclear weapons as stated in the TPNW,
45
46 *Mindful* of the Member States that are parties to multinational alliances which include States that are in
47 possession of nuclear weapons and their responsibility to fulfill their obligations,
48
49 *Underlining* the objectives pursued by the IAEA within the Article 2 of its statute,

50
51 *Appreciating* the effectiveness of the IAEA's safeguards and verification measures in ensuring the non-
52 proliferation of nuclear weapons and its continuing work in promoting multi-state cooperation in the field of
53 nuclear safety and disarmament awareness,

54
55 *Reiterating* the importance of bilateral, multilateral and global cooperation as stated in the General
56 Assembly resolution 70/40 on "United Action with Renewed Determination toward the Total Elimination of
57 Nuclear Weapons",

58
59 *Referring* to the Article 33 of the *UN Charter* on the pacific settlements of disputes,

60
61 *Recognizing* the progress made in confidence-building strategies by Columbia, Cuba, Ecuador, Georgia,
62 Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Spain, Ukraine and the European Union as discussed in the 72nd
63 Session of the General Assembly,

64
65 *Appreciating highly* General Assembly resolution 71/258 on "Taking forward multilateral nuclear
66 disarmament negotiations" which stresses the participation and contribution of international organizations
67 and civil society to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations,

68
69 *Reaffirming* the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, as stated in the General
70 Assembly Resolution 49/60 on "Measures to eliminate international terrorism",

71
72 *Noting* the objective of the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism*
73 (2005) to set guidelines for dealing with actors that maliciously use nuclear technology, and to provide
74 clearly defined norms for the treatment of such actors,

75
76 *Calling attention* to the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,

- 77
78 1. *Urges* all Member States from Latin America and the Caribbean to ratify the *Treaty for the*
79 *Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean* (1967) to enhance a nuclear-
80 weapon-free region;
- 81
82 2. *Further Urges* all Nuclear Weapons States to voluntarily accede to those established treaties which
83 they are yet to accede to, including:
- 84
- 85 a. The *NPT* of 1968, which is a signature piece of legislation including one-hundred ninety-
86 one state parties aiming for a nuclear free world and with ratification could effectively
87 cause the demolition of nuclear arms and ammunition;
- 88
- 89 b. The *TPNW* of 2017, which encourages Member States to not participate in or further the
90 creation of nuclear weapons;
- 91
- 92 c. The *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* of 1996 which prohibits any test for nuclear
93 explosion;
- 94
- 95 3. *Urges* all Member States to reach a consensus within the Conference on Disarmament regarding
96 the *Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty*, and to include innovative and forward-thinking policies,
97 including economic, social, and environmental incentives for those Member States who decide to
98 ratify the treaty and comply with its terms;
- 99
- 100 4. *Calls for* the establishment of a Countermeasure Disarmament Treaty in order to ensure the
101 effectiveness of Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) defense measures by:
- 102
- 103 a. Establishing a convention or conference for the drafting and signing of the treaty;
- 104
- 105 b. Ensuring cooperation with the IAEA in the verification of Countermeasure status;

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5. *Expresses* the need to update the IAEA existing safeguards and verification measures through:
 - a. The monitoring of local chemical producers that produces nuclear chemical components;
 - b. Collaboration with the Nuclear Suppliers Group in overseeing the chemical production essential in the creation of nuclear weapons to prevent possible creation of nuclear weapons;
 - c. Work with the Zangger Committee or the NPT Exporters Committee in ensuring that chemicals exported in other countries be utilized in non-nuclear weapon related activities;
 - d. Increasing safety and confidentiality regarding information on existing stockpiles from Nuclear Weapon States within the division of planning, information, and knowledge management, in order to create an annual report regarding their nuclear material;
 6. *Endorses* the reimbursement of funds spent by Member States in pursuit of IAEA approved projects by the Peaceful Uses Initiative, as an example of of incentivization of the conversion of weapons ready nuclear material:
 - a. Reimbursement is an action with precedent in the IAEA;
 - b. The promise of reimbursement will encourage Member States to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, while simultaneously allowing Member States to take their own initiative in the development of said energy;
 - c. Reimbursements are bound to proper IAEA inspection of constructed facilities;
 7. *Calls* for increased regional accountability to the IAEA and International Symposium on Uranium Raw Material for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle (URAM) for the acquisition of Uranium corresponding to specific sources;
 8. *Suggests* Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) to reduce their stockpile through transferring weapon grade uranium to other Member States through and under the supervision of the IAEA for the purposes of:
 - a. Converting it to low enriched uranium for nuclear energy purposes;
 - b. Promoting confidence and cooperation between Members States through simultaneous reduction of stockpiles;
 9. *Advises* the IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue their efforts in helping States to build capacity to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear, chemical or radiological materials;
 10. *Calls* upon Member States to conclude the first Joint Declaration on Combatting Nuclear Terrorism, which is aimed at providing specific guidance for Member States to protect their nuclear plants or other nuclear devices:
 - a. Establish a Voluntary Expertise Team to assist IAEA to handle nuclear terrorism issues;
 - b. Builds up platform for the dialogue between the intelligence serves and academic institutes among Member States to exchange information;
 11. *Urges* Member States to work in collaboration with the IAEA and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

- 162 in order to receive technical assistance and improve capacity building to strengthen border
163 control and limit smuggling of uranium;
164
- 165 12. *Invites* the UNIDR to conduct a comprehensive study on all policies, protocols, and treaties
166 regarding nuclear disarmament followed by periodic studies every five years with the goals of:
167
- 168 a. Cataloging the effectiveness of such measures;
 - 169
 - 170 b. Using collected data to highlight progress on disarmament;
 - 171
 - 172 c. Guiding future treaties, protocols and policies as well as amendments to existing
173 measures;
 - 174
 - 175 d. Reporting studies to the IAEA, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
176 (UNODA) and General Assembly;
 - 177
- 178 13. *Recommends* annual regional summits on disarmament and the creation of a bi-annual global
179 summit called the Forum for Nuclear Disarmament (FOUND) for the following:
180
- 181 a. Using international governmental organization (IGOs) to host regional summits with
182 IAEA, UNODA and UNIDIR for the purpose of further driving the creation of Nuclear-
183 Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) by:
184
 - 185 i. Setting goals for disarmament measures in the upcoming year;
 - 186 ii. Incentivizing disarmament through economic and research assistance provided
187 by IGOs, non-government organizations (NGOs) and civil societies such as
188 retraining workers currently employed in nuclear arms programs;
 - 189 iii. Evaluating the progress and effects of measure of the past year, by
190 documenting, reporting, and reviewing the state of each participant;
 - 191 iv. Providing space for bilateral and regional discussions with assistance of a neutral
192 party to mediate a constructive dialogue;
 - 193
 - 194 b. Making a global summit through the IAEA and UNODA, specifically:
195
 - 196 i. Highlighting the success of various Member States toward the goal of NWFZs;
 - 197 ii. Bringing attention to new ideas and issues within existing disarmament
198 frameworks;
 - 199 iii. Hosted by a Member State belonging to the General Assembly First Committee;
 - 200 iv. Including different stakeholders such as States, firms, NGOs, and international
201 organizations with a focus on maintaining the principles of sovereign equality as
202 outlined by the UN Charter;
 - 203 v. Proposing the first summit be held in Kazakhstan in 2020 with future locations
204 based on voting with a regional focus;
 - 205 vi. Publishing the result of the formal and non-binding discussion in the form of a
206 report transmitted to the First General Assembly to guide the work of the
207 committee;
 - 208
 - 209 c. Funded by the budget of GA5, Member States supporting nuclear disarmament,
210 foundations, NGOs, and firms wishing to sponsor the event;
 - 211
- 212 14. *Encourages* the establishment of confidence-building measures based on the 2017 Report of
213 UNODA on "*Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms*" to:
214
- 215 a. Include seminar workshops, exchange of information, financial and technical assistance
216 facilitated by the IAEA and appropriate regional organizations;
 - 217

- 218 b. Increase the budget of the IAEA and provide financial participation from regional
219 organizations;
220
- 221 c. Support increasing the budget of UNODA by 5% in 2025 to aid in promoting nuclear
222 disarmament activities;
223
- 224 15. *Calls* for the creation and dissemination of educational programs and a public awareness campaign
225 with the purpose of spreading knowledge and educating Member States on the importance and
226 benefits of disarmament and international security through multilateralism:
227
- 228 a. By affirming that the program would be tailored to meet the needs of participants;
229
- 230 b. By supporting NGOs, employees, and diplomats to encourage them to implement the
231 program;
232
- 233 c. By encouraging the sharing of knowledge between Member States to educate civil society
234 on multilateralism and disarmament;
235
- 236 d. By encouraging civilians to educate themselves and become more aware of issues facing
237 nuclear disarmament and international security through:
238
- 239 i. Expansion of education programs put forth by the IAEA concerning nuclear energy;
240 ii. Giving citizens preventative measures in the event of a nuclear incident, and;
241 iii. States to voluntarily give and receive suggestions to further improve their
242 programs;
243
- 244 e. Promotes the global importance of the annual International Day for the Total Elimination of
245 Nuclear Weapons through public awareness campaigns and education based on UNIDIR's
246 studies in order to:
247
- 248 i. Educate the public on the global state-of-affairs regarding nuclear capabilities with
249 extensive social media campaigns headed by the IAEA;
250 ii. Foster a global culture on peace and the continuing reduction of nuclear stockpiles
251 by partnering with social media companies resulting in increased public pressure;
252
- 253 16. *Appeals* to the UN High Representative for Disarmament to make a joint commitment with the
254 General Secretary to facilitate a dialogue between Member States that can give them a common
255 vision of total disarmament in compliance with the Agenda 2030 in achieving peace and
256 international security;
257
- 258 17. *Urges* all Member States to act within the spirit of cooperation and diplomacy, and to refrain from
259 enacting aggressive and unnecessary sanctions and blockades that impede international work on
260 this topic;
261
- 262 18. *Calls upon* the UN to support a renewed cooperation between Democratic People's Republic of
263 Korea and other NWS by setting specific confidence-building measures through a meeting with
264 neutral State along with the Secretary General as the mediator;
265
- 266 19. *Encourages* all Member States to prioritize accountability and transparency so that international
267 organizations and civil society can confirm that nuclear disarmament procedures are conducted in
268 the appropriate Member States.



Code: GA1/1/9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2

3 *Emphasizing* the essential role of the General Assembly (GA) First Committee as outlined in Article I of
4 the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter)* (1945) to maintain international peace and security,

5

6 *Alarmed by* the lack of knowledge in matters of nuclear weapons, which further contributes to the lack of
7 potency for solutions on the issue of non-proliferation,

8

9 *Concerned by the fact that* one billion people lack access to electricity which contributes to the widening
10 gap in resources amongst Member States,

11

12 *Deeply Convinced* of the vital importance of addressing nuclear disarmament and international security
13 on a transnational level to promote interdependence amongst states,

14

15 *Bringing to attention* that Low Enrichment Uranium (LEU) is a main ingredient in fabricating nuclear fuel
16 and can be safely stored for many years,

17

18 *Reiterating* the power of financial incentive in fostering the promotion of proactive plans that fosters
19 disarmament,

20

21 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 72/34 of 2017 on "Regional Disarmament and Security," 71/258
22 of 2016 on "Taking Forward Multilateral Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations," and 55/33 of 2001 on
23 "General and Complete Disarmament,

24

25 *Fully Aware* that the proliferation of nuclear weapons is not compliant and non-compatible with the aims
26 of key *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* as outlined in the Agenda 2030,

27

28 *Recalling* the aims of the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)* to provide technologies and confidence
29 building measures to Member States for the peaceful use of nuclear energy,

30

31 *Deeply concerned by* the lack of assistance in providing technological availability promised to *NPT*
32 signatory states, which can further provoke the nuclearization of states,

33

34 *Noting* the efforts of *Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)* on emphasizing the prevention of nuclear
35 weapons and fissile material from falling into the hands of non-state actors,

36

37 *Reaffirming* the responsibility of the GA to ensure the safety of all citizens threatened by the unsafe
38 exploitation of uranium deposits especially at the hands of non-state actors by utilizing programs from
39 existing bodies such as the *United Nation Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)*,

40

41 *Understanding* that the utilization of nuclear energy in productive methods can become a catalyst for both
42 domestic and regional economies as outlined in *SDG 8 of the Agenda 2030*, which promotes and
43 sustains inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development,

44

45 *Cognizant* of the efforts of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
46 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote policies for the improvement of social well-being,

47

48 *Acknowledging* CrunchBase and other online databases that provide in finding business information
49 about private and public companies which includes investments and funding information, mergers and
50 acquisitions, and vested interests as well as industry trends,

51

52 *Noting* the mission of the Global Opportunities for Long-Term Development (GOLD) program to source
53 sustainably and securely within in the mining industry and have a presence around the world,

54

55 *Reaffirming* the Program of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) for the litigation it provides in the field of
56 ethical cancer research by implementing guidelines focused on the quality of patient care,

57

58 1. *Calls for* the repurposing of materials extracted from nuclear weapons to be allocated for the
59 continued utilization of the LEU Bank under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which
60 will;

61

62 a. Trade and provide monetary incentives based on studies previously done by the LEU Bank,
63 that will provide them with accessible LEU for projects that promote affordable and clean
64 energy;

65

66 b. Assist Member States without nuclear energy facilities by crafting renewable energy
67 programs based on said studies which will provide competitive prices to make nuclear energy
68 more affordable than searching for local nuclear energy sources that may be dangerous to
69 local habitats;

70

71 c. Recommend the continued utilization of the OECD DAC in its efforts to combat the adverse
72 effects of nuclear disasters on areas of economic development while promoting the
73 incorporation of SDG 8 stipulated in the *Agenda 2030*;

74

75 2. *Further encourages* the creation of locally based individual Nuclear Regulatory Board which will assist
76 in the monitoring of each nuclear power generation plant, whether public or private, and will
77 communicate with their respective governmental bodies to meet national and international
78 regulations, set by the IAEA, for;

79

80 a. The insurance of up to date codes and standards with account to national development
81 goals;

82

83 b. Administrative and legal records, building permits, safety design, testing, and management
84 services;

85

86 i. Ensuring that large scale safety testing occurs monthly at each facility;

87 ii. Making safety a priority and using safety as a progress measurement method;

88

89 c. Regular inspection and enforcement including;

90

91 i. Quality and 'green assurance', ensuring that resources are sustainably sourced and
92 processed effectively;

93 ii. Construction and operations inspection;

94 iii. Emergency and natural disaster simulation and safeguards;

95 iv. Physical protection inclusive of physical health, welfare, and safety;

96

97 3. *Calls upon* the creation of nuclear waste facilities to recycle non-detonated nuclear material from
98 nuclear weapons to use as fuel sources by implementing measures which would;

99

100 a. Create a closed loop fuel system by using plutonium as a low-efficiency fuel sub;

101

- 102 b. Set cobalt-60 as a byproduct of the nuclear fission process within a nuclear reactor to be
103 used in matters such as medical imaging due to the fact that;
104
- 105 i. Cobalt-60 has a low radioactivity level and is considered a 'normal exposure'
106 material;
107 ii. It can be sold by nuclear power generating facilities to increase sustainability efforts
108 while saving otherwise wasted revenue and resources;
109
- 110 4. *Suggests* the utilization of the UNIDO programs which provides security to uranium mines within
111 developing nations against potentially malicious actions by non-state actors or belligerent state actors
112 by;
113
- 114 a. Providing developing states with the necessary resources in the form of predefined protection
115 mechanisms and a direct contact link to officers of the IAEA responsible for supporting states
116 in protectionist actions if necessary, establishing greater safety and security including;
117
- 118 i. Comprehensive training for security workers at uranium mining sites and nuclear
119 plants;
120 ii. Required materials for the construction of proper security measures at uranium
121 mining sites and nuclear plants;
122
- 123 b. Assisting developing states in creating comprehensive border regulations to better prevent
124 the spread of hostile non-state actors;
125
- 126 c. Utilizing (GOLD), under UNIDO as an expert authority on mining sustainability, topographical
127 knowledge and good practice;
128
- 129 d. Recommending that the Fifth Committee of the UN GA prioritizes monetary funding for
130 assisting developing states in protecting uranium mining sites and nuclear plants;
131
- 132 5. *Urges* the collaboration amongst all Member States to share knowledge and build capacity by:
133
- 134 a. Encouraging all Member States to share information to IAEA databases;
135
- 136 b. Encouraging information sharing of nuclear energy technologies by way of spreading
137 knowledge, information, and awareness through the implementation of;
138
- 139 i. Voluntary transnational databases such as the Advanced Reactors Information
140 System, the International Nuclear Information System, and the Nuclear Data Services
141 to provide developing Member States with advanced nuclear plant designs and best
142 practices for the peaceful use of nuclear energy development and consumption;
143 ii. A multi-stakeholder model of collaboration amongst Member States, private entities,
144 and the public sphere to achieve the trading of imperative nuclear technologies and
145 capabilities;
146 iii. Nuclear energy resources as an alternative fuel source with priority made available to
147 developing Member States;
148
- 149 6. *Encourages* the use of nuclear technology for humanitarian purposes in accordance with the SDGs,
150 as well as PACT regulations and practices to promote;
151
- 152 a. The use of nuclear technology as a method of cancer treatment and detection;
153
- 154 b. Desalination of seawater to provide clean water to the twenty percent of the world's
155 population that does not have access to it;
156

- 157 c. Deep space exploration, utilizing the generators in unmanned spacecrafts by using the heat
158 from plutonium to generate electricity and operate unattended for years. This reliable, long-
159 term source of electricity powers these spacecrafts, even as they venture deep into space,
160 such as in the case of the Voyager 1;
- 161
- 162 d. Providing uranium, thorium and other essential resource deposits to lend to research, mining
163 practice, and development of these materials into technologies serving the humanitarian
164 purpose;
- 165
- 166 e. Biannual reports of national research centers provided by Member States that address
167 matters relating nuclear technology and to share new developments with the international
168 community and ensure universal accessibility of research findings;
- 169
- 170 7. *Requests* the consideration a new ad-hoc committee under the UN Office on Drugs and Crime
171 (UNODC), specifically the Uranium Monitoring Committee, which will be mandated with the oversight
172 and protection of uranium mines and will;
- 173
- 174 a. Develop an annual index which will rank regions with uranium mines based on the stability of
175 the region and vulnerability of the mine from non-state actors;
- 176
- 177 b. Monitor all uranium extraction activities in mines;
- 178
- 179 c. Provide biannual reports to the GA regarding the extraction of uranium ore;
- 180
- 181 d. Collaborate with the Security Council 1540 committee to ensure that the uranium mines are
182 safe from non-state actors;
- 183
- 184 8. *Supports* the movement and creation of more nuclear-free zones, summits and peace talks, global
185 education initiative on the threat of nuclear weapons, as well as platforms for international
186 negotiations and treaties on the topic of non-proliferation;
- 187
- 188 9. *Expresses its hope* that Member States continue in their efforts to ratify the *Treaty of Prohibition of*
189 *Nuclear Weapons* (2018), by fully eliminating all military usage of nuclear technology;
- 190
- 191 10. *Recommends* UN Organizations such as the IAEA, as well as other affiliated entities like CrunchBase
192 to aide with funds specifically directed towards the dismantling and disarmament of nuclear weapons
193 to extract nuclear material to be used for nuclear power generation.



Code: GA1/1/10

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Expresses its concern* for all Member States struggling with the effects of nuclear proliferation,
4
5 *Acknowledges* the power that nuclear weapons contain and the threat that they pose to any Member
6 State they are used against,
7
8 *Urges* all Member States to act within the spirit of cooperation and diplomacy and to refrain from enacting
9 aggressive and unnecessary sanctions or blockades that impede the international work on this topic,
10
11 *Consciously notes* that many current nuclear-weapon Member States will not completely disband their
12 nuclear arsenals,
13
14 *Further deplores* the detrimental effects of the use of nuclear weapons as a response of sovereign state
15 conflicts,
16
17 *Deeply conscious of* the degree to which aggressive blockades and sanctions prevent meaningful work
18 on nuclear disarmament,
19
20 *Reminds* all Member States that nuclear testing has been historically conducted on Small Island States
21 for decades,
22
23 *Views with appreciation* the attempts of the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (2017) and the
24 *International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons* of 2017, and hopes to expand their attempts at
25 global non-proliferation,
26
27 *Recalls* the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)* (1968) and the *Comprehensive*
28 *Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996)* in reference to nuclear disarmament, as the foundational documents with
29 the aim of denuclearization and global peace and security,
30
31 *Welcomes* improvements upon the implementation of treaties such as the *NPT* and the *Intermediate-*
32 *Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (1987)* to protect from emergency happening on the Korean Peninsula,
33
34 *Re-emphasizes* the sovereignty of Member States and their ability to hold nuclear capabilities, especially
35 with regard to all current nuclear-weapon and nuclear-capable Member States, and also hopes that
36 Member States will remain guided by “Atoms for Peace”,
37
38 *Recognizes* the role of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, specifically Sustainable
39 Development Goal (SDG) 16.8 to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the
40 institutions of global governance,
41
42 *Notes* the current responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) toward monitoring the
43 disarmament process of nuclear weapons and the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996)*,
44 which is a fundamental step toward the abolition of nuclear weapons,
45
46 *Understands* the need of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other Member States to have a
47 network of fiber optic cables in a stable telecommunications network,
48

49 *Remembers* the Secretary-General's five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament, that provides Member
50 States and, mostly, nuclear Member States to increase their bilateral and multilateral negotiations to
51 pursue the objective of nuclear disarmament,
52

53 *Bears in mind* the IAEA program "Establishing Nuclear Security Infrastructure for a Nuclear Power
54 Program" (2015), which lays the foundation for safely and sustainably developing Nuclear programs,
55 including waste management, transportation of fissile materials, and safety standards,
56

57 *Observes* that access to clean water is becoming more and more difficult every day. The alternate source
58 is seawater desalination. World fossil fuel is at a critically low level so nuclear energy is the next source of
59 energy,
60

61 *Stresses* its desire to propose an expansion toward technological expertise for development of a nuclear
62 monitoring system in conjunction with the United Nations Internet and Technology for Equitable
63 Development-Creating Oases Around SIDS for Tomorrow's Security (UNITED-COASTS) Framework,
64 using such technological software, that is required for UNITED-COASTS to work,
65

66 1. *Urges* all Member States to support the creation of the new framework, UNITED-COASTS
67 Framework, which is:
68

69 a. A two-armed approach to multilateral sustainable development needs specific to SIDS, and
70 expanded for all Member States, consisting of two separate sectors (UNITED and COASTS)
71 working in conjunction with existing UN bodies such as the IAEA;
72

73 b. Including specifically the addition of more and better fiber optics cable networks to all
74 Member States, the creation of cyber blocks to limit and remove cyber threats that are visible
75 because of such networks, implementing a new nuclear monitoring system, making a
76 program to turn nuclear capabilities into energy, and building an early warning disaster
77 system;
78

79 c. Engaging with the specified private companies and Member States who maintain these
80 cables currently so that all involved can remember the impact fiber optic cables have on the
81 world;
82

83 d. UNITED-COASTS is beneficial for all participating Member States ensuring international
84 security and unison in thought;
85

86 e. Use UNITED-COASTS to create a safer world, seeing too that funding for UNITED-COASTS
87 will come primarily through several private organizations, such as the Banco de Brazil,
88 Alphabet, and Toyota Motor, as well as UN agencies such as the International Renewable
89 Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the IAEA, and
90 UN-Energy;
91

92 2. *Further encourages* current nuclear and nuclear-capable Member States to limit the creation of
93 nuclear weaponry by signing on to and ratifying the *NPT* and the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban*
94 *Treaty (1996)*;
95

96 3. *Suggests* that the Conference of Disarmament promotes general and complete disarmament through
97 adoptions and ratifications of the annual theme by specifically:
98

99 a. Readjusting the annual agenda by increasing debate through multilateralism;
100

101 b. Pushing for such disarmament by the 2035 UN session by inviting Member States to reduce
102 their armaments proportionally to the size of their arsenal and introducing advantages for the
103 Member States that implement this;
104

- 105 c. Using disarmed nuclear armaments to create clean nuclear energy and further using the
106 IAEA Peaceful Use Only of Nuclear Weapons clause;
107
- 108 4. *Establishes* a QR code system that is administered by the IAEA and would monitor how Member
109 States would manufacture, sell, and distribute any existing and future nuclear fissile materials, which
110 would also hold Member States accountable for the agreements that were made and continue to
111 promote international security through technological measures;
112
- 113 5. *Encourages* Member States to protect the marine ecosystem of small islands all over the world, which
114 is where the majority of nuclear tests are conducted, through the strengthening of the controls on
115 nuclear Member States by implementing both the budget and the tasks of the already existing IAEA;
116
- 117 6. *Further reminds* Member States that they have the set task of SDG 16.8 in strengthening the
118 multilateral participation of developing Member States in pursuing nuclear proliferation;
119
- 120 7. *Reminds* all Member States that technological advancements help prevent missteps in the nuclear
121 field, especially education of the youth and advancement for a cleaner, more responsible future;
122
- 123 8. *Calls for* the expansion of the provisions of the IAEA through UNITED-COASTS, giving it enforcement
124 power over disarmament of nuclear weapons of the nuclear Member States, thus passing on the
125 responsibility of complete disarmament to the IAEA from the nuclear Member States on a voluntary
126 basis, and also to have random checks by the UN on any nuclear-capable Member States;
127
- 128 9. *Fully supports* open discussion among Member States to address concerns and beliefs that
129 respectively fulfill the set agenda by creating multi-tiered summits for such discussion;
130
- 131 10. *Recommends* to all nuclear Member States that they shall consider limiting production of such
132 weaponry in order to create a safer world, nor shall they use them against Member States who do not
133 have such capabilities;
134
- 135 11. *Suggests* the designation of certain Member States to become accountability checks on nuclear
136 Member States to ensure the process of disarmament remains constant until the United Nations
137 Office of Disarmament Affairs goals of disarmament are met;
138
- 139 12. *Proposes* a spirit of cooperation and education in the recent advancement in nuclear energy and
140 nuclear waste management, together in accordance with the IAEA's Radioactive waste and spent
141 fuel management standards in order to eliminate the majority of nuclear waste from energy
142 production through the following recommendations by nuclear researchers and experts:
143
- 144 a. Utilizing advancements in nuclear containment and reduction;
145
- 146 b. Encapsulating non-reusable nuclear waste in a multi-layer case for cooling and containing
147 nuclear radiation;
148
- 149 c. Using water to reduce the temperature and offer the first level of radiation damping, encasing
150 in glass which further blocks radiation while allowing low-level heat transfer, surrounded by
151 concrete to further absorb heat transfer add rigidity and a final stage of steel which is
152 impermeable for the radiation and furthering the strength of the overall structure;
153
- 154 13. *Determined* to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and any other weapons of mass destruction
155 in the Middle East through the use of the NPT;
156
- 157 14. *Encourages* sharing peaceful nuclear energy technology with states that have met the following
158 criteria:
159
- 160 a. Developing nuclear energy capabilities;

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- b. Do not provide assistance to non-state actors seeking to obtain weapon-grade nuclear material;

15. Have thus signed and ratified the NPT;

16. *Further Encourages* research in the sector of nuclear fusion that is:

- a. A clean way to produce large amounts of energy by creating a specific forum inside the IAEA to start facing and solving one of the most relevant issues of recent years: green energy;
- b. Creates a place where Member States can peacefully meet and work together, building up a strong trust among them, which could then be the start of fruitful cooperation for the future.



Code: GA1/1/11

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Fully aware* that nuclear weapons still exist, are manufactured and tested in our world,
4
5 *Alarmed* by the 16,123 nuclear warheads currently present in the world,
6
7 *Expressing* the appreciation that nuclear disarmament is a priority for the United Nations,
8
9 *Hoping* that all Member States are willing to support nuclear disarmament in order to achieve peace,
10
11 *Acknowledges* the historical significance of 6 August as the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy,
12
13 *Understands* the importance that *the No First Use Policy* (NFU) plays in a nuclear conflict,
14
15 *Recognizing* the importance of disciplining Member States that violate treaties and nuclear disarmament
16 goals as well as Member States that develop nuclear weapons illegally,
17
18 *Understanding* the importance of international co-operation to achieve total eventual nuclear
19 disarmament,
20
21 *Recognizing* that finding a compromise between Members States' foreign and domestic policies is key in
22 achieving nuclear disarmament,
23
24 *Fully aware* of the importance of ensuring that all official nuclear-weapon-states support any erasures to
25 disarm nuclear weapons,
26
27 *Understanding* the importance of ensuring that the respective bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are
28 not repeated anywhere in the world,
29
30 *Recognizing* the importance of educating future generations regarding the bombings of Hiroshima,
31 Nagasaki, and the disasters of Chernobyl and Fukushima,
32
33 *Condemning* the development of any and all nuclear arms/nuclear arms programs by and *Non-Nuclear-*
34 *Weapon-States* (NNWS),
35
36 *Understanding* the need to establish a neutral body to ensure nuclear disarmament goals are met,
37
38 *Recognizing* the need to revise, revive and re-develop previous nuclear disarmament treaties/policies,
39
40 *Recognizing* the discrepancies between Member States' domestic and foreign policy regarding nuclear
41 weaponry enrichment levels,
42
43 *Noting* with satisfaction the collaboration between all of the Permanent 5 Security Council Member States
44 (P5) of the United Nations with the state of Japan, as the only current, as of 17 April 2019, victim of
45 nuclear warfare,
46
47 *Recalling* further the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) role in procuring the peaceful use of
48 nuclear energy,
49

50 Guided by the binding agreements outlined in the *Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)*, the *Nuclear Weapon*
51 *Free Zone Treaty (NWFZT)*, and the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)*,

52
53 *Reaffirming* the confidence-building measures outlined in General Assembly resolutions 48/75 (1993) on
54 “General and complete disarmament” and 65/65 on “Calling on states to immediately begin negotiations”
55 regarding the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT),

56
57 Desiring the updating of the outdated list of Member States recognized as Nuclear-Weapon-States
58 (NWS) and NNWS,

- 59
60 1. Encourages the international community to ratify an international goal starting on 6 August 2020 to
61 achieve by 6 August 2050 a 10% reduction of nuclear arms by NWS as a confidence-building
62 measure towards eventual total disarmament,
63
64 2. Requests the compulsory attendance of NWS, nuclear weapons sharing states and NNWS at bi-
65 annual nuclear disarmament summits facilitated and organized by the United Nations Office of
66 Disarmament Affairs beginning on 6 August 2020 to:
- 67
68 a. Further the cause of nuclear non-proliferation to establish good faith in the context of nuclear
69 disarmament;
 - 70
71 b. Provide diplomatic opportunities for NWS, nuclear weapons sharing states and NNWS to
72 interact in the interest of nuclear disarmament to achieve the 2050 partial disarmament goal;
 - 73
74 c. Ensure that progress is being made towards ratified partial disarmament goals/goals ratified
75 by NWS;
 - 76
77 d. Provide a platform for sharing information, progress updates and reports, technology talks,
78 education regarding Hiroshima and Nagasaki, remembrance events, etc. in the context of
79 nuclear warfare and disarmament;
 - 80
81 e. Renegotiate the next partial disarmament goal on the bi-annual nuclear disarmament summit
82 on 6 August 2050 where the goal expires;
 - 83
84 f. With events including, but not limited to:
 - 85
86 i. Educational workshops to educate Member States regarding the process of
87 denuclearization, new methods to efficiently denuclearized, re-using nuclear
88 materials for agricultural and clean purposes, and all other aspects of
89 denuclearization;
 - 90
91 ii. Remembrance events including, but not limited to, ceremonies, talks, and
92 discussions, signifying and respecting events including, but not limited to, the
93 Nagasaki bombing, the Hiroshima bombing, the Chernobyl disaster, and historic
94 signing of nuclear disarmament treaties (NPT, NWFZT and CTBT);
 - 95
96 iii. Discussion forums to provide Member States with the opportunity to discuss issues
97 and topics related to nuclear disarmament and security;
 - 98
99 iv. A council dedicated to facilitating discussion between officially recognized and
100 declared nuclear-weapon-states and the sharing of strategic information, such as
101 official numbers of nuclear weapons possessed by NWS and the number of weapons
102 affected by the 10% reduction goal between NWS acting as witnesses not privy to
103 strategic NWS information;
 - 104
105 g. At alternating locations within NWS and non-NWS respective territories as selected by a
random ballot 6 months prior to the first summit and in the following summits will be selected
during the summit;

- 106 3. *Requests* that the Secretary General to issue a report regarding the list of NWS, originally established
107 in the NPT in 1968, considering updating it in accordance with Member States known to possess
108 nuclear weapons programs, or known to possess nuclear weaponry, or known to be in possession of
109 fissile material enriched at 85% and over, illegally or legally, as of 16 April 2019, with the support of
110 General Assembly First Committee mandate, organizational support from the United Nations Office
111 for Disarmament Affairs and the current NWS, as of the 16 April 2019, according to the NPT
112 consisting of, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the United States of America, the
113 Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
114 Northern Ireland, the French Republic, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
115
- 116 4. *Establishes* an international standard definition of weaponized fissile material (plutonium and
117 uranium), to be set at 85% enrichment (as agreed as a compromise between The Russian Federation
118 and the United States' guidelines) and prohibits the creation of weaponized fissile material above
119 85% enrichment as a good faith gesture to achieve partial disarmament goals, with the presentation
120 and inspection of dismantled nuclear weapons executed by Japan—which will be acting as a neutral
121 state to verify the denuclearization of weapon stocks according to partial disarmament
122 goals/disarmament goals as a gesture of good faith to Japan as the only victim of nuclear warfare;
123
- 124 5. *Recommends* that the agencies of the United Nations (UN) work with the applicable UN committees
125 and with Member States to provide, through the IAEA, monetary support and technical know-how to
126 all Member States that are willing to disarm to facilitate partial disarmament goals;
127
- 128 6. *Calls* upon all Member States to sign and ratify the CTBT in order to ensure that the
129 development/experimentation of nuclear weapons is truly halted as a good faith measure to eventual
130 achievement of total disarmament;
131
- 132 7. *Encourages* further talks regarding re-negotiating the 1987 *Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces*
133 *Treaty* between Russian Federation and the United States in order to update and revive the treaty as
134 the basis of future nuclear disarmament;
135
- 136 8. *Encourages* NWS to follow an NFU Policy and publicly state as such in accordance with the
137 precedent of Security Council Resolution 984 (1995) on 'Assurances to non-nuclear-weapon-states';
138
- 139 9. *Endorses* the disciplinary action that the Security Council may take against MNWS through strong
140 sanctions and embargos when seen in breach of nuclear disarmament goals, treaties and when
141 discovered to be developing a nuclear arms program/nuclear arms;
142
- 143 10. *Expresses* its hope for Member States to sign previously proposed treaties such as the *Fissile*
144 *Material Cut-off Treaty* (FMCT) which would be implemented step by step;
145
- 146 11. *Calls* upon Member States to view partial disarmament goals as a confidence-building exercise to
147 achieving eventual total disarmament or at the very least major disarmament activities by NWS;
148
- 149 12. *Deplotes* any further advancements in nuclear arms programs in breach of the CTBT and any ratified
150 nuclear disarmament goals;
151
- 152 13. *Reiterates* its call upon all Member States to sign and ratify the NPT in order to update and revive the
153 treaty as the basis of future nuclear disarmament;
154
- 155 14. *Encourages* negotiations between the recognized NWS with the goal of creating further disarmament
156 agreements.



Code: GA/1/12

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: *Nuclear Disarmament and International Security*

- 1 The *General Assembly First Committee*,
- 2
- 3 *Guided by* General Assembly resolutions 73/86 on “The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, 73/70
- 4 on “Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”, 73/68 on “Ethical imperatives
- 5 for a nuclear-weapon-free world”, 73/47 on “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”,
- 6
- 7 *Noting* that the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council (HRC) has collaborated with different
- 8 humanitarian working groups,
- 9
- 10 *Deeply concerned by* the humanitarian consequences of nuclear armed conflicts and recognizing that
- 11 peace, security, and development are mutually reinforcing in the prevention of nuclear disarmament,
- 12
- 13 *Alarmed by* the infringement on peace, security, and development as a result of nuclear activity
- 14 due to lack of collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSO), such as the International Campaign to
- 15 Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN),
- 16
- 17 *Recognizing* the need to support capacity-building and cooperation at regional and sub-regional levels
- 18 in maintaining international peace and security while combatting the adverse effects of nuclear weapons
- 19 on the environment,
- 20
- 21 *Stressing the need* for participation and contribution of international organizations and civil society
- 22 representatives working toward the fundamental mechanisms required to resolve the issue at the core
- 23 while integrating human rights values,
- 24
- 25 *Emphasizing* the importance of the international community to promote the depolarization of regions
- 26 pertaining to the Global North-South,
- 27
- 28 *Acknowledging* the lack of quantitative information within the UN-Oceans, which has consequently
- 29 hindered the nuclear testing initiatives pertaining to the Oceanic Molecular Balance in accordance with
- 30 the *Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (NTBT)* (1970),
- 31
- 32 *Noting* the establishment of the safeguards adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in
- 33 *Article XII* of the IAEA Statue in order to legitimize the cooperation of the *NPT*,
- 34
- 35 *Cognizant of* the necessity to implement the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda*
- 36 in order to eradicate the potential security risks to the generation of nuclear energy,
- 37
- 38 1. *Recommends* the creation of an open-ended working group that would work under the UN HRC and
- 39 will be the official working group on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear activity, such as
- 40 experimentation and testing, and international peace and security which will be mandated with:
- 41
- 42 a. Encouraging the safety of citizens of respective Member States who are affected by nuclear
- 43 activity through collaboration within the working group;
- 44 b. Providing practical information through attendance of the working group to the international
- 45 community in its efforts to promote nuclear disarmament, primarily in conflict-affected and
- 46 fragile states;
- 47 c. Operating with Member States and regional organizations to create a framework that
- 48 operates in compliance with the political, societal, and cultural status of the respective
- 49 Member State;

- 50 d. Assisting Member States to maintain democracy, freedom, and transparent nuclear energy
51 production;
- 52 e. Requesting the Universal Periodic Review to review the human rights of affected Member
53 States to guarantee that the institutions adhere to the human rights protocols;
- 54
- 55 i. Consist of the Member States of the UN, specifically those affected by nearby
56 nuclear activity;
- 57 ii. Be located in Oslo, Norway due to its accessibility to nuclear material;
- 58 iii. Refer funding to Fifth Committee of the GA;
- 59 iv. Operate indefinitely until there is a formal agreement on the sustainable uses of
60 nuclear energy that are in accordance with *UN Declaration of Human Rights*
61 (*UNDHR*);
- 62
- 63 2. *Stresses the importance* of establishing effective and comprehensive strategies of conflict
64 prevention by suggesting an adoption of rules and procedures for Member States to abide by as it
65 will:
- 66
- 67 a. Avert negative developments in the security, economic, social and humanitarian sectors;
- 68
- 69 b. Be in conjunction with the field of governance and human rights in Member States which are
70 facing crisis;
- 71
- 72 c. Cooperate with regional UN bodies and stakeholders within such regions and direct attention
73 toward supporting geographical offices with tactics and measures to suppress;
- 74
- 75 3. *Calls for* the inclusion of all Member States as it will further increase the ability for them to have
76 access to nuclear energy by:
- 77
- 78 a. Collaborating with ICAN, which has held multiple platforms fostering dialogue regarding the
79 humanitarian impact that nuclear weapons pose;
- 80
- 81 b. Cooperating with CSOs to further promote the implementation of capacity-building strategies
82 that affect Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
- 83
- 84 4. *Expresses hope* that Member States who have nuclear programs or who are heavily reliant on
85 nuclear energy employ an aura of transparency in information sharing and knowledge transfer on the
86 humanitarian implications of the potential destructive impact nuclear energy perpetuates within the
87 global sphere by the:
- 88
- 89 a. Usage of a database that will promote cooperation of all Member States that are interested in
90 revising their nuclear energy program;
- 91
- 92 b. Sharing of information that will bring awareness to Member States regarding the benefits of
93 nuclear energy as well as the danger of nuclear weapons on the environment;
- 94
- 95 5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to ensure security of nuclear energy facilities through consistent
96 cooperation with the IAEA through the inspection of the usage of nuclear power plants and to ensure
97 the placement of nuclear power facilities are not proximal to civilian locations as logistically and
98 practically possible;
- 99
- 100 6. *Supports* the placement of strong restrictions on nuclear weapon testing through the implementation
101 of set locations, time of year, and limits on nuclear testing to ultimately end them;
- 102
- 103 7. *Recommends* UN-OCEANS to conduct research of the effects that nuclear testing has on the
104 following:
- 105

- 106 a. Salinity and other aspects of the ocean that are prone to the immediate environmental
107 impacts of nuclear testing in the ocean, sustainability of the ocean's long-term ability to
108 provide for human necessity through the dependence on fishing, tourism and recreation, and
109 natural gas release into the environment;
110
111 b. Location of nuclear testing with regards to annual ocean statistics;
112
- 113 8. *Stresses* the importance of Member States to promote the capacity-building and information sharing
114 of the usage of nuclear weapons by establishing by:
115
- 116 a. Forming regional conventions to discuss the imminent threat nuclear weapons pose to the
117 global community;
118
- 119 b. Promoting platforms that strengthen education, transparency, and capacity-building
120 measures that will primarily assist LDCs;
121
- 122 9. *Emphasizes* the need to bridge the divide between polarizing regions such as the Global North-South
123 by:
124
- 125 a. Implementing workshops in multiple regions between Member States through an international
126 pathway, as it will further transparency and cooperative initiatives;
127
- 128 b. Exchanging knowledge through the creation of a global platform which will bridge the divide
129 between the Global North-South and thus promote triangular cooperation;
130
- 131 10. *Suggests* that a reasonable percentage of the funds seized from nuclear activity be used to create a
132 fifth pillar for the *Strategy of the 2030 Agenda* that focuses on financing infrastructure (SDG 9) and
133 building sustainable schools and communities (SDG 11) in areas crippled by nuclear disasters.