

19-23 March

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First Committee  
(GA1)



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Conference A

## General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

### Committee Staff

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### Agenda

- I. The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament
- II. Global Nuclear Disarmament
- III. Increasing Women's Role in Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA1/1/1	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	104 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 29 abstentions
GA1/1/2	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	93 votes in favor, 25 votes against, 27 abstentions
GA1/1/3	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	58 votes in favor, 57 votes against, 30 abstentions
GA1/1/4	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	99 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 24 abstentions
GA1/1/5	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	74 votes in favor, 25 votes against, 46 abstentions
GA1/1/6	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	109 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 20 abstentions
GA1/1/7	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	85 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 38 abstentions
GA1/1/8	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	98 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 33 abstentions
GA1/1/9	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	85 votes in favor, 19 votes against, 41 abstentions
GA1/2/1	Global Nuclear Disarmament	68 votes in favor, 34 votes against, 43 abstentions

	Program	abstentions
GA1/2/2	Global Nuclear Disarmament	94 votes in favor, 35 votes against, 16 abstentions
GA1/2/3	Global Nuclear Disarmament	62 votes in favor, 37 votes against, 46 abstentions
GA1/2/4	Global Nuclear Disarmament	77 votes in favor, 30 votes against, 38 abstentions

## **Summary Report of the General Assembly First Committee**

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

- I. The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament
- II. Global Nuclear Disarmament
- III. Increasing Women's Role in Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

The session was attended by representatives of 145 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 20 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics such as cyber security, disarmament, women's role in technology, information sharing, and nuclear forensics. On Monday, the delegations quickly moved past gridlock and began diligently forming caucus groups to collaborate on working papers. The working papers received on Tuesday demonstrated a vast diversity and unique specialization of each paper. After the initial feedback from the Dais, working groups began seeking out other groups to merge with in preparation for submission of final drafts. Several merges resulted in the consolidation of 20 proposals to 10 papers.

On Wednesday, ten draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had friendly amendments. The committee adopted nine resolutions following voting procedure on the first topic, none of which received unanimous support by the body. Four draft resolutions on the second topic were submitted, accepted by the Dais, and adopted by the committee soon thereafter. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including dual use of technologies, disarmament of small arms and light weapons, cyber security and counter-terrorism, and technologies for peace. Throughout the entirety of the conference, the First Committee delegations showed exceptional professionalism and dedication to their roles both as Member States and as ambassadors to the international community.



**Code:** GA1/ 1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Emphasizing* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.4 which states, “by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial  
4 and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime,”  
5  
6 *Fully aware* of SDG Goal 16.1 which states, “significantly reduce all forms of violence and death rates  
7 everywhere,”  
8  
9 *Taking into account* the SDG goal 16.5 which states, “substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms,”  
10  
11 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/48 of 2016 concerning illicit trade of SALW in all of its aspects,  
12  
13 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 45/60 of 1990 and the commitment of the General Assembly First  
14 Committee to participate in information sharing regarding science and technology,  
15  
16 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa  
17 (UNREC) and respective regional agencies and their efforts undertaken to conduct surveys on Small Arms and Light  
18 Weapons (SALW),  
19  
20 *Believing* in the importance of importation and exportation regulations to promote security within and between  
21 Member States in regards to transferring SALW,  
22  
23 *Deeply concerned* about the ongoing conflicts across the globe, the refugee crisis, and 60% of human rights  
24 violations involving SALW,  
25  
26 *Cognizant* of Security Council resolution 2117 of 2013 which emphasizes trans-border customs cooperation, the  
27 reinforcement of border security, and the eradication of the illicit transfer of small arms,  
28  
29 *Taking note* of the dangerous uses of artificial intelligence and drone technology in war zones, outside the sole aim  
30 to control war zones and the protection of civilians, especially women and children,  
31  
32 *Noting further* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolution 34-GC(60)/5 of 2016 addressing the  
33 importance of Technical Cooperation (TC) projects in promoting international security and disarmament,  
34  
35 *Having examined* the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), which provides practical guidance  
36 on preventing the illicit flow of small arms and changing behaviors in an environment where small arms cause  
37 significant and undue harm,  
38  
39 *Bearing in mind* that transparency and confidence building measures are vital to the improvement and upkeep of  
40 technological and scientific progress to ensure the benefit of humanity, as expressed by the General Assembly  
41 resolution 52/42 of 1997 on “the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the first  
42 committee,”  
43  
44 *Emphasizing* that security and transparency should be compatible with each Member States’ sovereignty, national  
45 security, and commitment to the United Nations General Assembly First Committee basis of Peace and Security and  
46 Global Disarmament in pursuit of and alignment with SDGs 9 and 17,  
47

48 *Guided by* the past work completed on border security by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)  
49 on identifying existing gaps and the needs to build effective border management, as stated by Security Council  
50 resolution 2195 of 2014 which calls upon all Member States to strengthen border control,

51  
52 *Recognizing* the work of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in creating an international maritime  
53 security instrument, which increases threats of sanction on illegal trafficking activities across international waters,  
54

55 *Considering* the Security Council resolution 2316 of 2016, which reaffirms the need to disrupt the flow of illegal  
56 arms,

- 57  
58 1. *Recommends* that regional bodies partner with disarmament centers, such as the United Nations Regional  
59 Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), to model conventions after the Central  
60 African Convention for the Control of SALW, which seeks to prevent, combat and eradicate the trade and  
61 trafficking of SALW;  
62  
63 2. *Encourages* the development of databases and software to support the regulation of arms and the strengthening  
64 of arms control in pilot project countries, and recommends to extend these services to all willing UN Member  
65 States as a means to adopt a universal network of information and data sharing to track SALW, which protects  
66 the sovereignty and security of Member States, and recommends Member States to implement a communication  
67 network, akin to UN-SPIDER, to aid in the complete and transparent tracking of SALW;  
68  
69 3. *Requests* that Member States utilize technology to control the trafficking of firearms in regions of conflict in  
70 accordance with the willingness of concerned Member States, similar to programs such as the International  
71 Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System  
72 (IARMS), which are information exchange systems, between law enforcement agencies, utilizing technologies  
73 such as marking, record-keeping, and tracing and transfer controls for the international movement and  
74 manufacturing of illicit firearms;  
75  
76 4. *Calls upon* international cooperation in support of implementing programs similar to the African Union's (AU)  
77 Silencing the Guns Program (SCP), which strengthen capacity building as a means to prevent violence through  
78 educational programs and safety preoperational development plans, leading to an increase in education rates, a  
79 reduction of unemployment, and a reduction of arms casualties;  
80  
81 5. *Endorses* the peaceful use of artificial intelligence and drone technology similar to the equipment used by the  
82 Brazilian Military to monitor drug trafficking and weapon smuggling, in the hopes of improving national  
83 security levels, specifically in border regions;  
84  
85 6. *Invites* Member States to establish annual workshops modeled after UNREC Training of Trainers Workshop on  
86 Illicit Trafficking of SALWs in Africa 2016, which uses in-person and online courses to disseminate the best  
87 practices on disarmament techniques;  
88  
89 7. *Suggests* Member States create programs similar to the Firearms Destruction and Stockpile Management  
90 Assistance Package for Caribbean States and Viva Rio Arms Control which seeks to assist in destroying  
91 surplus, obsolete, SALW, as well as reducing gun violence in regions of conflict modeled after the National  
92 Registry of Weapons and Explosives of Argentina, which offers a financial incentive for surrendered firearms,  
93 dependent on the weapon surrendered;  
94  
95 8. *Recommends* the United Nations Secretary-General prepare a report in cooperation with all relevant UN  
96 agencies, regional organizations, and national governments on:  
97  
98 a. The access and availability of new technologies for the disarmament of SALW for all UN  
99 peacekeeping missions;  
100  
101 b. The costs to equip all UN peacekeeping missions with new technologies;

- 102 c. The identification of certain UN peacekeeping missions best suitable for pilot projects utilizing said  
103 new technologies;  
104
- 105 9. *Further recommends* all Member States to model framework after Article 10 of the *Nairobi Protocol* in regards  
106 to the import and export expectations of small and light firearms for Member States such as:  
107
- 108 a. Establishing and maintaining a licensing system;  
109  
110 b. Creating standards for authorization with documentation guidelines;  
111  
112 c. Multilateral agreements for landlocked States;  
113  
114 d. Ensure the marking of all ammunition, including the name of Member States and Manufacturer's  
115 Mark;  
116  
117 e. Allow for the tracking of ammunition across borders;  
118
- 119 10. *Strongly endorses* Member States to strengthen border security as a means to better track the proliferation of  
120 SALW by:  
121
- 122 a. Utilizing and implementing modern technology, such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), into  
123 SALW for easier tracking and tracing;  
124  
125 b. Utilizing technology such as Real Time Location System (RTLS), which uses electromagnetic field to  
126 track and identify objects and further request developed states to help developing countries in  
127 acquiring and implementing this kind of technology;  
128
- 129 11. *Promotes* the cooperation between all Member States to improve the Information Communication Technologies  
130 (ICTs), which stress the role of unified communications that offer the access to technology in international  
131 security and disarmament;  
132
- 133 12. *Further encourages* Member States to promote peaceful technology advancements, specifically sharing  
134 technologies that focus upon international security and disarmament by:  
135
- 136 a. Ensuring that developing countries have tools and access to technologies for SALW managements  
137 such as data centers;  
138  
139 b. Utilizing and encouraging the development of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism noted in Article  
140 123 of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*;  
141  
142 c. Urging Member States that the Technology Facilitation Mechanism be focused upon technologies  
143 sharing with the Global South;  
144
- 145 13. *Further suggests* to tackle threats towards border security by:  
146
- 147 a. Encouraging all Member States to share technologies;  
148  
149 b. Putting forward diplomatic communication through Collaborative Border Management (CBM)  
150 between neighboring Member States;  
151  
152 c. Submitting yearly reports to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT) on the situation  
153 of their respective border security concerns:  
154
- 155 i. Using information provided by the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and Meeting of  
156 Government Experts (MGE);  
157  
157 ii. Addressing the infrastructure and personnel capacity of Member States;

- 158                   iii.     Suggesting training methods of border security personnel;  
159  
160                   d.     Keeping track of new technologies helping Member States concerning border security;  
161  
162   14. *Emphasizes* the need for technological investment in maritime border security by:  
163  
164                   a.     Proposing the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to provide expertise to Member States which  
165                   deals with maritime border security problems such as piracy;  
166  
167                   b.     Using technologies such as satellites and submarine communication cables to track illegal activities of  
168                   proliferation of SALW and smuggling.



**Code:** GA1/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
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3 *Recalling* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015, in  
4 particular SDG 1 to end poverty, SDG 2 to end hunger, SDG 7 to ensure access to affordable and clean energy, SDG  
5 8 to promote inclusive economic growth, SDG 10 to reduce inequality among countries, and SDG 17 to strengthen  
6 the means of implementation,  
7

8 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 61/55 of 2006, which emphasizes the importance of scientific and  
9 technological advances for peaceful development and the need for inclusive negotiations and non-discriminatory  
10 guidelines in technology transfers,  
11

12 *Guided* by the General Assembly resolution 42/568 of 1990 that laid the groundwork for the classification of  
13 technological advances and scientific discoveries,  
14

15 *Noting* the promises made by developed countries to ensure adequate access to new technology for all countries,  
16 including in Chapter VIII of the *Wassenaar Agreement* (1996) to work on a non-discriminatory basis,  
17

18 *Emphasizing* the complicated nature of scientific and technological advances, which can be both potentially  
19 beneficial and dangerous, for the Member States and the international community,  
20

21 *Reaffirming* that access to new technological and scientific developments is important for the economic and social  
22 development of Member States, which is necessary for the well-being and benefit of humanity,  
23

24 *Reaffirming* the principles of complete nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation,  
25

26 *Regretting* the lacking fulfillment of the promises made by developed countries to ensure adequate access to new  
27 technology for all Member States,  
28

29 *Appreciating* the work of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and its Regional Centers  
30 for Peace and Disarmament in coordinating international and regional disarmament and non-proliferation efforts as  
31 well as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in providing impartial research of  
32 significance for disarmament policies and serving as bridge between disarmament and development efforts,  
33

34 *Acknowledging* the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in its efforts for the secure and  
35 peaceful use of nuclear technologies and international cooperation in this field,  
36

37 *Praising* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, which emphasizes the principle of North-South, South-South, as well as  
38 triangular knowledge and technology sharing, guided by the above-mentioned categorization and annual report;  
39

40 *Aware* of the results of the Second Meeting of Governmental Experts organized by the United Nations Office for  
41 Disarmament Affairs in 2015;  
42

43 1. *Decides* to task the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) of the General Assembly with:  
44

45 a. Drafting generally applicable guidelines to be used in assessments of Member States' reputability and  
46 risks of abuse with regard to trade in dual-use goods, taking into account objective criteria such as:  
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- 48 i. the country's non-proliferation record;
- 49 ii. transparency;
- 50 iii. and others the group deems necessary;

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- b. Seeking the cooperation of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) for support in the drafting process;
  - 2. *Recommends* the UNODA to establish Fair Access Commissions on Technology (FACT) in the three UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) as well as at the UNODA Vienna office, which shall be considered responsible for regions without Regional Centers, as soon as the work of the GGE has concluded to:
    - a. Assess individual Member States in their region on reputability and risks of abuse of dual-use goods based on information available publicly, information available to UN bodies, and information submitted by the respective Member States, applying the guidelines drafted by the Group of Governmental Experts;
    - b. Issue country-specific reports on all countries in their region, recommending allowing exports to the respective country or exercising caution;
  - 3. *Encourages* governments and multilateral export control regimes including the *Wassenaar Agreement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods*, the Australia Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime to consider the recommendations of FACT;
  - 4. *Encourages* collaboration among all Member States together with representatives in the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and the IAEA to:
    - a. Develop a classification system of currently relevant scientific developments and emerging technologies, that can either play a role in international security or in sustainable development;
    - b. Review the classification system yearly;
    - c. Assess the potential risk that technologies and specific developments, in particular chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear resources (CBRN) and artificial intelligence, pose for international security;
    - d. Formulate guidelines for how these technologies and scientific advances can be used ethically and for the benefit of development following the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* and the SDGs;
  - 5. *Invites* all Member States to adhere to the commitment stated in the SDGs and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*;
  - 6. *Establishes* workshops on Science and Technology Ensuring Peace and Security (STEPS) in cooperation with UNODA and IAEA to ensure that the knowledge and advancement in science and technology becomes accessible to all Member States;
  - 7. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in STEPS workshops by sending experts in the respective fields to discuss:
    - a. The peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, especially for developing countries, while acknowledging that dual-use technologies can present an eminent threat to security;
    - b. Ensuring the peaceful use of nuclear energy that is overseen by the IAEA thereby guaranteeing transparency for the world community and in particular the countries providing the technology;
    - c. The ongoing changes in Science and Technology to foresee future threats through dual-use technologies for example unmanned aerial vehicles;

- 107 8. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of ensuring the right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the  
108 crucial role of the IAEA in guaranteeing transparency to further confidence-building among Member States;  
109  
110 9. *Invites* Member States to increase financial contributions to UNODA and UNIDIR to fund the FACT initiative.



**Code:** GA1/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Affirming* the central importance of the Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* in order to maintain peace and  
4 build a global and efficient system of security,

5  
6 *Deeply concerned* about the spread of attacks by non-state actors that affect all the countries,

7  
8 *Alarmed by* the conflictual situation all over the world triggered by a sentiment of fear caused by an important  
9 number of conflicts that involved a lot of civilians, cities and countries,

10  
11 *Encouraging* the diverting proceedings about old nuclear facilities into a peaceful use,

12  
13 *Keeping in mind* that the increasing of technology is moving to the development of new devices taking advantage of  
14 drones,

15  
16 *Recognizing* the use of drones is not only for military issues,

17  
18 *Taking note* of the inadequate international cooperation in the fields of sharing innovative technologies that could  
19 demolish terroristic and rebellious insurrections,

20  
21 *Recognizing* the fundamental role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in disarmament programs,

22  
23 *Taking into consideration* the proceeding Multi-Stage Flash (MSF) that uses processes of steam distillation to reach  
24 water desalinization through a high-pressure pump,

- 25  
26 1. *Invites* all Member States to cooperate in order to prevent terrorist and discrimination attacks on every Member  
27 States with these issues;
- 28  
29 2. *Suggests* to the IAEA to introduce a new commission to make disarmament more effective and realize a higher  
30 level of security for all Member States by:
- 31     a. composing peacebuilding bodies and experts chosen directly from all interested Member States;
- 32     b. overseeing and accelerating disarmament proceeding and stopping the clandestine weapons trafficking;
- 33     c. establishing regional offices in every United Nations quarter in each Member State;
- 34     d. the commission will meet the first day of every month;
- 35     e. the commission must report progress to the Secretary-General every three months;
- 36  
37
- 38 3. *Endorses* the intervention of experts with the aim of surveilling borders through international collaboration in  
39 order to prevent terrorism and respecting the fundamental principle of sovereignty of each country;
- 40  
41 4. *Supports* the peaceful utilization of unarmed drones in the activity of reconnaissance in order to guarantee the  
42 international security;
- 43  
44 5. *Encourages* the institution of an international commission supervised by United Nations bodies, such as the  
45 United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs,  
46 that allows multilateral cooperation between scientists and experts with the aim of sharing and overseeing  
47 nuclear peaceful innovations, especially about water desalinization;

48  
49  
50

*Calls upon* all Member States in possession of nuclear facilities, active or not, to use the atomic power in order to produce sustainable electrical energy in a peaceful and collaborative manner.



**Code:** GA1/1/4

**Committee:** United Nation General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* the United Nations commitment to global education, security, and disarmament, and that according  
4 to United Nations General Assembly study on Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Education, report 67L.34 of  
5 2012, the encouragement of new communication technologies and social media is essential,  
6  
7 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 61/55 of 2006 which notes the importance that member states  
8 undertake efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes as well as make disarmament-  
9 related technologies available to interested Member States,  
10  
11 *Recognizing* Article 8 of the *Charter of the United Nations* that emphasizes the eligibility of women to participate  
12 equally in all capacities,  
13  
14 *Reaffirming* the importance of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*  
15 (CEDAW), adopted in 1979,  
16  
17 *Highlighting* the United Nation Security Council’s prioritization of women’s leadership in international security  
18 processes, especially the need for increased monitoring of progress towards gender equality, as proclaimed in  
19 Security Council resolution 2122 of 2013,  
20  
21 *Noting* Security Council resolution 2106 of 2013, that encourages the assistance of national authorities in focusing  
22 on women during armed conflict,  
23  
24 *Emphasizing* the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and its long-term contributions to  
25 disarmament, peace, and stability, specifically goals five and ten calling for increased gender equality and reduced  
26 inequality,  
27  
28 *Bearing in mind* that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 resolves on enhancing regional and international  
29 cooperation on and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge sharing,  
30  
31 *Deeply disturbed* by the lack of attention given to gender equality in high level science and technology forums,  
32  
33 *Recognizing* the correlations between technological advancements and economic development, through which  
34 conflict prevention and disarmament can be achieved,  
35  
36 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 65/69 of 2010 and Security Council resolution 1612 of 2005 which  
37 emphasize the significant role of women’s perspectives and involvement in armed conflict management and  
38 resolution, and the risks they face in armed conflict zones,  
39  
40 *Understanding* the importance of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education with  
41 regards to economic development and in the educational process of Member States when conducting science and  
42 technology research and nonproliferation efforts,  
43  
44 *Reaffirming* the necessity to incorporate discussion on gender and its importance in regard to the subject of  
45 disarmament and international security made clear in the results of the Global Study on Security Council resolution  
46 1325 of 2000, *Preventing Conflict Transforming Justice Securing the Peace*, published by the United Nations Entity  
47 for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in 2015,

48

49 *Noting with concern* the fact that small arms and light weapons (SALW) are responsible for 90% of civilian  
50 casualties, which disproportionately affects women,

51

52 *Taking into note* that for the progress of disarmament on a global and regional level is essential, according to  
53 General Assembly resolution 69/45 of 2015 and General Assembly resolution 69/69 of 2015,

54

55 1. *Encourages* the collaboration of Member States with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs  
56 (UNODA) to strengthen, and decide on their combined efforts in the fields of research, development, and  
57 education for disarmament and international security, and encourages all other UN agencies, such as the United  
58 Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),  
59 UN-Women, and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to send experts  
60 and participate, including:

61

62 a. Support the creation of a subsection in the Global Gender Equality Constitutional Database  
63 highlighting female experts in science and technology related to international security;

64

65 b. Support the use of this database to invite distinguished women to speak at high-level conferences on  
66 international security, technology, and disarmament;

67

68 2. *Endorses* said collaboration to:

69

70 a. Meet biannually in the UNODA headquarter in New York;

71

72 b. Promote and develop general and country-specific solutions alongside member state collaboration  
73 within their fields;

74

75 c. Further strengthen existing databases, such as the UNIDIR's Coordinating Actions on Small Arms  
76 Mechanism Database or the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform and to reflect on  
77 information exchange;

78

79 d. Ensure gender balance by appointing women to positions of authority within the collaboration;

80

81 e. Send an annual report about their work to UNODA and all other bodies;

82

83 f. Invite experts from all other UN bodies, dealing with development, research or education;

84

85 3. *Recommends the* above collaboration to implement United Nations information on Science, Technology,  
86 Engineering, and Mathematics (UNiSTEM), a global educational program which:

87

88 a. Will be based on the current UNESCO STEM educational initiatives;

89

90 b. Will include a focus on disarmament under technological education to promote the research and  
91 advancement of technologically-based disarmament solutions and to further increase Member States  
92 threat assessment capabilities concerning technological developments;

93

94 c. Encourages Member States to select what level of education would best fit to see the maximum  
95 outcome in trying to promote the following: the role of women towards disarmament and  
96 nonproliferation, nuclear disarmament, and other weaponry;

97

98 d. Will empower developing states through capacity building STEM programs as to drive economic  
99 growth and international participation in disarmament efforts;

100

101 e. Will undertake a curriculum that encourages all genders, but specifically empowers women, to  
102 participate and pursue any and all professions that relate to STEM and disarmament;

- 103  
104 4. *Further recommends* the General Assembly to facilitate and increase all activities that promote women's role in  
105 STEM related fields in order to increase women's involvement in security and disarmament discussions in the  
106 field of nonproliferation and disarmament;  
107  
108 5. *Requests* civil society advisory groups expand to partner with the General Assembly in order to increase  
109 partnerships with organizations that support women's involvement in peace, security and conflict resolution, as  
110 modeled by the UN-Women;  
111  
112 6. *Supports* the voluntary sharing of science and technology information, specifically e-education, to promote  
113 conflict resolution, international security, and ultimately disarmament;  
114  
115 7. *Invites* Member States to implement their own economically feasible tracking systems such as Radio-Frequency  
116 Identification (RFI) technology and labeling SALWs with identification numbers, and to sign the International  
117 Tracing Instrument for small arms in order to monitor their transfer and decrease their impact on women;  
118  
119 8. *Strongly encourages* the appointment of regionally based gender advisors to increase diversity of perspectives,  
120 regulate and supervise the program of tracking of SALWs, and report annually to participating UN bodies, non-  
121 governmental organizations, and Member States, such as UNODA.



**Code:** GA1/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/258 of 2016 in advocating for a legally binding  
4 instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 of  
5 2004 and resolution 1887 of 2009 that exhorts the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT),  
6

7 *Recalling also* the efforts from previous General Assembly resolution 71/54 of 2016 with a view to ensuring the  
8 nuclear materials are being used outside of military programs in a verifiable manner,  
9

10 *Seeking* to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict  
11 and effective international control, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass  
12 destruction (WMD),  
13

14 *Noting with deep concern* that trafficking of all kinds is not only a threat to peace and human security on many  
15 levels, but also a violation of human rights, and a hindrance to the economic, social, cultural, political, civil  
16 development of global society,  
17

18 *Noting also* that trafficking hinders the progression, achievement, and ideologies of “People, Planet, and Prosperity,”  
19 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by Member States on 25 September 2015,  
20

21 *Deeply disturbed* by the volume of illicit nuclear material as enumerated by General Assembly resolution 71/259 of  
22 2016,  
23

24 *Deeply concerned* with the continued expansion of Member States’ nuclear weapon capabilities,  
25

26 *Recognizing* the importance of the continued collaboration between Member States with regard to the utilization of  
27 technology toward non-proliferation efforts,  
28

29 *Recalling* the right to develop peaceful nuclear technologies as enumerated by Article IV of the NPT,  
30

31 *Bearing in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 7 and 8 that ensure access to affordable, reliable, and  
32 sustainable and modern energy for all, as well as making the cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient,  
33 and sustainable,  
34

35 *Cognizant* that the proliferation of all types of WMD, as well as their means of delivery, poses a threat to  
36 international peace and security,  
37

38 *Aware* of the growing benefits of civil nuclear technology application and its effects on reducing regional  
39 instabilities,  
40

- 41 1. *Encourages* Member States to invest in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics to better  
42 collaborate within Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on improving ability to  
43 inspect facilities toward the non-proliferation of chemical weapons;  
44  
45 2. *Expresses* its hope for enhanced cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and  
46 the creation of a three-tier structuring system in outlining nuclear technology usage for States parties within the  
47 IAEA, with tier one being Member States that rely heavily on the technology and tier three being Member  
48 States that are not heavily dependent of the technology;

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3. *Recommends also* the use of aforementioned three-tier structuring system to holistically evaluate Member States for basic guidelines principles from scientific organizations and community, as well as civil society organizations for reallocation of materials process, better usage of other technology, such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), for monitoring of declared facilities, and future possible inventions based on the following rubrics:
    - a. The current inventory as declared by Member States, following the latest inspection by the IAEA, including:
      - i. The amount of stockpile nuclear agents and materials;
      - ii. Production Facilities and caches;
      - iii. Transaction records related to the purchasing, trading, and funding for materials;
    - b. The Member States' capabilities of technological ventures based on shared information;
    - c. The encouragement for the IAEA to set deadlines on terminating harmful nuclear stockpile materials or reallocate them to peaceful, civil application;
  4. *Requests* the IAEA to develop a fellowship that provides laboratory education and research of nuclear science that:
    - a. Includes information sharing with regional organizations that are nuclear weapon free zones, such as the African Union and the Association of Southeast Asian States;
    - b. Respects the tier system's rubric of Member States' dependency on nuclear usage;
    - c. Encourages Member States' voluntary nuclear inspections and regulation to ensure Member States do not pursue nuclear proliferation;
    - d. Provides for a diverse body of members for global representation of nuclear inspection and forensics abilities and technologies;
  5. *Encourages* permanent members of the United Nations Security Council's ongoing efforts to enhance the capacity of developing Member States to conduct nuclear forensic activities enhancing rates of nuclear attributions through best practice sharing initiatives similar to the Nuclear Forensics International Technical Working Group by increasing information sharing;
  6. *Requests* Member States to facilitate the establishment of regional Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) fuel banks similar to the Kazakhstan-IAEA LEU cooperation agreement to enhance the stability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and securing multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle;
  7. *Encourages* universal adherence to multilateral assistance mechanisms akin to the *Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident* and the *Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency* ensuring fissile material can be traced to their state of origin;
  8. *Recommends* that Member States collaborate with the IAEA to further expand their nuclear forensic programs so as to assist all Member States in the global north and south to ensure nuclear security and non-proliferation while:
    - a. Encouraging Member States to further collaborate with the IAEA in implementation of the nuclear forensic program to respect Member States' sovereignty;
    - b. Allowing access to these technologies when Member States may not be able to develop their own forensic programs;

- 104  
105 9. *Encourages* all nuclear-capable Member States to join the scientific advisory body as currently employed by the  
106 IAEA to implement nuclear forensic investigations to create a sustainable and safe nuclear program where:  
107  
108 a. the scientific advisory body will conduct a thorough review of the Member States' nuclear program to  
109 prevent the possibility of non-State actors acquiring nuclear weapons through biannual reports to the  
110 IAEA;  
111  
112 b. Member States are encouraged to adopt the nuclear forensic program free of charge provided through  
113 the IAEA to ensure security of their nuclear program;  
114  
115 10. *Recommends* the update and modification of the *Highly Enriched Uranium Purchase Agreement* to be more  
116 inclusive for all Member States to:  
117  
118 a. encourage Member States to convert disarmed nuclear weapons into sustainable energy and electricity;  
119  
120 b. store unused nuclear weapons and material in various dispersed warehouse locations, and  
121  
122 c. utilize unused fissile material for purposes of sustainable energy;  
123  
124 11. *Endorses* the expansion of Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) to pinpoint the nuclear radiation issue  
125 while:  
126  
127 a. these missions can help with the IAEA's regulations already in place;  
128  
129 b. strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the national regulatory infrastructure of Member  
130 States for nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste, and transport safety;  
131  
132 c. improving timely adherence to deadlines and requisite assistance by the IAEA is ensured by sharing  
133 financial resources, technical facilities, or disposal facilities on an as-needed basis to national  
134 authorities;  
135  
136 12. *Encourages* the inclusion of scientific and civil society organizations to the Review Conference of the Parties to  
137 the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) to incentivize and advocate for peaceful, civil  
138 research, development, and application of nuclear technology, as well as diversifying nuclear related dialogues  
139 within the international community;  
140  
141 13. *Expresses its hope* for Member States yet to sign and ratify the NPT to do so as a gesture of good faith in  
142 committing to nuclear disarmament and peaceful, civil use of nuclear technology;  
143  
144 14. *Expresses its hope* also for the Security Council to establish a review on economic sanctions on the IAEA state-  
145 parties found in refusing to abide by the mandates and regulations, and for the General Assembly to cease the  
146 funding of nuclear information and information to such Member States;  
147  
148 15. *Recommends* the strengthening of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and other Plan of Actions (PoA)  
149 facilities through technological development and information sharing with regional organizations such as the  
150 African Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by:  
151  
152 a. Encouraging the establishment of a PoA research and education fellowship that pursues research and  
153 development on measures to refine the ITI;  
154  
155 b. Information and technology sharing between Member States to improve their abilities in combating the  
156 trafficking of SALWs;  
157

- 158 c. Cooperating with peace, educational, and disarmament programs under the UN, such as the United  
159 Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) in confidence  
160 building measures through strengthening relations in joint measures and efforts to conduct dialogues  
161 between UNRCPD's Peace and Disarmament Education Consultant and participants or civilians;  
162
- 163 16. *Invites* Member States to consider the importance of education toward non-proliferation of weapons of mass  
164 destruction;  
165
- 166 17. *Recommends also* the need to strengthen existing border control systems, upon the request of Member States,  
167 whereby the Department of Peacekeeping Operations can to help supply funding that increase capacity of  
168 technology, coordination, and surveillance for border security, including but not limited to:  
169
- 170 a. Urban planning;  
171
- 172 b. Vehicles; and  
173
- 174 c. Monitoring technology;  
175
- 176 18. *Suggests* the creation of an independent and nonpartisan body that utilizes the United Nations on Drugs and  
177 Crime's (UNODC) Cybercrime Repository database to specifically aid Member States, corporations, and  
178 individuals in counter cyber-crime activities with which the body would be overseen by the Group of  
179 Governmental Experts (GGEs), with funding from Member States, and be an intermediary entity between  
180 Member States and other entities specializing in cyber security, with goals that include:  
181
- 182 a. Provision of information;  
183
- 184 b. Provision of technology; and  
185
- 186 c. Provision of trainings and strategic outlines;  
187
- 188 19. *Further suggests* all Member States that have yet to ratify the *United Nations Convention Against Transnational*  
189 *Organized Crime* to do so with immediacy and adhere to its articles, provisions, and annexes without exception,  
190 as a gesture of good faith and commitment to battling cybercrime;  
191
- 192 20. *Recommends* Member States to take accountability in recognizing the origin of cybercrimes and cyber threats,  
193 improve prevention, preparation, and sustainability via:  
194
- 195 a. Identifying the importance of unified and targeted response;  
196
- 197 b. Reinforcing the work of pre-existing centers, initiatives, such as the National Cyber-Forensics &  
198 Training Alliance as to educate experts and consultants of each respective Member States and provide  
199 them with further technical assistance and training;  
200
- 201 21. *Requests* collaboration with pre-existing centers and initiatives, such as the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence  
202 Centre of Excellence and Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative in order to generate public awareness towards  
203 the pressing threat that cybercrime poses to not only the individual security, but also international security.



**Code:** GA1/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* that the lack of equitable access to fresh water resources can create tension among Member  
4 States, which would generate regional conflict and impact international security,

5  
6 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 2010, that recognizes water and its sanitation as an essential human  
7 right,

8  
9 *Recognizing* the relationship between achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.1 “Clean Water and  
10 Sanitation” and promoting security,

11  
12 *Recalling* the effort that the United Nations (UN) has put forth in the past in resolving the issue of water crisis,

13  
14 *Realizing* that agriculture accounts for 70% of water use worldwide and that an increase of crop yields can have  
15 numerous benefits, including the de-escalation of conflicts caused by resource scarcity, decreasing food scarcity, and  
16 increasing the efficiency of water use, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) further explains in *Water*  
17 *Resource Issues and Agriculture* that water can become a strategic resource to cause harm,

18  
19 *Further noting* the *United Nations World Water Development Report 2016*, which states that three of every four jobs  
20 are dependent on water, and by 2025, 1.8 billion people will be living in Member States subject to absolute water  
21 scarcity,

22  
23 *Considering* that nuclear reactors and other renewable technologies can provide the energy necessary for water  
24 desalination plants, and that this new technology can lessen water scarcity as noted in *Techno-Economic Feasibility*  
25 *Study of Nuclear Desalination: Algeria Case Study* without emitting greenhouse gases which cause anthropogenic  
26 climate change, contributing to decreased international security,

27  
28 *Acknowledging* that the nuclear energy’s power is beneficial for two reasons, first it is cost-effective, economically  
29 stable, and a climate-friendly energy source, and second, the use of nuclear power would be invested in safe and  
30 peaceful ways,

31  
32 *Realizing* that alternative technologies are being developed by many organizations, including non-governmental  
33 organizations (NGOs) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in addition  
34 to nuclear reactors for the use of water desalination plants,

35  
36 *Acknowledging* UNESCO’s research and development in nanotechnology for the purification and desalination of  
37 water,

38  
39 *Taking into consideration* the proceeding of reverse osmosis that uses electricity to power desalination through a  
40 high pressure pump,

41  
42 *Taking note* of the fact that water resources often cross national borders and a single water resource may be relied  
43 upon by the inhabitants of several states to provide water for drinking, hygiene, agriculture and industry,

44  
45 1. *Invites* all Member States to refrain from using their control of water resources as a means for harm,  
46 condemning the following actions:

- 47  
48 a. Denying water access and rights to noncombatant populations;  
49  
50 b. Contaminating a water resource on which a Member State or region’s livelihood is dependent;

- 51  
52 c. Diverting a water source on which noncombatant populations are dependent;  
53
- 54 2. *Proposes* that Member States follow the Multi-Effect Distillation program implemented in various Member  
55 States, where desalination plants use the power from nuclear reactors, with the support of UN bodies and  
56 organizations, such as the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the International  
57 Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in order to solve the problem of water scarcity, by expanding transparent and  
58 efficient nuclear accountability measures, in collaboration with the IAEA;  
59
- 60 3. *Further proposes* that, as alternatives to nuclear reactors for desalination, all Member States would benefit from  
61 the cultivation of more cost-effective technologies powered by renewable and reliable energies, such as:  
62
- 63 a. Solar panels, battery technologies, and hydroelectric power plants that would provide energy to power  
64 smaller desalination processes;  
65
- 66 b. Reverse-osmosis technologies for desalination;  
67
- 68 c. Nano-filtration and nano-purification technologies as an effective and cost-efficient method of water  
69 purification;  
70
- 71 4. *Encourages* Member States to move away from advances in energy harvesting technology that can have  
72 substantial ecological and economic impacts on freshwater sources such as the practice of hydraulic fracturing  
73 and the extraction of fossil fuel resources that contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases;  
74
- 75 5. *Suggests* Member States should work in conjunction with the IAEA to implement nuclear technology for drip  
76 irrigation systems in agriculture, to prevent security issues in regards to water scarcity by:  
77
- 78 a. Implementing drip irrigation systems, which are simple, cost-effective to build, and incredibly  
79 effective at decreasing the amount of water needed in a field, this system can be further optimized  
80 using a soil moisture neutron probe;  
81
- 82 b. Working with IAEA scientists who have created a soil moisture neutron probe which can detect soil  
83 moisture levels and inform how much watering a field needs, so that water can be used with optimal  
84 efficiency, decreasing water use in these fields by 40% while increasing crop yields by 60%;  
85
- 86 6. Supports the creation of an annual high level conference concerning the advancement of science and  
87 technology, specifically in relation to global water and agriculture initiatives, modeled after UNESCO's  
88 International Hydrological Programme (IHP) Phase-VIII, which focuses on water availability and its  
89 distribution, to mitigate the future conflict due to water scarcity;  
90
- 91 7. *Authorizes* the creation of a registry for developments in the applications of new technology, specifically in  
92 terms of energy and water security, based on the current research programs of UNESCO, making these  
93 developments available to all Member States;  
94
- 95 8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, the item entitled "the role of science  
96 and technology in the total elimination of water scarcity in context of international security."



**Code:** GA1/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2

3 *Appreciating* the efforts of General Assembly resolution 67/53 of 2013 on “the Treaty banning the production of  
4 fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,” in which the Group of Governmental  
5 Experts (GGE) upheld the peaceful use of nuclear material,

6

7 *Upholding* the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) fundamental Safety Standards that ensure nuclear  
8 security and environmental conservation,

9

10 *Noting* the recommendations of the IAEA as dictated in the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*  
11 (NPT) (1968),

12

13 *Deeply conscious* of Finland’s creation of a repository for settlement of nuclear waste without harming the  
14 biosphere,

15

16 *Emphasizing* the peaceful use of nuclear technology and materials as focused on in General Assembly resolution  
17 32/50 of 1977 on the “peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development,”

18

19 *Recalling* the commitments made in General Assembly resolution 70/213 of 2015 on “Science, technology and  
20 innovation for development”, for sustainable development,

21

22 *Acknowledging* past accomplishments and regulations such as the NPT and *Strategic Arms Limitation Talks* (1972),  
23 and the potential for reprocessed nuclear weapons material for peaceful purposes,

24

25 *Maintaining* the need to ensure the security and sovereignty of each Member State,

26

27 *Highlighting* the importance of Member States implementing comprehensive security measures to ensure the safety  
28 of nuclear materials,

29

30 *Encouraged by* various nuclear industry advancements in developing countries, and by nuclear safety programs  
31 developed at various institutions across the world,

32

33 *Concentrating* on the desire of developing states to gain access to knowledge about nuclear energy programs, as  
34 groundwork to achieve an educated and advanced status,

35

36 *Noting* the Report of the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General of 17 October 1990 on *Scientific and*  
37 *Technological Developments and their Impact on International Security*, which established that technological  
38 advancements should be promoted for positive multilateral accomplishments and not hindered on the basis of self-  
39 interest,

40

41 *Desiring* the use of nuclear programs and technologies for peaceful and sustainable measures,

42

43 *Further appreciating* Security Council resolution 1373 of 2001 on hindering NSAs from acquiring nuclear,  
44 chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee established  
45 by the Security Council to achieve the goals of the Council,

46

47 *Observing* the progress accomplished by Member States in utilizing the technique of down blending of Highly  
48 Enriched Uranium (HEU) to Low-enriched Uranium (LEU),

49

50 *Recognizing* the importance of preventing non-state actors (NSAs) from acquiring nuclear technology for non-  
51 peaceful uses,  
52  
53 *Welcoming* the facilitation to further develop Member States and the encouragement of international cooperation, as  
54 mentioned in the tabled General Assembly draft resolution C.1/71/L.58 of 2016 on “National legislation on transfer  
55 of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology” and in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal  
56 (SDG) 17,  
57  
58 *Reaffirming* the importance of the SDG 6 to ensure availability of sustainable management of water and sanitation  
59 for all member states,  
60  
61 *Further reaffirming* the importance of SDG 9 in promoting the building of resilient infrastructure to promote  
62 inclusive and sustainable industrialization innovation,  
63  
64 *Reiterating* SDG 13 to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,  
65  
66 1. *Recommends* collaboration with IAEA centers in the establishment of the Likewise-Minded International Task  
67 Force on Nuclear Energy (LITNE) which will:  
68  
69 a. Focus on education about peaceful nuclear energy technology development, in contrast with previous  
70 UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) collaboration centers and cooperative agreements  
71 focusing on Nuclear Disarmament education;  
72  
73 b. Consist of 25 state representatives:  
74  
75 i. Three representatives from each of the five UN regional groups (African, Asia-Pacific,  
76 Eastern Europe, Latin-American and Caribbean, Western European and Others), elected by  
77 each regional group;  
78 ii. The remaining ten experts will be representatives from non-governmental organizations  
79 (NGOs);  
80 iii. With a rotating-term system of two years;  
81  
82 c. Strongly suggests Member States convert nuclear weaponry to civil nuclear energy with specialized  
83 NGOs and technology experts responsible for gathering information regarding techniques that come  
84 out of these partnerships;  
85  
86 d. Present findings at the International Nuclear Security Conference;  
87  
88 2. *Designates* the purpose of this forum to streamline communication between heads of states and nuclear  
89 technology experts to:  
90  
91 a. Proliferate peaceful nuclear technology development;  
92  
93 b. Streamline information sharing by technology experts and the implementation of information in  
94 institutional developments;  
95  
96 c. Promote the security of nations dealing with nuclear technology, nuclear plants and nuclear reactors;  
97  
98 d. Promote communication and research sharing between developed and developing Member States to  
99 advance nuclear technology research and implementation in developing Member States;  
100  
101 3. *Calls upon* the GGE to extend its functions and meet biannually in conference to exchange knowledge, in order  
102 to:  
103  
104 a. Make available to Member States programs that implement the redirection of previously weaponized  
105 nuclear materials toward more peaceful, technological innovations, such as:

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- i. The HEU Agreement, also labeled the Megatons to Megawatts program, to convert weaponized uranium into reactor fuel;
      - ii. The G8 Global Partnership for Disarmament, to supply weapon fuel;
    - b. Advance technology in order to ensure the safety and universality of nuclear power programs in order to enhance the developments of peaceful innovations;
    - c. Include more stakeholders to incorporate different opinions as well as respect different requirements in various regions;
  4. *Emphasizes* transparency and the monitoring of nuclear plants and nuclear technology;
  5. *Proposes* that Members States utilize the shared knowledge pool established in General Assembly resolution 45/60 of 15 January 1990 on “Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security,” for the purpose of furthering the implementation of peaceful uses of nuclear technologies;
  6. *Promotes* the collaboration between universities with Nuclear Safety programs and the IAEA which will:
    - a. Enhance the sharing of information between developed Member States and developing Member States;
    - b. Establish the Nuclear Energy Education Development (NEED) to provide incentives that will encourage universities to share nuclear safety information with the IAEA and the International Nuclear Security Conference in the form of scholarships, fellowships, and internships;
  7. *Motivates* Member States to collaborate in research related to the down blending process and employ shared research in order to improve the efficiency of the process;
  8. *Advises* Member States to take advantage of the Uranium Production Site Appraisal Team, to gain recommendations and effectively monitor their radioactive material transport system;
  9. *Further invites* collaboration in a non-binding Convention for the Peaceful Production of Nuclear Energy (CPPNE), which will:
    - a. Invite Member States to establish a mutually beneficial partnership in economic and infrastructural growth between investor states and developing Member States:
      - i. States adhering to the convention will join a global coalition which will monitor the acquirement of fissile material with the potential to be weaponized;
      - ii. Signatory status or accession of the treaty will reap the benefits of economic profit and regional influence;
      - iii. Signatory status or accession to the CPPNE will access the benefit of knowledge and oversight of nuclear technology within developing Member States;
    - b. Encourage participatory Member States to adhere to all IAEA regulations and guidelines;
    - c. Seek to reduce the production and trade of weapons-grade nuclear material, specifically in the trade of Uranium production exceeding 5% and Plutonium 239 exceeding 19% enrichment level:
      - i. Aims to make the investment of nuclear energy more trusted, open, and secure by working alongside the efforts of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) in the proposal of the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) in creating legal obligation in the trade of weapons-grade fissile material;
      - ii. providing greater opportunities for developing Member States to gain access to civil nuclear material used for peaceful scientific and technological development;

- 162 d. Assist through the foreign aid of Member States seeking economic cooperation in developing Member  
163 States within the nuclear energy industry:  
164
- 165 i. Prominent investor states are granted the opportunity to expand their peaceful nuclear  
166 technology development in developing nations that would otherwise be hindered in their  
167 home state because of scarce resources present;
  - 168 ii. It is necessary for developing Member States to share their financial, scientific and  
169 technological information with their aiding states to ensure mutual and transparent  
170 understanding of the direction of the monetary flow;  
171
- 172 e. Look to ensure increased security on an international level within the industry of nuclear energy to  
173 recognize the dangers of unstable nuclear energy by:  
174
- 175 i. Implementing multilateral fuel cycles to increase accountability with participating Member  
176 States;
  - 177 ii. Providing further access to energy which will increase stability in developing Member States;  
178
- 179 10. *Recognizing* the need to support developing states in financing the development of the local infrastructure to  
180 become self-sufficient in all aspects of the civil fuel cycle:  
181
- 182 a. Appeals to Member States who are leaders in nuclear technology to support developing Member States  
183 that wish to develop civil nuclear energy programs, by:  
184
- 185 i. Calling on an expert panel to calculate the level of need of developing states, by investigating  
186 the existing infrastructure and the areas to be improved;
  - 187 ii. Further appealing to Member States to invest financially, to the best of their possibilities, and  
188 in respect to their state sovereignty, in increments of 15% of the assessed need of a  
189 developing nation;
  - 190 iii. Designating that all investments will be paid back to investors with interest;
  - 191 iv. Encouraging private enterprises from the civil nuclear energy sector to assist developing  
192 countries in their efforts to develop peaceful nuclear technology;  
193
- 194 11. *Encourages* all Member States to develop private-public partnerships (PPPs) in order to establish a safer and  
195 more sustainable technological framework on the civil use of nuclear energy for the purposes of:  
196
- 197 a. Knowledge exchange between governments and private sectors;
  - 198 b. Enhancing the transparency and democratization of civil nuclear technology;
  - 199 c. Creating an inclusive platform to promote the norm of human security by ensuring peaceful uses of  
200 nuclear technology;  
201  
202  
203
- 204 12. *Emboldens* Member States to thoroughly share any information regarding the safe management of nuclear  
205 materials, including nuclear waste, to ensure nuclear energy is only used peacefully;  
206
- 207 13. *Calls upon* Member States to adhere to all IAEA regulations for safe and proper nuclear waste disposal;  
208
- 209 14. *Takes further* the progress of national implementation by offering national legislation models to promote full  
210 implementation of previous resolutions;  
211
- 212 15. *Proclaims* that the transportation of radioactive material by maritime shipment is concerning to small islands  
213 developing states (SIDS) for the potential risk on their populations, wildlife, and economies during transports;  
214
- 215 16. *Invites* Member States to cooperate with the Counter-Terrorism Committee in order to address the threat of  
216 nuclear terrorism and prevent non-State actors from acquiring nuclear materials and technology;  
217

- 218 17. *Affirms* the importance of every SDG, drawing attention to:  
219  
220 a. SDG 6 to proliferate the peaceful use of peaceful nuclear technology in water desalination addressing  
221 SDG 6.1 and 6.4 and to promote development of civil nuclear power plants, in accordance with IAEA  
222 protocols, to produce nuclear civil energy, thus addressing SDG 6.3;  
223  
224 b. SDG 9 to promote the diverse use of nuclear waste management, addressing SDG 9.4 in upgrading  
225 nuclear infrastructure to sustainable and environmentally friendly;  
226  
227 c. SDG to share and promote nuclear technology to limit and ultimately end Carbon Dioxide production;  
228  
229 18. *Decides* to remain mindful of the importance of safe and peaceful implementations of nuclear technology.



**Code:** GA1/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Taking note* of Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* that has the building of peace as its first aim,  
4  
5 *Acknowledging* the legitimate security concerns faced by all Member States, falls into many categories,  
6  
7 *Reaffirming* that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind,  
8  
9 *Cognizant* of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to promote the sustainable economic and social development  
10 of all States, safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology  
11 through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted,  
12  
13 *Bearing in mind* that cybersecurity is equally vital for all developed and developing Member States as well as  
14 remaining true to Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 17,  
15  
16 *Recognizing* the important role of education and research on technology and science in so far as it constitutes a  
17 powerful tool for increasing disarmament and international security,  
18  
19 *Recognizing* the need for taking cyber security measures as mentioned in resolution General Assembly resolution  
20 68/243 of 2014,  
21  
22 *Recognizing* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime  
23 on February 2013 which stated the definition of cybercrime,  
24  
25 *Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 57/239 of 2003 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity for its  
26 relevance to Member States to increase their measures on cybersecurity as their involvement in science and  
27 technology increases,  
28  
29 *Being aware* also that cyberattacks constitute a crucial threat due to their possible abilities to acquire information  
30 about nuclear weapon development, National Critical Information Infrastructure (CII), and due to the grievous  
31 effects this may cause to humanity,  
32  
33 *Concerned* that developing Member States do not have the adequate safeguards and ICT infrastructure to combat  
34 current and future cyberattacks in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 9,  
35  
36 *Regarding* Sustainable Development Goal 9, Target C, to increase access to information and communications  
37 technology and especially cyber security as a crucial aspect thereof,  
38  
39 *Recalling* General Assembly Joint Inspection report 71/438 of 2016, which encouraged member states to give  
40 further priority to cross-border information sharing,  
41  
42 *Cognizant* of General Assembly resolution 71/90 of 2017 and its encouragement for a multilateral and universal  
43 consensus for data control, and wireless surveillance,  
44  
45 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution A/C.1/71/L.17 of 2016 on developments in the field of information and  
46 telecommunications in the context of international security,  
47  
48 *Reminding* Member States of the previously acquired obligations in resolution General Assembly resolution 55/63  
49 of 2001 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,  
50

51 *Recognizing* the need to enhance tracking the development of unfavorable sciences and technologies that threaten  
52 peace and security,  
53  
54 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the Sixteenth Sustainable Development Goal of Peace, Justice, and Strong  
55 Institutions, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and International Human Rights Law (IHRL),  
56  
57 *Recalling*, in regards to future technology, General Assembly resolution 61/55 2007 and its efforts to reiterate issues  
58 posed by the potential threat that technological advancements present on the development of weapons of mass  
59 destruction,  
60  
61 *Emphasizing* that the application of science and technology in the creation and utilization of weapons of mass  
62 destruction hinders international peace,  
63  
64 *Cognizant* of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs' Background on Lethal Autonomous Weapons  
65 Systems,  
66  
67 *Deeply concerned* about the potential to violate the *Geneva Conventions* (1949) in regards to civilian casualties and  
68 collateral damage by Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) due to  
69 a lack of a clear criteria,  
70  
71 *Formally recognizes* the unprecedented complications within cyber security due to future technology such as LAWS  
72 and UAVs,  
73  
74 *Recognizing and Reiterating* treaties proposed, adopted, and ratified by a surplus of Member States on non-  
75 proliferation goals of nuclear weapons, such as the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)* and  
76 the *Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT)*,  
77  
78 *Being aware* that cyber terrorist attacks threaten information of nuclear weapons states and their arsenals,  
79  
80 *Aware of* the increasing threat of cross border terrorist activities that threaten international security,  
81  
82 *Expressing* concerns about the insufficient attention to the topic of cyberattacks and other threats towards nuclear  
83 facilities, research centers, and other agencies as every Member State has an invested interest into keeping the cyber  
84 world safe and free,  
85  
86 *Recognizing* that national policies are urgently needed in order to tackle the illegal trade of small arms and weapons  
87 of mass destruction,  
88  
89 *Acknowledging* actions taken toward curbing and collecting illicit arms through General Assembly resolution 66/177  
90 of 2012,  
91  
92 *Taking into* consideration the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council on "Small Arms" of 22 August  
93 2013 (S/2013/503) concerning the issue off the impact of illicit small weapons on security and peace around the  
94 World,  
95  
96 *Deeply concerned* therefore, about disarming small armed landmines and cluster munitions and the eventual clearing  
97 of the unexploded 110 million active landmines and cluster munitions in 70 countries around the world through  
98 technology, new innovations, and various other means,  
99  
100 *Fully supporting* General Assembly resolutions 70/80 and 70/191 of 2015's efforts in assisting with mine reduction,  
101 countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, and the promotion of technological cooperation,  
102  
103 *Noting with appreciation* the work done by organizations such as the Landmines Survivors Network, the  
104 International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the World Rehabilitation Fund and Handicap International,  
105

106 *Acknowledging* the precedent developed in the Convention on Cluster Munitions of 2008, the Ottawa Treaty, and  
107 funding support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS),  
108

109 *Encouraging* participation of Member States in national landmine clearance programs such as Mine Advisory Group  
110 (MAG) in Lao People's Democratic Republic or the National Demining Institute in Mozambique,  
111

112 *Concerned* also about the possible acquisition of landmines by non-State actors and terrorist organizations and  
113 providing support for United Nations Organizations such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the ICT Task  
114 Force,  
115

116 1. *Suggests* an international cooperation between all Member States to fight cyber security threats by:  
117

118 a. Enabling regular and inclusive multilateral conventions on realistic solutions to tackle global threats to  
119 cyber security through methods including but not limited to:  
120

121 i. Collaborating with existing UN bodies such as UNODA or UNDSS on the programs and  
122 multilateral talks in order to promote knowledge sharing;

123 ii. Allocating additional budget into increasing the frequency and number of participating  
124 Member States in the event;  
125

126 b. Recommending Member States to increase participation in the International Security Cyber Issues  
127 Workshop series, and consider adopting National Action Plans to:  
128

129 i. Promote the increase of practice-sharing and education of science and technology geared  
130 towards private and public cyber security;

131 ii. Coordinate on possible regulations and guidelines towards the cyber world concerning  
132 security, ensuring the inclusions of all relevant parties, including public servants and  
133 corporations;  
134

135 c. Introducing prototype of the vanguard technologies to efficiently deal with cyber-attack;  
136

137 d. Encouraging the sharing of existing science and technology by developed states to developing states  
138 for the purposes of increasing their cyber capabilities and security;  
139

140 2. *Recommends* Member States to institutionalize cyber security at a national level with the development of legal  
141 frameworks by:  
142

143 a. Increasing professional capabilities in order to effectively combat cyber-terrorist crimes by attending  
144 international forums;  
145

146 b. Developing national laws, regulations and policies regarding Cyber Security in cooperation with  
147 national legislation bodies and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) institutions  
148 which are composed by the professionals with expertise in both legal frameworks and technologies;  
149

150 c. Working alongside with other international organizations such as International Telecommunication  
151 Union and the Forum for Incident response and Security Teams (FIRST) that can serve as platform for  
152 debates in order to have aligned and standard international norms regarding Cyber Security;  
153

154 3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen control on cyber-space, in order to prevent hackers from gaining  
155 information and accessing other Member States' arsenals information by suggesting the Convention on Cyber  
156 Incidents, where Member States would:  
157

158 a. Discourage the use of science and technology in ICT's for the use of cybercrimes that would impact  
159 Member States as defined by the United Nations;  
160

- 161 b. Create and promote educational workshops in collaboration with bodies such as the United Nations  
162 Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) for the purpose of:  
163
- 164 i. Informing government officials, private and public corporations on the abilities of hackers to  
165 date;
  - 166 ii. Garnering advice from the GGE created by the Secretary General for the seventy-first session  
167 who, having been tasked with assessing possible future threats, would share their findings to  
168 the parties at the educational workshops;
  - 169 iii. Providing an education program to enhance skills of cyber warriors and therefore to increase  
170 the instruments against cyberattacks;
- 171
- 172 c. By inviting experts with technical expertise in the area of cyber security for technical support,  
173 including but not limited to academic experts, Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), think tanks,  
174 and GGEs;
- 175
- 176 d. Meeting annually as technology is increasing at an exponential rate;
- 177
- 178 e. Facilitate communication sharing and network resiliency as a tool towards cyber security, with  
179 regional initiatives such as the Trans Eurasian Information Superhighway previously supported by this  
180 body in General Assembly resolutions 64/186 of 2010, 67/194 of 2012, and 67/298 of 2013;
- 181
- 182 f. Considering the financing and supporting cyber warriors in order to protect information networks;
- 183
- 184 4. *Encourages* the development of a UN modeled cyber security auditing framework that can enable all willing  
185 Member States to effectively evaluate and improve the security of public and private information, modeled after  
186 the KATAKRI Security Audit System:  
187
- 188 a. That is developed through the establishment of a working group of both private and public entities that:  
189
    - 190 i. Encourages current security auditing experts who utilize existing auditing processes to brief  
191 all other Member States on the program and lead discussion on possible adaptations of a cyber  
192 security auditing framework;
    - 193 ii. Emphasize the importance of including developing Member States in the discussion of the  
194 auditing process, seeing that they may have no pre-existing cybersecurity evaluation process  
195 of their own;
    - 196 iii. Formally review and revise the auditing system to meet the demands of current and  
197 developing technology including but not limited to encryption, network methodology, etc. by  
198 meeting bi-annually to formally review, and revise the auditing process in regards to the open  
199 source framework;  - 200
  - 201 b. Substantively will:  
202
    - 203 i. Considers a three-tiered evaluation system that determines the necessary level of security  
204 necessitated by the private organization or Member State;
    - 205 ii. Provides Member States with possible tests, coding configurations, and indicators to  
206 determine the current level of program's information security;
    - 207 iii. Recommends relevant improvements to the security of the cyber infrastructure under  
208 evaluation based on the results of the assessments of the auditing process;  - 209
- 210 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of ICT and the access to information for all states, especially developing states, in  
211 order to bridge the digital divide between all Member States by:  
212
- 213 a. Encouraging Member States, UN entities, Civil Society Organizations, and those within the private  
214 sector to collaborate in aiding developing countries implement their promises to the Mid-Term  
215 Strategy introduced by UNESCO;
- 216

- 217 b. Suggesting Member States, especially developing Member States, start policy review programs by  
218 restating active objectives that are proposed in the National ICT Policy to point out factors that affect  
219 implementation of the national ICT policies, provide a short overview of the major national economic  
220 and social key indicators at the time of the preparation of the ICT master plan;  
221
- 222 c. Strengthening ICT infrastructures vital in case of natural or man-made disasters and coping with the  
223 consequences of those phenomena, by providing uninterrupted communication and promoting the  
224 accelerated recovery of the affected areas;  
225
- 226 6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly, to issue a report  
227 defining:
- 228
- 229 a. Meaningful human control over Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS);  
230
- 231 b. Upon whom the burden of responsibility for the use of LAWS would fall upon in the event of a  
232 violation of the Universal Human Rights Law (UHRL);  
233
- 234 c. Which regimes and conventions apply to the use of armed UAVs and LAWS;  
235
- 236 7. *Calls upon* the member states to negotiate a multilateral agreement regarding the development and use of  
237 LAWS that do not have meaningful human control as per defined by the Secretary General;  
238
- 239 8. *Invites* all Member States to transparently disclose their development, production, and transfer of LAWS  
240 stockpiles to the United Nations under *Articles 2 (d, e, and g), 3, 4, 6, and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)*;  
241
- 242 9. *Further recommends* the adoption of a tracking agency that would monitor the use and transfer of  
243 developmental and production LAWS;  
244
- 245 10. *Review* the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* to establish norms governing the use of armed  
246 UAVs, LAWS, and the potential weaponization of future technologies in accordance with Article 51 of the  
247 *Geneva Convention Additional Protocol*;  
248
- 249 11. *Invites* all States to adopt regulations which will prevent the use of armed UAVs by non-State actors;  
250
- 251 12. *Decides* to include in its provisional agenda for the seventy third session a sub item “The Use of Lethal  
252 Autonomous Weapons, Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and other emerging weapons technologies;  
253
- 254 13. *Encourages* Member States to support Comprehensive action plans, such as the FMCT, in order to prevent the  
255 proliferation and acquisition of nuclear weapons or other types of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) by  
256 terrorist organizations by:
- 257
- 258 a. Strengthening border security and border controls with the support of organizations, such as  
259 INTERPOL or any other State chosen entity;  
260
- 261 b. Funding programs that aim to detect illegal activities in vulnerable borders by giving access to national  
262 armed force and police to strategic border points, such as the Smuggling Training Operation Program,  
263 to reduce the illegal trade of materials that are vital to the creation of WMDs;  
264
- 265 c. Identifying the routes of illicit trade by cooperating with NGOs and CSOs such as InterAction that  
266 provide interactive maps and data visualization to citizens in order to reduce the number of victims of  
267 illegal trade of WMD and related materials;  
268
- 269 14. *Promotes* the updating and modification of the Highly-Enriched Uranium Purchase Agreement, for the purposes  
270 of preventing terrorist acquisitions of nuclear weapons by recommending the use of high speed gas centrifuges  
271 for the purpose of formulating cascades which will be utilized to infuse low-enriched uranium with highly-

- 272 enriched uranium, thus rendering the uranium useless for purposes of proliferation, and reduce the possibility of  
273 terrorists of acquiring such materials;  
274
- 275 15. *Invites* Member States to follow General Assembly resolution 61/55 of 2007 to offer technical support to aid in  
276 mine reduction through:  
277
- 278 a. Using technology developed by science in locating and in disarming unexploded ordnance within  
279 Member States;
  - 280
  - 281 b. Suggesting the cooperation between civil sectors and governments in raising awareness towards the  
282 development of technology enabling the disarmament of landmines and cluster munitions;
  - 283
  - 284 c. Promoting best practice sharing programs such as the United Nations Mine Gateway under UNMAS;
  - 285
  - 286 d. Developing sustainable systems for demilitarization of cluster munitions as well as mines;
  - 287
  - 288 e. Investment in regional disarmament facilities that prioritize the safe disposal of cluster munitions as  
289 well as train security forces in the safe handling of explosive materials;
  - 290
- 291 16. *Recommends* Member States join the work of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,  
292 Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, specifically Articles V and VII on demining measures and  
293 transparency, as well as the Convention on Cluster Munitions;  
294
- 295 17. *Expresses its appreciation* of Member States to continue direct funding and technical support to Member States  
296 affected by unexploded ordnance towards:  
297
- 298 a. The ICT Task Force and the Counter-Terrorism Committee to aid in the advancement of tracking  
299 technology to monitor the provenance and main supply routes of Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs),  
300 cluster munitions and landmines;
  - 301
  - 302 b. The formation and training of National Mine Action Authorities which targets the sale and  
303 manufacturing of landmines and cluster munitions;
  - 304
- 305 18. *Encourages* Member States to decrease and ultimately halt the selling of landmines and cluster munitions to  
306 non-State aggressors, such as terrorists;  
307
- 308 19. *Further recommends* Member States develop national disarmament action plans for clearance of unexploded  
309 land mines and cluster munition ordnances by:  
310
- 311 a. Promoting greater regional cooperation with UNMAS;
  - 312
  - 313 b. Raising awareness amongst local communities about the dangers surrounding landmines and cluster  
314 munitions through mine risk education and promoting disarmament efforts;
  - 315
  - 316 c. Involvement of a diverse range of community members in local negotiations, surveys, and disarming  
317 processes;
  - 318
- 319 20. *Emphasizes* the work done by various organizations in implementing a framework such as the Convention on  
320 the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that enables greater assistance to victims affected by the indiscriminate  
321 usage of cluster munitions and landmines.



**Code:** GA1/ 1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Bearing in mind* Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG) 16.a, which emphasizes building capacities at all levels to  
4 prevent terrorism and crime in developing countries,  
5  
6 *Guided by* founding resolutions, General Assembly resolution 43/77 of 1988 and General Assembly resolution 61/55  
7 of 2007, which promote technology and science for peaceful purposes while remaining vigilant on military  
8 applications,  
9  
10 *Noting with appreciation* of the establishment the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) Conference on  
11 Disarmament (CD) in 1979, in order to promote international arms control and global disarmament  
12 agreements,  
13  
14 *Encouraging* the expansion of the CD in order to properly allow it to effectively continue its work on non-  
15 proliferation, and scientific and technological understanding, through greater inclusion and transparency,  
16  
17 *Guided by* the purposes and principles enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations* Article 1.1, affirming  
18 collective measures in the prevention and removal of threats to peace, through increased transparency,  
19  
20 *Recognizing* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1996/31 through which ECOSOC first established  
21 consultative status for NGOs,  
22  
23 *Further acknowledging* the inter-agency task force in the implementation of the *Addis Ababa Agenda* for financing,  
24  
25 *Expressing appreciation* for pilot studies performed by Bangladesh on the utilization of RFIDs for inventory  
26 tracking and access control systems in the interests of disarmament,  
27  
28 *Convinced* by the 2016 UN Partner Exchange, which focuses on the important role of science and technology in  
29 international security and disarmament,  
30  
31 *Aware* of the Secretary-General's *A Life of Dignity for All* 2013 report, emphasizing mobilization of all  
32 developed and developing countries for extra efforts on decision making,  
33  
34 *Recalling* the UN's study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, which builds upon and seeks to  
35 revitalize past efforts at disarmament education,  
36  
37 *Approving* of the continued usage online platform technologies, such as the United Nations Disarmament Education  
38 online portal which aids teachers in informing students about key elements of disarmament and non-proliferation  
39 with references to relevant organizations,  
40  
41 *Noting with appreciation* the IAEA's Modernization of Safeguards Information Technology focusing on the  
42 exchange of the trade of fissile material between member states and its effort to streamline up-to-date devices to  
43 enhance nuclear security,  
44  
45 *Recognizing* the IAEA NUCLEUS hub which provides access to over 130 IAEA scientific, technical and  
46 disarmament regulatory resources,  
47  
48 *Bearing in mind* the challenges the disposal of nuclear waste brings to the international community and stressing the  
49 importance of scientific development in nuclear waste disposal,  
50

51 *Aware of the fact that due to climate change, the world still has some 800 million people who are chronically*  
52 *malnourished, according to IAEA report on Improving Productivity in Agriculture,*  
53

- 54 1. *Invites* a greater collaboration between United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and  
55 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in order to facilitate the technological  
56 capacity building:
  - 57
  - 58 a. Through initiating the recycling of the material recovered from the disarmament of WMDS and  
59 SALWs, similar to Uruguay's Arms for Life initiative;
  - 60
  - 61 b. Implementing a UNODA and UNCTAD partnership which creates a program modeled after the  
62 IAEA's Peaceful Usage Initiative (PUI), which helps promote funds for IAEA initiatives;  
63
- 64 2. *Invites* all Member States to model workshops similar to the Latin America's Design  
65 Workshops for National Technical Cooperation Projects, which aids states in increasing technical capacity  
66 for disarmament;  
67
- 68 3. *Calls* annual finance programs for supplied by development banks similar to the Inter-American  
69 Development Bank and International Monetary Fund for the further financing of implementation for  
70 technological disarmament initiatives;  
71
- 72 4. *Endorses* increasing dialogue between Member States on monitoring devices similar to RFIDs for tracking  
73 SALWs and the implementation of laser engraving techniques for conventional weapons;  
74
- 75 5. *Expresses the hope* that Member States increase participation in regional and international databases and  
76 online technologies:
  - 77
  - 78 a. Similar to UNLIRECs Small Arms and Light Weapons Administration System (SALSA) portal and  
79 the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) database for conventional weapons;
  - 80
  - 81 b. As well as supporting initiatives involving online platforms similar to the UN Inter-Agency Task Team  
82 for Science, Technology, and Innovation's Technical Facilitation Mechanism, which shares policy  
83 decision making strategies regarding disarmament;  
84
- 85 6. *Encourages* promotion of IAEA's peaceful initiatives for nuclear isotopes, including:
  - 86
  - 87 a. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which uses nuclear isotopes to improve  
88 crop productivity;
  - 89
  - 90 b. The IWAVE Program, which uses nuclear radioisotopes to review the quality and quantity of  
91 groundwater reservoirs;  
92
- 93 7. *Suggests* implementing existing monitoring policies similar to the IAEA's 3DLR laser system for scanning  
94 nuclear facilities for the purposes of pre-inspection to ensure proper security measures;  
95
- 96 8. *Affirms* the further expansion of the IAEA's Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) through partnerships  
97 with relevant organizations, which will enable member states to trade fissile material and technology for  
98 peaceful means;  
99
- 100 9. *Strongly suggests* bolstering the CD by expanding the its mandate:
  - 101
  - 102 a. To includes the ability to advocate for increased transparency of arm of armaments and technological  
103 innovation;
  - 104
  - 105 b. To facilitate monitoring of arms technology development which links all conventional arms, weapons  
106 of mass destruction, and emerging armament technologies;

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10. *Recommends* implementing a subcommittee promoting cooperation, involving Civil Social Organizations (CSOs), such as NGOs, Private Corporations and Research Institutions, including universities, to be called the Committee for the Transparency and Regulation of Arms (CTRA) whereby:
  - a. The committee's objective would be to diversify and summarize information, to suggest policy updates and additional disarmament regulations based on the latest developments in science and technology, in a similar light to the mandate of the Meeting of Government Experts reporting to the Program of Action (PoA);
  - b. The subcommittee will work towards a consensual agreement on current disarmament issues supported through a subcommittee's report:
    - i. Reports will automatically be sent to and reviewed by the CD;
    - ii. Reports will include amalgamated data from, IAEA NUCLEUS, UN Register of Conventional Arms, UN Disarmament Education online portal, UNODA Research Database, UNODA Database on Disarmament Treaties and UNODC Statistics and the PoA Small Arms and Light Weapons' reports;
    - iii. These findings are expected to provide further information to the Member States of the CD, increase dialogue between them and contribute the final reports published by the body;
    - iv. Reports will be presented to the CD by designated CTRA representatives;
11. *Further recommends* that CSOs, Private Corporations, and Research Institutions receive accreditation of subcommittee status, based on an application process to be approved by UNOG;
12. *Calls for* the CD to increase the regularity of assemblies to meet biannually in order to better facilitate the progression of regulation recommendations in line with technological evolutions:
  - a. Where reports to the General Assembly will thus automatically be increased from annually to semiannually to ensure continued close communication between the two bodies;
  - b. Emergency meetings may be called in response to advancements in science and technology that demand immediate changes to regulations in arms and ensure relevant recommendations from the CD are made available:
    - i. Through emergency meetings which will be held in Geneva;
    - ii. To be called upon by the Director General of UNOG;
    - iii. The Director General of UNOG will also be the recipient of recommendations for emergency conferences by CTRA.



**Code:** GA1/2/1

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 1 (1) of 1946 on the “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the  
4 Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy,”

5  
6 *Recalling the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* of 1968 as the dominant means of nuclear  
7 disarmament,

8  
9 *Reaffirming* the inalienable right of every Member State to undertake research, production and use of nuclear energy  
10 for peaceful purpose,

11  
12 *Further recalling* the *Arms Trade Treaty* adopted in General Assembly resolution 69/49 of 2014,

13  
14 *Recognizing* the importance of credible regional security, including the establishment of a mutually verifiable  
15 nuclear-weapon-free zone,

16  
17 *Guided by* Action Area G of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) of 2015 about science, technology,  
18 innovation and capacity building,

19  
20 *Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 71/258 of 2016 to hold a conference to create a legally binding instrument  
21 to prohibit nuclear weapons,

22  
23 *Emphasizing* the importance to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular, Goal 8, decent work and  
24 economic growth, Goal 16, peace, justice and strong institutions, and Goal 17, partnerships for the goals,

- 25  
26 1. *Affirms* the importance of science and technology and the advantages derived from dual use technologies such  
27 as nuclear energy;
- 28  
29 2. *Further affirms* the risks and dangers of dual-use technologies and the possibility to use them to construct more  
30 harmful weapons;
- 31  
32 3. *Instructs* the Advisory Board on Disarmament Affairs to establish a certificate-oriented transition mechanism  
33 supplementary to the NPT, based on the concept of carbon emission trade, to quantify with certificates and  
34 ultimately reduce the number of existing nuclear weapons by trade and reduction of said certificates until  
35 achieving complete nuclear disarmament, by:
- 36  
37 a. Taking the report on the status of the world’s nuclear forces provided by the Federation of American  
38 Scientists as basis for quantification;
- 39  
40 b. Distributing said certificates, which do not grant the ability to acquire nuclear weapons, equally among  
41 all Member States of the UN in order to create an exchange market for these certificates;
- 42  
43 c. Condemning the increase of a nuclear arsenal by any Member State or Permanent Member of the UN;
- 44  
45 d. Limiting the maximum number of certificates held by a single Member State to 45% of existing  
46 certificates to be brought into compliance by 2030, so as to prevent the stockpiling of certificates and  
47 nuclear weapons by a single Member State;
- 48  
49 e. Decreasing the total number of certificates in circulation by a fixed amount every ten years in order to  
50 enforce nuclear disarmament;

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- f. Ensuring that Member States that do not comply with the IAEA Safeguards and the *Non-Proliferation-Treaty* are allowed to sell, but not to buy certificates;
  - g. Instructing the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to create a monitoring mechanism for these certificates with the purpose of monitoring:
    - i. certificate trades for the parties partaking in the trade, the amount of certificates traded and its price as to prevent price manipulation and the establishment of a black market;
    - ii. the total number of nuclear weapons and certificates owned by Member States and alerting the Security Council if the number of nuclear weapons exceeds the number of certificates so that the council may take action against the violation;
  - 4. *Encourages* the support of the fundraising expressed in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* by channeling 5% of the sale price to UNODA and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in order to finance the monitoring of the certificate exchange market and the research of civilian applications of nuclear energy and nuclear waste disposal technologies;
  - 5. *Expresses its hope* in the conversion of weaponized nuclear technology into resources that better public goods, including, but not limited to production of nuclear energy and medical purposes;
  - 6. *Proposes* the UNIDIR take action in evaluating the ethical use of science and technology in nuclear affairs by introducing a board of independent scientist and ethics experts, chosen by the Board of Trustees;
  - 7. Strongly encourages intensified research on the short- and long-term effects of depleted uranium ammunition in the fields of health, harm for the environment and the well-being of future generations;
  - 8. *Urges* stronger cooperation between Member States, UNODA and the IAEA in working towards reaching the ultimate goal of total global nuclear disarmament.



**Code:** GA1/2/2

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Global Nuclear Disarmament

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1 *The United Nations General Assembly First Committee,*

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3 *Reaffirming* the importance of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) of 1968,

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5 *Recalling* the drafted *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* of 1996,

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7 *Noting* all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and  
8 in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

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10 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 53/74 of 1999, calling for the establishment of a nuclear weapons free  
11 zone in the Middle East region,

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13 1. *Urges* all Member States to work to create a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in the Middle East;

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15 2. *Encourages* all states of the Middle East to create biannual conference, held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to work  
16 on trust-building and overcoming the security dilemma;

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18 3. *Requests* every Member State to sign and ratify the NPT;

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20 4. *Promotes* the creation of small nuclear-weapon-free-zones in the Middle East among Member States from the  
21 region by signing bilateral or multilateral treaties.