

Committee Documentation



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Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Plenary

General Assembly Plenary

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Agenda

- I. The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- II. Implementing the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Asia-Pacific Region

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
Resolution A/RES/1/1	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Adopted by acclamation
Resolution A/RES/1/2	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Adopted by acclamation
Resolution A/RES/1/3	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Adopted by acclamation
Resolution A/RES/1/4	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	41 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 15 abstentions
Resolution A/RES/1/5	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	52 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 4 abstentions
Resolution A/RES/1/6	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	31 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 26 abstentions
Resolution A/RES/1/7	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	54 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions
Resolution A/RES/1/8	The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction	42 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 14 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly Plenary held its first session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction
- II. Implementing the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Asia-Pacific Region

The session was attended by representatives of 59 Member States, and 0 Observer States. Committee began with 56 delegations present in the General Assembly Plenary. After the first session, the topic order was set to 1, 2. Delegations immediately began discussion on the topic of The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

The Dais received a total of eight working papers over the course of Thursday, with proposals ranging from creating a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Middle East, to calling for amendments to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), to changing the NPT Review Conferences to be held every two years rather than every five years. Delegates discussed these issues passionately and diligently throughout all three sessions, also receiving feedback and edits from the Dais in a professional and respectful manner.

By the end of the first session on Friday, delegates had all received initial edits on their working papers from the Dais and were in the process of incorporating that feedback. Several working groups were exploring the option of merging their papers with other groups, demonstrating the collaborative nature of the General Assembly. Two working papers entered the final stages of preparing to become accepted as Draft Resolutions by the Dais.

The second and last session of Friday involved much feedback given from the Dais to working groups on their papers. Merging was still being explored, but some working groups were worried that their ideas would be belittled if they became part of a larger work. Delegates maintained diplomatic behavior, however, and kept an open mind to both adding sponsors and signatories to their papers, as well as ideas that may have been contrary to their countries' positions. Towards the end of the session, two working papers were accepted as draft resolutions.

The final session took place on Saturday morning and was a flurry of activity involving the acceptance of the remaining six working papers as draft resolutions by the dais. One friendly amendment was also accepted by the dais for a draft resolution. Through much cooperation and collaboration, the body in the end adopted all eight draft resolutions, three by acclamation, two by roll call vote, and three by placard vote. The amazingly low number of votes in opposition to the draft resolutions clearly demonstrated the overwhelmingly positive and harmonious atmosphere on display throughout the committee sessions. The collective efforts by this body truly added to the comprehensive and forward-thinking solutions in the United Nations aimed at eliminating weapons of mass destruction in the world.

Japanese Translation of General Assembly Plenary's Summary Report

国連総会第一委員会は第一回目の討議にて下記の議題について話し合うことを検討した：

- I. 大量破壊兵器の廃絶にむけた取り組み
- II. 小型軽量武器の非合法取引の防止、除去、撲滅に向けたアジア太平洋地域における「小型軽量武器非合法取引防止に向けた行動計画」の履行

国連総会第一委員会の討議に国連加盟国 59 ヶ国が参加した。討議は 56 ヶ国の代表者が出席して始まった。第一回目の討議後に二つある議題のうち一つ目の議題である大量破壊兵器の廃絶にむけた取り組みについて話し合われることが決定し、大使たちはすぐに話し合いを始めた。

Dais は木曜日に中東地域における非核兵器地帯の設置、核拡散防止条約(NPT)の修正を求めるものや、5 年に一度行われる NPT 再検討会議を 2 年に一度開催するように変更するといった多岐にわたる内容の作業文書を 8 つ受け取った。大使たちは 3 回の討議を通してとても熱心に話し合い、Dais からのフィードバックをプロフェッショナルかつ丁寧に聞き入れた。

金曜日に行われた第 5 回目の討議までにすべての大使は Dais からそれぞれの作業文書に対する最初の編集を受け取り、フィードバックをそれぞれの作業文書に反映をし始めた。いくつかの作業グループは国連総会の性質である協力することを奨励することにしたがって、他の作業文書と統合させようとした。2 つの作業文書が決議案として認められる段階までに達した。

金曜日に行われた第 6 回目の討議では Dais によるフィードバックがさらになされた。大使らは作業文書の統合作業を試みたが、中には自分の案がほかの作業文書と統合されてしまうとあまり影響力を持たなくなってしまうのではないかと心配する大使もいた。大使らは外交的な態度を保っていたが、同時に広い心で考え方の異なる考えを持つスポンサーやシグナトリーを募集した。討議の終盤では 2 つの作業文書が決議案として承認された。

最終討議が土曜日の午前に行われ、その間に 6 つの作業文書が決議案として承認され、一つの友好修正案が承認された。大使間の協力と協調のもと、国連総会において合計 8 つの決議案のうち 3 つが全会一致、2 つが点呼式投票、そして 3 つが記録投票で決議が採択された。どの決議においても反対する大使の数は驚くほど少なく、討議を通して協調して話し合いが進められていたことが伺える。全体で協力したことが包括的かつ大量破壊兵器の廃絶を訴える前向きな決議を採択することに大きく貢献したといえる。



Code: DR/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of
4 the international non-proliferation initiative and as an essential foundation in the discussion for the peaceful uses of
5 nuclear energy,

6
7 *Recognizing* Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations which reminds Member States to respect the sovereignty,
8 territorial integrity, and political independence of other Member States,

9
10 *Alarmed by* of the lack of progress and delay in the full implementation of the NPT and stresses urgency in
11 strengthening the treaty,

12
13 *Considering* the length of the current period between Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conferences to be
14 ineffectual and lacking in accountability,

15
16 *Echoing the sentiments* of General Assembly resolution 69/52 which discussed united actions towards the total
17 elimination of nuclear weapons,

18
19 *Bearing in mind* the utilization of No-First-Use Policies which ensure that global nuclear weapons usage is
20 prohibited if such arsenals are used for means other than defensive matters,

21
22 1. *Suggests* that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference (NPT RevCon) meet every two years, as
23 opposed to the current five, in which the General Assembly recommends:

24
25 a. The topics of ratification and commitment to the NPT be at the head of the agenda;

26
27 b. Member States begin a dialogue to elaborate on what impediments they may see which prevent
28 their ratification;

29
30 2. *Implores* the NPT RevCon to explore the potential of a Nuclear Capability Review, which would be conducted
31 by the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), to assess the potential nuclear weaponization
32 of Parties and Member States;

33
34 3. *Encourages* Member States to use the capabilities of the internal United Nations organizations such as the
35 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNODA, and the United Nations Disarmament Commission
36 (UNDC) to ensure greater accountability within any negotiations that could occur under Article VI of the NPT;

37
38 4. *Strongly urges* that Article X of the NPT, in the context of the time frame required to give notice of withdrawal,
39 be amended to include a one-year period in which the withdrawing Member State may take the following
40 actions:

41
42 a. Upon announcing commitment to withdraw from the treaty, the Member States agree and
43 commit to the one-year withdrawal period;

44 b. The Member State recognizes that if there is a change in their national interests, they may
45 suspend the withdrawal process with thirty days' notice;

46 c. The Member State identifies that in the event they suspend the withdrawal process, in order to
47 restart it, they shall do so starting from the first day of the process;

48

- 49 5. *Further encourages* expansion of Article III provisions to include all Member States that have signed and
50 ratified the NPT to undertake in accepting safeguards, as negotiated and concluded by the IAEA and the
51 agency’s safeguards systems by:
52
- 53 a. Allowing the IAEA to select Member States arbitrarily for safeguard reviews;
 - 54
 - 55 b. Adopting a selection process mirroring the Security Council Non-Permanent Member Proportions
56 in which Member States are chosen based upon a regional basis—five selected from Asian and
57 African States, one from an Eastern European State, two from Latin American and Caribbean
58 States, and two from Western European and other States;
 - 59
- 60 6. *Suggests* that Part 2 of Article VIII be reworded to hold all Member States to an equal standard when voting on
61 matters pertaining to amendments of the NPT by removing the statement, “including the votes of all nuclear-
62 weapon States Party to the Treaty;”
63
- 64 7. *Proposes* that Article VI be amended from “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating
65 to the cessation of the nuclear arms race,” to “holding negotiations on effective measures in order to end the
66 spread and development of nuclear weapons,” so the treaty will continually progress to maintain relevancy
67 under the political spectra of the global environment;
68
- 69 8. *Stresses the need* of a No-First-Use Policy to be adopted as Article XII of the NPT by all Member States which
70 restrict nuclear weapon capabilities by:
71
- 72 a. Strengthening the possibility to set up bilateral agreements between Member States which possess
73 nuclear arsenals;
 - 74
 - 75 b. Recommending the implementation of a strategy which will enhance a No-First-Use Policy by
76 ensuring that there is an assurance to security to both nuclear and non-nuclear powers to further
77 cooperation between all parties;
 - 78
- 79 9. *Recommends* the NPT RevCon to consider an improved transparency system in order to curb the illicit flow of
80 nuclear weapons by enhancing collaboration with the IAEA through measures such as the IAEA Incident and
81 Trafficking Database (ITDB) for the means of continuing and elaborating transparency efforts by:
82
- 83 a. Bringing forward export control mechanisms as a basis for an approximation to disarmament, on a
84 long-term scale by the use of an ad-hoc committee to aid in addressing, implementing, and
85 committing to the ITDB;
 - 86
 - 87 b. Establishing international customs that identify users and their end-use of sensitive materials that
88 could be used for WMD production;
 - 89
 - 90 c. Suggesting that Member States commit to submitting regional reports, regulations, and legislation
91 alongside the IAEA through the following measures:
92
 - 93 i. Adopting security tracking mechanisms pertaining to WMDs and their related materials
94 as intended by the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network (GNSSN);
 - 95 ii. The strengthening of border control measures at the regional and global level to further
96 prevent the illicit spread of WMDs and their related materials.



Code: DR/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2
3 *Welcoming* the shared goals of Member States in achieving a nuclear-free world,

4
5 *Recognizing* Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which emphasizes all people's right to
6 security through international cooperation in accordance with the economic, social, and cultural rights indispensable
7 to their dignity,

8
9 *Reaffirming* the Humanitarian Pledge which emphasizes the importance of raising awareness of the humanitarian
10 consequences of nuclear weapons in order to generate political will to eliminate all nuclear weapons,

11
12 *Observing* the technical shortcomings of existing International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) standards in regards
13 to protecting nuclear materials as well as the need for improving and developing nuclear security,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the adoption of A/C.1/71/L.41 mandating the conduct of a Nuclear Weapons Convention of 2017,

16
17 *Expressing regret* over the lack of consensus surrounding the approval of the document "Taking forward multilateral
18 nuclear disarmament negotiations A/C.1/71/L.41" which was marked by strong opposition from nuclear weapon
19 states, particularly on the concerns regarding prevailing security conditions and perceived strategic realities,

20
21 *Recognizing* the risks of the proliferation of highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuels and plutonium which is a key
22 element in the creation of nuclear weapons,

23
24 *Deeply concerned* by the threat of the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological weapons and its related material
25 in accordance to Security Council resolution 1977,

26
27 *Bearing in mind* the work of regional treaties seen with Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the Asia Pacific
28 in understanding the necessity of gathering and referring to the guidelines posed by other member states,

29
30 *Guided by* the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and Biological Weapons Conventions (BWC) in taking
31 measurements for the disarmament and elimination of weapons of mass destruction,

32
33 1. Expresses its hope to eliminate all nuclear weapons and establish a definitive goal date to be agreed upon by
34 Member States during the coming Nuclear Prohibition Conference in 2017 grounded upon anticipated global
35 security conditions;

36
37 2. Recommends the utilization of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) research and statistics, in
38 order to fulfill Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which encourages national and
39 international effort in accordance to each nation by means of:

40
41 a. Calling for the creation of a center of study within the public sector for seminars for education on
42 WMDs, and the furthering of scientific research;

43
44 b. Build upon strategies regarding security challenges concerning these weapons, their transportation, and
45 handling in order to incorporate a regional understanding and ensure state jurisdiction in the face of
46 regional operations;

47

- 48 c. Requesting assistance from the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and United
49 Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to establish a basis of
50 information for collaboration between the governments, the public sector, and civil society in order to
51 fulfill Sustainable Development Goal 17 entitled “Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable
52 development”;
- 53
- 54 3. Encourages the creation of regional seminars to promote awareness of the humanitarian consequences of a
55 world armed with nuclear weapons by:
- 56
- 57 a. Inviting all relevant stakeholders specifically state governments, NGOs, and civil society to participate;
- 58
- 59 b. Encouraging academia, research institutes and scientists to advance research of the devastating impact
60 of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons through the development of regional technological
61 simulations that examine in-depth regional, geographic, and infrastructural challenges that these
62 attacks would cause in order to understand the catastrophic risks associated with WMDs;
- 63
- 64 c. Furthering research on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons under a gendered
65 perspective with the assistance of the Disarmament and Nonproliferation Education Partnership led by
66 UNODA which provides women with the opportunity to pursue an education on disarmament and
67 peace through scholarships;
- 68
- 69 d. Utilizing NGOs such as the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), Wildfire,
70 and Article 36 to promote awareness campaigns directed towards civil society;
- 71
- 72 e. Generating a report on the regional seminars to be disseminated to state governments;
- 73
- 74 f. Receiving funding and management through the UNODAs and it’s regional centers to facilitate
75 discussion on a regional scale and to further the creation of the regional bodies of the United Nations
76 Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in the Middle East (UNRCPDME) and the United
77 Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Western Europe (UNRCPDWE);
- 78
- 79 4. Reaffirms the successes and initiatives of the Nuclear Security Summit of 2016 by:
- 80
- 81 a. Introducing biannual information exchange meetings with institutions such as the Global Initiative to
82 Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) to improve transparency;
- 83
- 84 b. Advocating for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to assist Member States with sharing
85 of best safeguard practices while providing essential training materials;
- 86
- 87 c. Introducing improved Cyber Security practices introduced by the Nuclear Threat Initiative that sets a
88 criteria that reflects the basic, minimum security measures and regulatory requirements necessary to
89 protect nuclear facilities against cyber-attacks;
- 90
- 91 5. Proposes the organization of preparatory consultations and review conferences prior to the conduct of the 2017
92 Conference on the prohibition of nuclear weapons as mandated by “Taking forward multilateral nuclear
93 disarmament negotiations A/C.1/71/L.41,” for the purpose of inclusive discussion and reconciliation of
94 fundamental differences between Member States surrounding the mentioned resolution, which would provide
95 for:
- 96
- 97 a. Transparency reviews, including means and measures for states to better facilitate evidence-based
98 negotiations and disarmament progress reviews of each Member State;
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- 100 b. Strategic considerations of the path towards achieving a nuclear-free world, including existing security
101 concerns;
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- 103 c. Reconciliation of perceived legal gaps of existing nuclear conventions;

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6. Invites nuclear weapon states to conduct bilateral and multilateral dialogues in concurrence with the convening of these preparatory engagements in order to continue communication and coordination of existing disarmament goals;
 7. Expresses its hope for Member States, especially the nuclear-weapon states, to redesign and improve the purpose of their nuclear research centers towards the conversion of HEU to low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuels through the Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors (RERTR) program to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
 8. Further proposes the establishment of a network of policy experts designated by the Resolution 1540 Committee on global security and strategic plans to create international dialogue on:
 - a. The technical and political barriers concerning a moratorium on the production and trade of fissile material;
 - b. Fostering confidence building and mutual understanding between nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states;
 - c. Implementing the innovative verification measures suggested by the Verification Pilot Project (VPP), a policy groundwork exploring new approaches to verification and monitoring that could enable governments to use all the information-gathering and analysis tools at their disposal by:
 - i. Strengthening traditional verification methods such as on-site inspections and satellite imaging;
 - ii. Making use of new technologies and publicly available data on social media;
 - iii. With the aim of acquiring new information, widen the exposure to existing information and encouraging civil society to share, collect and analyze information;
 9. Emphasizes the promotion of regional nuclear weapon free zone treaties such as the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone, and the Pelindaba Treaty, as they would act as a leading example by:
 - a. Serving to guide, direct and foster regional policies which would increase compatibility and effectiveness among member states through the harmonization of national legislation;
 - b. Observing the achievements of the Treaty within Latin America and the Caribbean will be examined by looking at:
 - i. The successful implementation on the prohibition of nuclear weapons through regional areas;
 - ii. Preventing Member States from acquiring, possessing, developing, testing or using nuclear weapons;
 - iii. The current cooperation regarding the Latin American region as it has become one of the most secure and resourceful states for peaceful energy sharing and incorporate said treaty as a binding framework;
 10. Recommends Member States to follow preventative recommendations of possible threats established by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and in the latest Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) by:
 - a. Working along with the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) sector in United Nations office at Geneva to enhanced transparency and build further trust in the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) through:
 - i. Encouraging strengthened institutional support and collaboration with ISU from Member States and institutionalized groups such as the Australia Group;

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- ii. Calling attention to the need to revisit the success and problems of ISU and address these issues;
- b. Furthering the successes of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OCPW) in order to complete the goals and measures of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).



Code: DR/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2

3 *Alarmed by* the rapidly increasing of threat of Non-State Actors (NSAs) and the possibility of their linkages to
4 various Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs),

5

6 *Keeping in mind* the Charter of the United Nations, Article 2, Paragraph 7, which recognizes state sovereignty,

7

8 *Noting also* its resolution 70/36 of 11 December 2015 to prevent terrorists from acquiring WMDs, which reminds
9 the urgent need for addressing, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this
10 threat to humanity,

11

12 *Emphasizing* the need for a regional framework with regards to WMDs and its non-proliferation, eradication and
13 security against NSAs,

14

15 *Bearing in mind* the obligation under Security Council resolution 1540 stating that all Member States shall refrain
16 from providing any form of support to NSAs that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport,
17 transfer or use WMDs,

18

19 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to combat terrorism by being committed to
20 deterring and taking action against terrorists in different regions,

21

22 *Recognizing* the importance of regional cooperation and assistance in terms of combating NSAs such as the
23 successful works done by African Union Missions in vulnerable states and areas of conflict,

24

25 *Recalling* the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (INFCIRC/274) which establishes a
26 mechanism related to the prevention, detection and punishment of offenses relating to nuclear instruments and
27 materials,

28

29 *Seriously concerned* about the risks posed by the transfer of materials which has the possibility of proliferation of
30 WMDs concerning the maritime security following the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Act against the
31 Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA) and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Act against the Safety of
32 Fixed Platform located on the Continental Shelf (SUA PROT),

33

34 *Aware of* the commitments of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in their Measures to
35 Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction,

36

37 *Noting further* the necessity of strengthening border security in order to reduce the risk of use of WMDs by NSAs
38 through tracking mechanisms in transferring of WMDs and its instruments across borders and that this should be
39 combated at the local, regional, and global levels,

40

41 *Fully aware of* the strategic priority areas that need to be addressed in various conflict regions and heightening its
42 priority on issues of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons highlighting the importance of
43 international and regional cooperation as well as financial, military and judiciary assistance for the stability of
44 government,

45

46 *Recalling* the immense potential of European Union CBRN Centres of Excellence (CoE) programs which mitigate
47 the risks of estimated disasters in cases where CBRN were used, which emphasizes international and regional
48 cooperation,

49
50 *Noting with deep concern* that the discussion on the *Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)* seeks to prohibit the
51 production of fissile material which has the potential to become WMDs and nuclear explosives, was not sufficiently
52 completed,

53
54 *Viewing with appreciation* of the UNSCR 1540 Civil Society Forum: A Dialogue with Academia and Civil Society
55 on 11-12 April 2016 with the collaboration of the UNODA, which assessed the non-proliferation threat of WMDs,
56 discussed academia's roles on national, regional, and international efforts in 1540 implementation and provides the
57 feedback to the Committee on transparency and outreach efforts,

- 58
59 1. *Appeals* for the further enhancement of facilities of each Member State's governmental agencies, which
60 cater to the material resources and specialized skills needed for their security forces in handling WMDs;
61
62 2. *Encourages* effective cooperation amongst Member States and other national, regional and international
63 bodies in strengthening Member States' capabilities through an annual and substantive multilateral
64 meetings during United Nations conferences which should focus on the sharing of best practices, programs
65 and actions in securing WMDs against NSAs as well as their elimination;
66
67 3. *Requests* regional organizations to offer international support following the aims noticed on the Convention
68 on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material Article 2A which establishes, implements and maintains an
69 appropriate physical protection regime applicable to nuclear material and nuclear facilities under its
70 jurisdiction;
71
72 4. *Suggests* international and regional cooperation with technical assistance to establish national legislation in
73 Member States to prevent theft of radioactive materials in maritime security in order to ensure maritime
74 security following Suppression of Unlawful Act against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA) and the
75 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Act against the Safety of Fixed Platform located on the
76 Continental Shelf (SUA PROT);
77
78 5. *Requests* Member States to provide financial support for combating WMDs and NSAs in a sustainable
79 long-term manner, raising funds through such organizations as the Global Partnership Against the Spread
80 of Weapons and Materials of Weapons of Mass Destruction which provide monetary support to Member
81 States who require assistance in gaining such materials and technologies needed to challenge threats of
82 WMDs and NSAs ;
83
84 6. *Expresses its hope* for national legislation by all Member States through the ratification of different
85 conventions which will strengthen policies regarding efforts in monitoring the statistics of WMDs and its
86 materials that are circulating within their countries borders that forbid the carrying or possession of
87 unmarked WMDs by:
88
89 a. monitoring and strengthening of border control by setting up border posts and mechanisms of
90 cooperation with neighbouring countries;
91
92 b. promoting measures against the proliferation of WMDs of NSAs attempting to acquire, transport,
93 or use any or all forms of WMDs as outlined by the UNODA;
94
95 7. *Implores* Member States to systemize data gathering mechanisms in order to enhance and expedite the
96 progress and efficiency of ongoing and future programs through taking into consideration the individual
97 capacities and through the establishment of respective national implementation strategies;

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8. *Highly recommends* that international and regional frameworks be optimized and tailored at national levels to ensure the synchronization among Member States in policy formation and implementation as a means to augment each framework's effectiveness;
 9. *Encourages* the coordination with international organizations such as Amnesty International and the Regional Centre for Small Arms for the development of effective control systems that are in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540, covering the dangers, consequences and liability of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons to further regulate current stockpiles and arsenals;
 10. *Highly requests* continued discussions to be held in the Blix Commission in an effort to unite all Member States to reduce the potential for catastrophic damages that can be caused by volatile NSAs;
 11. *Further invites* Member States to provide voluntary assistance to other state actors in conducting their reports in specific aspects with regards to the drafting of legislation, training and lending expert and technical advice which would strengthen the capacity of a country to conduct stronger policies and programs against NSAs from acquiring WMDs and its materials;
 12. *Emphasizes* action of the protocols outlined in the IAEA:
 - a. Moving toward the foundation of financial and technical support framework to act on international cooperation in order to discourage acquisition of WMDs for NSAs;
 - b. In accordance with international obligations for CBRN risk mitigation, in order to enhance responders' capability in the case of usage of CBRN, while remaining committed to UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;
 13. *Further implores* Member States which have developed an effective tracking system to assist developing countries to maintain it in the area of infrastructure for system automation, capacity building for the agencies involved, and technical assistance to make tracking devices to enable agencies to connect any kinds of WMDs, and its materials;
 14. *Further encourages* the promotion of education and training for local police in developing countries to enable them to work collaboratively with international police at borders to prevent any kinds of WMDs and its materials to be imported or exported illegally;
 15. *Highly recommends* the resumption of negotiations on as well as the ratification of the FMCT in order to cut off any linkages between NSAs and any materials to produce nuclear weapons, while not avoiding peaceful uses of nuclear energy in order to create more opportunities for power sourcing;
 16. *Solemnly affirms* the need to raise awareness in civil society and international community, especially in those countries that have WMDs as comprehended by the UNSCR 1540 Civil Society Forum: A Dialogue with Academia and Civil Society, where it;
 - a. provides civil awareness to the academia and civic society to resolve discrepancy awareness on different dimensions of WMDs with the increasing magnitude of NSAs threat;
 - b. appeals to governments on working towards curbing the problem through the cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, that can develop specific programmes for sensitizing civil society and;
 - c. collects and provides funds for developing countries to combat the accumulation of these materials and weapons.



Code: DR/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
2
3 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 1/1946 which emphasizes the elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction
4 (WMDs), a grave topic for all Member States,
5
6 *Stressing* the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and *highlighting* the relevance of the
7 mandate of the IAEA in fostering and promoting nuclear security standards, providing international safeguards and
8 advocating the peaceful use of nuclear technology, especially to developing countries,
9
10 *Affirming* commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as one of the main sources
11 of international law in the field of WMDs,
12
13 *Alarmed by* the presence and the threats of WMDs, and *understanding* that the existence of excessive WMDs is a
14 threat to international peace and security,
15
16 *Viewing with appreciation* the peaceful uses of atomic energy, which allows for the reduction of carbon emissions
17 and usage of fossil fuels to maintain a more sustainable world, while supporting continued research of peaceful
18 nuclear usage,
19
20 *Emphasizing* the importance of Article I of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that human
21 beings are all free, equal and endowed with reason and conscience,
22
23 *Realizing* the lack of women's participation in the discussion of WMDs in a peaceful capacity,
24
25 *Alarmed by* the increasing distribution of chemical and biological agents, and the consequence of illicit trade,
26
27 *Emphasizing* the importance of strict control of the trading of nuclear products through Member States' borders,
28
29 *Deeply disturbed by* the death and destruction that resulted from the detonation of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima
30 and Nagasaki and the subsequent race by many states to amass as many nuclear weapons as possible,
31
32 *Reaffirming* the nuclear security framework globally and in coordinating international activities in the field of
33 nuclear security,
34
35 *Appreciating* the bilateral Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) between the United States of America and the
36 Russian Federation that aims at the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,
37
38 *Observing* the need for an Outer Space free of WMDs and strong cyber resilience in relation to WMD cyber
39 systems,
40
41 *Expressing concern* on the continued nuclear weapons testing by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
42
43 *Recalling* the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), proposing
44 the elimination of all weapons using chemical or biological agents as discussed in Security Council resolution 687,
45
46 *Desiring* additional protocols to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions,
47

48 *Underlining* the need and importance for increased Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives
49 (CBRNE) awareness sessions with regards to their effects on civilians,
50
51 *Bearing in mind* that Security Council resolution 1540 was unanimously adopted on 28 April 2004, which obliges
52 States to refrain from providing any form of support to non-state actors that attempt to acquire nuclear, chemical or
53 biological weapons and their means of delivery,
54
55 *Noting with appreciation* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 70/39 of 7 December 2015 on the discussion
56 of banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,
57
58 *Recognizing* the determination of the United Nations (UN) to establish conditions under which states could equally
59 possess nuclear materials for peaceful purposes under a non-proliferation regime and *understanding* the positive
60 effects nuclear energy has on clean energy,
61
62 *Taking note with satisfaction* the success of the Portuguese Nuclear Technology Campus' initiatives to cooperate
63 and share nuclear technology with developing countries,
64
65 *Taking into consideration* the necessity of creating a common marketing language among all UN organs and
66 agencies to cooperate in the field of education, and to properly provide the global population the information they
67 need to deeply and precisely understand the issues at hand regarding WMDs,
68
69 *Acknowledging* the need for Member States to have transparency concerning the number of WMDs,
70
71 1. *Supports* all peaceful uses of nuclear technologies in conformity with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
72 Development Goals: Transforming our World;
73
74 2. *Calls upon* all Member States to work cooperatively to advance international participation on nuclear issues,
75 while aiding in the field of capacity-building, and other areas such as:
76 a. Renewed efforts with respect to the Middle East WMD-free zone, and new rounds of negotiations
77 between all involved parties on this matter;
78 b. Strengthening material management of the WMDs;
79 c. Increasing the transparency of raw material production necessary for the creation of WMDs;
80
81 3. *Requests* the continued cooperation between UN organs and governmental associations to give NGOs a role on
82 the fight against WMDs, and encourage them to contribute in the most effective way in their own areas, through
83 use of specific social issues marketing campaign strategies, with the aim of providing proper information to the
84 global population;
85
86 4. *Emphasizes* the need for strong national cyber security frameworks to avoid cyber threats related to WMDs
87 through:
88 a. Cooperation between governments and intelligence agencies to identify protection goals,
89 objectives, gather data, assess and analyze risks;
90 b. Evaluation and prioritization, implementation of protective activities, and promotion of continuous
91 improvements;
92
93 5. *Reaffirms* that outer space needs to remain free of WMDs in conformity with The Treaty on Principles
94 Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other
95 Celestial Bodies, and the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in The Atmosphere, In Outer Space and
96 Underwater (the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT));
97
98 6. *Supports* broader participation of women in decision making processes of disarmament in accordance to
99 Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security to:
100 a. Ensure equality and protection of women and girls, with respect to disarmament;
101 b. Encourage overall awareness of the special needs of women and children in regards to these
102 matters;
103

- 104 7. *Recommends* the creation of a platform within the IAEA focused upon research pertaining to Molten Salt
105 Reactors (MSR) in the following capacities:
106 a. Research regarding the development of MSRs to provide alternative energy resources while still
107 using fissile nuclear materials;
108 b. Encouragement of the sharing and distribution of knowledge and research which regards the
109 facilitation and responsible transportation of fissile materials which would be used for MSRs;
110
- 111 8. *Invites* developed countries to partner with developing countries, within the framework of the IAEA Technical
112 Cooperation Programme, to share information and technology by improving research focusing on nuclear fuels,
113 materials, and production of medical isotopes for cancer treatment, as well as doped silicon for high energy
114 electrical applications;
115
- 116 9. *Condemns* the recent nuclear tests by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and urges all
117 Member States to put more pressure on the DPRK to return to the NPT;
118
- 119 10. *Urges* Member States to agree to future discussions regarding a Fissile Material Cut-Off Conference (FMCC)
120 which will address the discussion of the future production regarding fissile materials such as weapons grade
121 enriched uranium and plutonium;
122
- 123 11. *Recommends* the creation of strong regional agreements, while *further supporting* existing UN agencies that
124 monitor the creation of these materials, while also using resources such as the Prosecutor General’s Office, and
125 Radiation Control Board, with the following goals in mind:
126 a. Regional exercises to build upon and improve the abilities of border guards, police, and other
127 investigators, as to better improve their abilities to carry out a greater security agreement;
128 b. Using cooperation to solve security and operation shortcomings to further improve security;
129
- 130 12. *Endorsing* frameworks in emulation of the STAR Treaty, calling for a further reduction and limitation of
131 strategic offensive weapons and delivery systems, such as Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) carrying
132 nuclear warheads, and Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) equipped for nuclear armaments;
133
- 134 13. *Emphasizing* the monitoring on the transportation of weapons through:
135 a. The encouragement of an expansion of the IAEA’s Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) to the
136 United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to include chemical and biological
137 materials;
138 b. Ensuring the database encompasses national, regional and international levels of information
139 pertaining to WMDs, and making it more accessible to Member States;
140 c. Strengthening inspection on all forms of transport;
141
- 142 14. *Urges* member states to be part of the International CBRNE Institute Knowledge Centre (ICIKC) that would
143 allow them to:
144 a. Receive updates on future CBRNE conferences moving forward including state representatives,
145 scientific leaders and members of the private sector;
146 b. Access the Knowledge Center database of professionals;
147 c. Publish CBRNE-related data and information specifically articles and reports on the website;
148
- 149 15. *Approves of* the creation of a European nuclear weapons-free zone per international standards, so long as there
150 are no international threats and a majority of Member States agree to the standards.



Code: DR/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* that not all Member States have ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
4 Weapons (NPT) and have not decreased or eliminated their nuclear weapons stockpiles,

5
6 *Confident* in the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 regarding Member State self-reporting of their
7 nuclear activities in pursuance to this resolution,

8
9 *Highly concerned* with the presence of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons (CBRN) in the
10 international community,

11
12 *Taking note* of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) mission statement regarding the sharing of
13 knowledge of the use of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes with developing Member States,

14
15 *Recalling* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 6, and 7,

16
17 *Recognizing* the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) launched in 2010 that supports technical cooperation projects for the
18 application of peaceful nuclear technology,

19
20 *Aware of* the high costs and greenhouse gas emissions that accompany the process of desalination and noting that,
21 according to the Nuclear Energy Institute, nuclear energy can reduce the costs by over one third and can reduce the
22 emissions of this process,

23
24 *Bearing in mind* the importance of human resource development and *recalling* the African Regional Cooperative
25 Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to the Nuclear Science and Technology strategy
26 (AFRA),

27
28 *Emphasizing* IAEA General Conference resolution 11 on the strengthening of the agency's technical cooperation
29 activities,

30
31 *Fully aware of* the potential adverse effects of nuclear waste both in safety and environmental terms,

- 32
33 1. *Promotes* the progressive disarmament of nuclear weapon programs through the conversion of such facilities
34 into nuclear energy programs stimulated by the accompanied economic and environmental incentives;
- 35
36 2. *Calls upon* the international community to implement the new initiative Protective Eradication of Artilleries in
37 Cooperative Engagement (PEACE) which shall redirect weapons of mass destruction to other uses such as
38 utilizing nuclear materials as clean and sustainable energy and applying nuclear, radiological and chemical
39 materials for medicinal and pharmacological purposes;
- 40
41 3. *Requests* Member States to actively collaborate with the IAEA on promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear
42 energy through educational research, especially concerning the use of nuclear energy in the applications
43 mentioned above, and to work with the IAEA on repurposing existing nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes
44 while ensuring the security of nuclear materials during the transition process and in accordance with Security
45 Council resolution 1540;
- 46

- 47 4. *Recommends* infrastructure incentives in developing countries pursuing nuclear energy and non-proliferation
48 via usage of local national corps of engineers focusing solely on the eventual goal of developing access to safe
49 nuclear energy sources while:
50
- 51 a. Promoting the free flow of electricity from countries possessing an abundance of electrical supplies;
52
 - 53 b. Lowering import and export tariffs on countries that are actively engaged in pursuing nuclear energy for
54 peaceful purposes;
55
 - 56 c. Encouraging Member States without a designated Corps of Engineers to seek appropriate assistance from
57 their regional blocs, where available, and apply for special appeal of emergency infrastructure relief in
58 areas without viable regional bloc assistance;
59
- 60 5. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will satisfy the goals of zero hunger, good health and well-being, clean
61 water and sanitation, and achieving affordable and clean energy by expanding the use of nuclear technology for
62 food and agricultural purposes, water desalination and wastewater treatment from industrial activities by
63 transitioning their nuclear weapon stockpiles and diverting funding from nuclear weapons testing and
64 maintenance to these purposes;
65
- 66 6. *Encourages* all Member States to financially contribute to the PUI in order to provide economic incentives for
67 countries to disarm their existing nuclear stockpiles and repurpose or create nuclear energy facilities in order to
68 start implementing nuclear technology, specifically focusing on:
69
- 70 a. education of professionals in developing countries and the creation of facilities for the processes of:
71
 - 72 i. desalination, for the conversion of saltwater into freshwater, focusing on regions where water
73 scarcity remains a pertinent issue;
74
 - 75 ii. food and crop irradiation, for the preservation of nutrients and the delay of food expiration as
76 well as for pest control, focusing on regions where malnutrition and food scarcity are pressing
77 issues;
78
 - 79 b. ensuring that existing facilities remain competent and adequate;
80
- 81 7. *Invites* Member States interested in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes to undergo training provided by
82 the IAEA in order for Member States to develop or repurpose their own nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes
83 while sharing nuclear education and training materials and the outcome of their training experiences amongst
84 themselves while supporting:
85
- 86 a. The contribution of Member States to the introduction of technical cooperation programs;
87
 - 88 b. The creation of an agreement between the IAEA and the African Union Commission on cooperation in
89 areas including human health, nutrition, food and agriculture, and radiation and nuclear safety while
90 emphasizing the ability of technical cooperation programs to build on human and institutional capacities
91 within Member States that promote the safe, secure and peaceful application of nuclear science and
92 technology;
93
- 94 8. *Expresses its hope* that regional blocs will procure Nuclear Safety Centers in collaboration with the IAEA that
95 would provide human-capacity building programs to frontline officers in charge of radiological and nuclear
96 safeguarding through sharing of best practices;
97
- 98 9. *Suggests* that Member States using nuclear energy to incorporate proper nuclear waste disposal programs and
99 encourages them to create legislation regarding nuclear waste disposal and to contribute funding via the PUI for
100 Member States without proper nuclear waste disposal facilities in order to aid them in the development of such
101 programs.

Code: DR/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Plenary,*
2

3 *Acknowledging* the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 and its principle goal of preventing
4 Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) from being distributed to non-state actors (NSAs),
5

6 *Stressing* the possible danger to international peace that could be caused by WMDs in the hands of terrorist
7 groups and NSAs,
8

9 *Having examined* the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540, which recognizes that Member States that
10 have difficulty in implementing the regulations of the resolution are to be provided assistance if there is the
11 capacity to do so,
12

13 *Recalling* the additional protocol of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which aims to prevent the
14 procurement of materials which can be used for WMDs proliferation from NSAs through legislative action and
15 implementation of regulatory bodies,
16

17 *Recognizing* the additional three publication recommendations by IAEA for security of nuclear materials which
18 focus on adapting a security framework for current WMDs stockpile and nuclear energy used for peaceful
19 purposes,
20

21 *Emphasizing* on the effect of Security Council Resolution 1977 20 April of 2011 which extends the mandate of
22 Security Council resolution 1540 and endorses the UN Secretariat's support for the resolution through the
23 United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),
24

25 *Observing* the lack of a uniform security system in nuclear reactors across all Member States and
26 acknowledging the possibility of NSAs infiltration and acquisitions of materials for WMDs proliferation,
27

28 1. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to coordinate with the security council regarding efforts and best
29 practices to prevent acquisition of WMDs by NSAs by:
30

31 a. Strengthening the foundation of regional 1540 committees through UNODA for better
32 implementation of Security Council resolution 1540;
33

34 b. Following the provision of General Assembly resolution 70/33 which focuses on multilateral
35 nuclear disarmament negotiations in order to coordination between Member States in
36 elimination of nuclear weapons;
37

38 2. *Commends* the Security Council and Member States for their efforts towards elimination of WMDs
39 proliferation by NSAs;
40

41 3. *Suggests* the Security Council to streamline assistance under the Resolution 1540 committee which will
42 specifically assist developing countries regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540
43 by:
44

45 a. Providing technical assistance through organizations and conventions such as IAEA, UNODA,
46 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical
47 Weapons (OPCW);
48

49 b. Adopting the additional protocol of IAEA for member states to have a guideline on legislative
50 action against NSAs acquiring WMDs in accordance with INFCIRC/225/Revision 5, Nuclear
51 Security Recommendations on Radioactive Material and Associative Facilities and Nuclear
52 Security Recommendations on Nuclear and Radioactive Material out of Regulatory Control;
53

54 4. *Recommends* the Security Council to conduct reviews of the implementation of Security Council

55 resolution 1540 in light of the conduct of A/C.1/70/L.41 and ensuring the availability of information for
56 incoming discussion on nuclear prohibition by:

- 57
- 58 a. Providing information by regional cooperation through state governments on current stockpiles of
59 nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and suggest the implementation of a tracking system for
60 transparency purposes on the location of the WMDs in order to promote confidence-building
61 measures between Member States;
- 62
- 63 b. Creating a database in collaboration with state governments under the Resolution 1540 Committee
64 which will keep track of materials which may be used for proliferation of WMDs in order to
65 ensure non-proliferation and non-acquisition of NSAs;
- 66
- 67 c. Coordinating with private and public sectors which have the responsibility of handling the
68 materials to increase security and to ensure prevention of nuclear, biological and chemical
69 materials from falling into the hands of NSAs;
- 70
- 71 d. Suggesting revisions on the reporting system of Member States who have established regional
72 1540 Committees and propose to lessen the period to no less than one year along with amending
73 the provision of reporting to be done every two years to one year through the regional committees
74 instead of the Security Council to increase reporting consistency;

75

76 5. *Suggests* the 1540 Committee to implement additional IAEA protocols in regional branches in order to
77 promote stricter implementation, transparency and safety purposes by:

- 78
- 79 a. Taking into account the guidelines of Nuclear Security Recommendation on Nuclear and
80 Radioactive Material out of Regulatory Control;
- 81
- 82 b. Establishing a framework for nuclear installation for proper safety measures along with giving
83 separate responsibility to the operative and legislative body;
- 84
- 85 c. Having an established regulatory body under the regional 1540 Committee in charge of licensing,
86 inspection and enforcement responsibility per region which will be independent from the
87 organization producing nuclear facilities;
- 88
- 89 d. Urging the need to implement technical safety measures for reactor disaster risk procedures and
90 NSAs non-acquisition measures;

91

92 6. *Reiterates* the role of UNODA in the United Nations Counter Terrorism Strategy by strengthening the
93 foundation of the current UNODA initiatives of developing a weapons database contemplated by
94 International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) through cooperation with the regional 1540 committees
95 to ensure the prevention of further use of WMDs;

96

97 7. *Invites* member states to collaborate with the 1540 Committee in order to establish uniform security systems
98 to ensure proper security of materials in nuclear facilities in accordance with nuclear
99 security recommendation on radioactive material associative facilities by:

- 100
- 101 a. Endorsing one of the three publication of additional protocol by the IAEA referring to the Nuclear
102 Security Recommendation on Radioactive Material and Associated Facilities;
- 103
- 104 b. Encouraging security measures such as the tri-concentric circle design endorsed by the Nuclear
105 Energy Institute which creates increases the physical security of nuclear facilities;
- 106
- 107 c. Further encouraging Member States with nuclear reactors to implement extensive cybersecurity
108 measures such as isolated key control systems, hardware-based isolation systems and
109 other cybersecurity measures as endorsed by the Nuclear Energy Institute;
- 110
- 111 d. Suggesting to the Security Council to consider these recommendations at their next session in
112 order to ensure the security of nuclear facilities NSAs.



Code: DR/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the principles of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) which urges
4 Member States to abide by the guidelines that provide a framework for eliminating Weapons of Mass Destruction
5 (WMDs),

6
7 *Encouraging* Member States to join Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in order to deter the promotion of
8 WMDs on the national level by elected government officials, as well as promoting nuclear non-proliferation
9 worldwide through such institutions,

10
11 *Recognizing* the IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security Radioactive Service which urges states to
12 communicate on transportation and export efforts to establish transparent trade cooperation in the processing of
13 WMDs,

14
15 *Emphasizing* the multiple uses of nuclear, biological, and chemical materials and recognizing their benefits to the
16 international community through proper usage for medical purposes, and acknowledging the need of regional
17 cooperation to see this through,

18
19 *Fully aware of* the efficiency of the already existing system of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms
20 that is aimed at achieving global transparency in trade of conventional arms,

21
22 *Appreciates* the work of the Resolution 1540 Committee that urges Member States to ensure security of materials
23 that can be proliferated into WMDs,

24
25 *Deeply concerned* about the proliferation of fissile material of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons that can be
26 acquired by non-state actors and potentially used for conducting terrorist acts,

27
28 *Noting with appreciation* Member States' development of peaceful nuclear energy, in particular the liquid fuel usage
29 aspect of Molten Salt Reactor Technology,

30
31 *Supporting* the initiative of those Member States that have developed Molten Salt Reactor Technology, including
32 both developed and developing countries, and *underlining* the importance of its implementation by all Member
33 States,

34
35 *Aware of* the necessity of the DPRK's implementation of the NPT, Convention on the Prohibition of the
36 Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC), as well as
37 the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin
38 Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC) in order to underscore Member States' obligations under the Charter of
39 the United Nations,

40
41 *Taking note* of the fact that no outcome documents were adopted nor was consensus found during the Six Party
42 Talks during the Council of Foreign Relations aimed at the elimination of nuclear weapons stockpiles,

43
44 1. *Recommends* that Member States develop regional databases for safety and security of radioactive sources
45 in efforts toward allowing transparency between governments, the private sector, and civil society as well as for
46 enhancing non proliferation of WMD among Non State Actors;

47
48 2. *Reminds* all the UN Member States which are non-signatories to the NPT to adopt national frameworks
49 which will prevent further proliferation or illicit trade of WMDs;

50

- 51 3. *Reaffirms* the support of Member States to resume the Six Party Talks with a goal of recognizing the
52 United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) role in the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy to assess
53 possible proliferation and acquisition measures taken by non-state actors in order to ensure the security of the
54 international community;
55
- 56 4. *Welcomes* the cooperation between UNODA and the International Atomic Energy Agency towards
57 enhancing control of the trade in the sphere of WMDs and all related materials, as well as protecting the WMD-
58 related materials from acquisition by Non-State Actors;
59
- 60 5. *Suggests* to establish a joint database of the UNODA and the IAEA, basing on the IAEA Incident and
61 Trafficking Database for increasing information sharing between the agencies, enhancing safety and security of
62 trade of nuclear, chemical and biological materials worldwide, as well as for guaranteeing standards of trade
63 transparency;
64
- 65 6. *Further encourages* Member States which are not parties to the NPT and have not signed the IAEA
66 Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols, to establish bilateral relations with the IAEA and the UNODA for
67 launching national frameworks to ensure development of peaceful nuclear energy;
68
- 69 7. *Supports* Member States in participating in an Annual Multilateral Forum with the representatives of
70 parliamentarians as well as civil society under the auspices of the IAEA aimed at increasing cooperation among the
71 States developing Molten Salt Reactor Technology, which would also include:
72
- 73 a. Inviting a panel of experts on the technology of Molten Salt Reactors comprised of academics, private
74 sector energy companies, and national and international research institutes to provide governments
75 with advice on the topic,
76
- 77 b. Recommends considering reports of the panel of experts at annual sessions of the Forum regarding the
78 current capabilities of Member States to enact and develop the Molten Salt Reactor technology,
79
- 80 8. *Welcomes* the influence of NGOs, particularly Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and
81 Disarmament (PNND) and *welcomes further* the outcomes of the international conference Eliminating Risks of
82 Nuclear War by Accident, Cyber-attack or Conflict Escalations held in 2015, as well as Building a Nuclear
83 Weapons-Free World held in August 2016, and appeals Member States to join with the PNNP in taking an active
84 role in implementation of further steps toward WMD disarmament all over the world, in particular participation in
85 the Prague Agenda Conference in December 2016;
86
- 87 9. Endorses the call for Member States' participation in the conference on the Prohibition of Nuclear
88 Weapons mandated by "A/C.1/71/L.41 to take forward multilateral disarmament negotiations and consider future
89 establishment of the Regional United Nations Special Commission till the end of 2017 to ensure the capacity
90 building of trust and transparency from Member States that have not signed onto the NPT, of those who have not
91 signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).



Code: DR/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Elimination of Weapons of Mass Destruction

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the United Nations (UN) Charter that recognizes the sovereignty of all
4 Member States,

5
6 *Acknowledging* that a unanimous understanding of the Member States belonging to the Middle East is a fundamental
7 prerequisite to implementing a Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (MEWMDFZ),

8
9 *Recognizing* the inconsistency regarding the Member States that compose the political delineations of the Middle
10 East, and believing that it is necessary that states of concern have the opportunity to establish the region as a
11 collective society,

12
13 *Emphasizing further* the underlying principles of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),
14 the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin
15 Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC), the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production,
16 Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC), and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test
17 Ban Treaty (CTBT) for the protection of humanity against weapons of mass destruction, and recognizing that some
18 Member States have yet to ratify these instruments,

19
20 *Welcoming* the outcome of the GC(59)/RES/15 which was developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency
21 (IAEA), and its expansion including Security Council resolution 1540, also known as the International Convention
22 for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (CNT), the Convention of Nuclear Safety (CNS), the Convention
23 on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), and the promotion of nuclear security standards, provision
24 of international safeguards and also advocating for peaceful use of nuclear technology,

25
26 *Noting* the adoption of its resolution 70/39 and the further discussion on the subject of a non-discriminatory,
27 multilateral and international treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear
28 explosive devices, which will considerably foster the global non-proliferation framework,

29
30 *Recalling* its resolution 3263 (XXIX) which expresses the first intention to establish a nuclear weapons-free zone in
31 the Middle East and welcoming further initiatives,

32
33 *Having considered* General Assembly resolution 1380 (XIV), resolution 68/46, resolution 69/41 and resolution
34 70/33, in which the international society has expressed interest in achieving a nuclear-free society and the
35 disarmament of nuclear weapons,

36
37 *Recalling* and drawing inspiration from the Pelindaba Treaty which urges Africa not to conduct and not to assist in
38 research, development, manufacturing, and/or stockpiling nuclear weapons in Africa, and similar conventions such
39 as the Treaty of Tlatelolco, Treaty of Bangkok and The Central Asian Nuclear Weapon Free-Zone Treaty,

40
41 *Mindful of* the continuing importance and relevance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), and recalling the past
42 achievements of that body in successfully negotiating non-proliferation and disarmament agreements,

43
44 *Appreciating* the framework set by the Australia Group (AG) Guideline which enables all Member States, at their
45 discretion, to regulate the export of dual-use chemical and biological materials, which could be potentially be used
46 to make WMDs,

47

48 *Taking into account* the need for a framework to address the individual obstacles for disposal of WMDs and
49 decommissioned materials, such as the Belgoprocess, by Member States worldwide, especially in the Middle East
50 and/or areas of crisis,
51
52 *Concerned by* the use of chemical weapons by non-state actors, such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
53 (ISIL) in 2015,
54
55 *Observing* the funds set aside by the UN in the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities,
56
57 *Cognizant* of both the opportunity to establish confidence building institutions the Middle East for the overall
58 prospective goal of disarmament of WMDs in the region, and of General Assembly resolution 65/283, which
59 outlines “Mediation for Peace” initiatives,
60
61 1. *Promotes* the right of the Middle Eastern Member States to determine amongst themselves the geographic
62 delineations that would outline its Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ), with respect to the
63 sovereign domain of each Member State and application of A/45/435 in establishing a Nuclear Weapons Free
64 Zone guideline in the Middle East region;
65
66 2. *Endorses* the 1989 IAEA Technical Study which took steps towards expanding the definition of the Middle
67 East states to extend from “Libya in the West, to Iran in the East, and from Syria in the North to Yemen in the
68 South,” and specifically drawing attention to studies suggesting the inclusion of Afghanistan, as well as Turkey;
69
70 3. *Encourages* the continuous regard for the promotion of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East, in such ways that
71 will eventually:
72
73 a. Facilitate the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone (NWFZ) through the CD, for the purpose of
74 commencing negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or
75 other nuclear explosive devices;
76
77 b. Considers the IAEA Safeguards legal framework as a possible template to ensure that “nuclear material,
78 services, equipment, facilities and information” are not used for aggressive military purposes;
79
80 4. *Invites* Middle Eastern Member States to consider, in the context of forthcoming discussions, implementing
81 fundamental practices required to create a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ) in the Middle
82 East, which would align with the following Sustainable Development Goals:
83
84 a. Transforming nuclear fissile materials into clean and sustainable energy in accordance to the 7th goal of the
85 Sustainable Development Goals;
86
87 b. Fulfilling the need to reach out to women’s NGOs and experts in the field of nuclear energy so as to ensure
88 that women’s particular needs are taken into account, and to promote the realization of the 5th SDG;
89
90 c. Protecting the environment notably the atmosphere, water sources and life on earth, from nuclear
91 contamination, in alignment with SDGs 6, 14 and 15;
92
93 d. Promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies in the Middle Eastern region, in accordance with the 16th
94 SDG;
95
96 5. *Encourages* Member States in the Middle Eastern region to acknowledge the AG Guideline and its control list,
97 as a means of implementing national regulation on dual-use chemical and biological substances;
98
99 6. *Invites* all Member States in the Middle Eastern region to consider and to adopt all necessary measures of
100 implementation on behalf of the CTBT, CWC and BWC, while also encouraging negotiations and awareness of
101 the concerns from Member States in the region who have not yet signed or ratified said conventions and
102 treaties;
103

- 104 7. *Calls upon* the Kingdom of Belgium to extend the implementation of the Belgoprocess for the purpose of:
105
106 a. Providing decreased or subsidized cost of such process in order to make it more readily available for
107 Middle Eastern countries as well as all countries of the world;
108
109 b. Assist in providing the necessary temporary resources such as nuclear storage facilities to dismantle, store
110 and decommission nuclear and radiological wastes and materials to Middle Eastern and other Member
111 States interested while they are in the beginning stages of disarmament;
112
113 c. Making freely available the framework necessary to dismantle, and recondition nuclear waste into inert
114 substances to Member States interested in using this as a method of disarmament;
115
- 116 8. *Endorses* the increased use and access to portable disarmament technology in areas of crisis, by:
117
118 a. Encouraging the involvement of United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in coordinating
119 funding efforts for the increased technology through their Trust Fund for Global and Regional
120 Disarmament Activities;
121
122 b. Requesting further the involvement of the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center to find ways to further
123 develop and produce the Field Deployable Hydrolysis System;
124
125 c. Recommending the UNODA to coordinate the distribution, funding, and implementation of these
126 processes;
127
- 128 9. *Draws attention* to the "Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Purchase Agreement" between the United States and
129 Russia concerning the conversion of Russian nuclear missile tips into nuclear-energy power plants, which
130 establishes a framework that demonstrates how Middle Eastern Member States can work towards modifying
131 nuclear weapons grade material into nuclear energy power plants;
132
- 133 10. *Notes* the commitment of Member States in the Tlatelolco Treaty, the Treaty of Rarotonga, the Treaty of
134 Bangkok, the Treaty of Pelindaba, and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, which have
135 established a NWFZ in many different regions, and recommends Middle Eastern States to take this model into
136 consideration for creating a NWFZ;
137
- 138 11. *Resolves* to create an ad-hoc committee to the NPT Review Conference with the sole focus of launching more
139 active negotiations on establishing a WMDFZ in the Middle East which will:
140
141 a. Establish a standing invitation to include representatives from existing NWFZ's, the Arab League and all
142 Middle Eastern countries, with the addition of Turkey and Afghanistan;
143
144 b. Initiate annual meetings in Finland, with an agenda including voluntary mention of the following;
145
146 i. Addressing relevant confidence building measures between members of the Middle East;
147 ii. Exploring an agreement on the implementation of a No-First Use Policy;
148 iii. Voicing their particular concerns regarding their reservations about the treaties and
149 conventions that are key to establishing a MEWMDFZ;
150 iv. Engaging in mediated or unmediated discussions, and submit annual updates regarding
151 the progress in adhering to the objectives of framework;
152 v. Addressing any current or future impartations of various Member States' position
153 regarding nuclear, chemical or biological arsenals;
154 vi. Promoting the sharing of information on NSAs who may attempt to gain access to
155 nuclear weaponry;
156
157 c. Be financially and logistically facilitated through collaborative efforts of the United Kingdom and
158 Switzerland;
159

- 160 d. Explore how to prevent the spread of WMDs to NSAs by voluntarily:
161
162 i. Improving border security through more effective inspection policies and higher quality
163 equipment;
164 ii. Tracking shipments through increased communication between nations;
165 iii. Sharing the information on NSAs who may attempt to gain access to nuclear weaponry.