19-23 March

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

Conference A
General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
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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

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
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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.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.4 which states, “by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime,”

Fully aware of SDG Goal 16.1 which states, “significantly reduce all forms of violence and death rates everywhere,”

Taking into account the SDG goal 16.5 which states, “substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms,”

Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/48 of 2016 concerning illicit trade of SALW in all of its aspects,

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 45/60 of 1990 and the commitment of the General Assembly First Committee to participate in information sharing regarding science and technology,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) and respective regional agencies and their efforts undertaken to conduct surveys on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),

Believing in the importance of importation and exportation regulations to promote security within and between Member States in regards to transferring SALW,

Deeply concerned about the ongoing conflicts across the globe, the refugee crisis, and 60% of human rights violations involving SALW,

Cognizant of Security Council resolution 2117 of 2013 which emphasizes trans-border customs cooperation, the reinforcement of border security, and the eradication of the illicit transfer of small arms,

Taking note of the dangerous uses of artificial intelligence and drone technology in war zones, outside the sole aim to control war zones and the protection of civilians, especially women and children,

Noting further the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolution 34-GC(60)/5 of 2016 addressing the importance of Technical Cooperation (TC) projects in promoting international security and disarmament,

Having examined the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), which provides practical guidance on preventing the illicit flow of small arms and changing behaviors in an environment where small arms cause significant and undue harm,

Bearing in mind that transparency and confidence building measures are vital to the improvement and upkeep of technological and scientific progress to ensure the benefit of humanity, as expressed by the General Assembly resolution 52/42 of 1997 on “the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the first committee,”

Emphasizing that security and transparency should be compatible with each Member States’ sovereignty, national security, and commitment to the United Nations General Assembly First Committee basis of Peace and Security and Global Disarmament in pursuit of and alignment with SDGs 9 and 17,
Guided by the past work completed on border security by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) on identifying existing gaps and the needs to build effective border management, as stated by Security Council resolution 2195 of 2014 which calls upon all Member States to strengthen border control,

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

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

1. **Recommends** that regional bodies partner with disarmament centers, such as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), to model conventions after the Central African Convention for the Control of SALW, which seeks to prevent, combat and eradicate the trade and trafficking of SALW;

2. **Encourages** the development of databases and software to support the regulation of arms and the strengthening of arms control in pilot project countries, and recommends to extend these services to all willing UN Member States as a means to adopt a universal network of information and data sharing to track SALW, which protects the sovereignty and security of Member States, and recommends Member States to implement a communication network, akin to UN-SPIDER, to aid in the complete and transparent tracking of SALW;

3. **Requests** that Member States utilize technology to control the trafficking of firearms in regions of conflict in accordance with the willingness of concerned Member States, similar to programs such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (IARMS), which are information exchange systems, between law enforcement agencies, utilizing technologies such as marking, record-keeping, and tracing and transfer controls for the international movement and manufacturing of illicit firearms;

4. **Calls upon** international cooperation in support of implementing programs similar to the African Union’s (AU) Silencing the Guns Program (SCP), which strengthen capacity building as a means to prevent violence through educational programs and safety preoperational development plans, leading to an increase in education rates, a reduction of unemployment, and a reduction of arms casualties;

5. **Endorses** the peaceful use of artificial intelligence and drone technology similar to the equipment used by the Brazilian Military to monitor drug trafficking and weapon smuggling, in the hopes of improving national security levels, specifically in border regions;

6. **Invites** Member States to establish annual workshops modeled after UNREC Training of Trainers Workshop on Illicit Trafficking of SALWs in Africa 2016, which uses in-person and online courses to disseminate the best practices on disarmament techniques;

7. **Suggests** Member States create programs similar to the Firearms Destruction and Stockpile Management Assistance Package for Caribbean States and Viva Rio Arms Control which seeks to assist in destroying surplus, obsolete, SALW, as well as reducing gun violence in regions of conflict modeled after the National Registry of Weapons and Explosives of Argentina, which offers a financial incentive for surrendered firearms, dependent on the weapon surrendered;

8. **Recommends** the United Nations Secretary-General prepare a report in cooperation with all relevant UN agencies, regional organizations, and national governments on:
   a. The access and availability of new technologies for the disarmament of SALW for all UN peacekeeping missions;
   b. The costs to equip all UN peacekeeping missions with new technologies;
c. The identification of certain UN peacekeeping missions best suitable for pilot projects utilizing said new technologies;

9. **Further recommends** all Member States to model framework after Article 10 of the *Nairobi Protocol* in regards to the import and export expectations of small and light firearms for Member States such as:
   a. Establishing and maintaining a licensing system;
   b. Creating standards for authorization with documentation guidelines;
   c. Multilateral agreements for landlocked States;
   d. Ensure the marking of all ammunition, including the name of Member States and Manufacturer's Mark;
   e. Allow for the tracking of ammunition across borders;

10. **Strongly endorses** Member States to strengthen border security as a means to better track the proliferation of SALW by:
   a. Utilizing and implementing modern technology, such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), into SALW for easier tracking and tracing;
   b. Utilizing technology such as Real Time Location System (RTLS), which uses electromagnetic field to track and identify objects and further request developed states to help developing countries in acquiring and implementing this kind of technology;

11. **Promotes** the cooperation between all Member States to improve the Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), which stress the role of unified communications that offer the access to technology in international security and disarmament;

12. **Further encourages** Member States to promote peaceful technology advancements, specifically sharing technologies that focus upon international security and disarmament by:
   a. Ensuring that developing countries have tools and access to technologies for SALW managements such as data centers;
   b. Utilizing and encouraging the development of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism noted in Article 123 of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*;
   c. Urging Member States that the Technology Facilitation Mechanism be focused upon technologies sharing with the Global South;

13. **Further suggests** to tackle threats towards border security by:
   a. Encouraging all Member States to share technologies;
   b. Putting forward diplomatic communication through Collaborative Border Management (CBM) between neighboring Member States;
   c. Submitting yearly reports to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT) on the situation of their respective border security concerns:
      i. Using information provided by the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and Meeting of Government Experts (MGE);
      ii. Addressing the infrastructure and personnel capacity of Member States;
iii. Suggesting training methods of border security personnel;

d. Keeping track of new technologies helping Member States concerning border security;

14. Emphasizes the need for technological investment in maritime border security by:

a. Proposing the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to provide expertise to Member States which deals with maritime border security problems such as piracy;

b. Using technologies such as satellites and submarine communication cables to track illegal activities of proliferation of SALW and smuggling.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Drafting generally applicable guidelines to be used in assessments of Member States’ reputability and risks of abuse with regard to trade in dual-use goods, taking into account objective criteria such as:

      i. the country’s non-proliferation record;

      ii. transparency;

      iii. and others the group deems necessary;
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;
8. Reminds Member States of the importance of ensuring the right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the crucial role of the IAEA in guaranteeing transparency to further confidence-building among Member States;

9. Invites Member States to increase financial contributions to UNODA and UNIDIR to fund the FACT initiative.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Invites all Member States to cooperate in order to prevent terrorist and discrimination attacks on every Member States with these issues;

2. Suggests to the IAEA to introduce a new commission to make disarmament more effective and realize a higher level of security for all Member States by:
   a. composing peacebuilding bodies and experts chosen directly from all interested Member States;
   b. overseeing and accelerating disarmament proceeding and stopping the clandestine weapons trafficking;
   c. establishing regional offices in every United Nations quarter in each Member State;
   d. the commission will meet the first day of every month;
   e. the commission must report progress to the Secretary-General every three months;

3. Endorses the intervention of experts with the aim of surveilling borders through international collaboration in order to prevent terrorism and respecting the fundamental principle of sovereignty of each country;

4. Supports the peaceful utilization of unarmed drones in the activity of reconnaissance in order to guarantee the international security;

5. Encourages the institution of an international commission supervised by United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, that allows multilateral cooperation between scientists and experts with the aim of sharing and overseeing nuclear peaceful innovations, especially about water desalinization;
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.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging the United Nations commitment to global education, security, and disarmament, and that according to United Nations General Assembly study on Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Education, report 67L.34 of 2012, the encouragement of new communication technologies and social media is essential,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 61/55 of 2006 which notes the importance that member states undertake efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes as well as make disarmament-related technologies available to interested Member States,

Recognizing Article 8 of the Charter of the United Nations that emphasizes the eligibility of women to participate equally in all capacities,

Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979,

Highlighting the United Nation Security Council’s prioritization of women’s leadership in international security processes, especially the need for increased monitoring of progress towards gender equality, as proclaimed in Security Council resolution 2122 of 2013,

Noting Security Council resolution 2106 of 2013, that encourages the assistance of national authorities in focusing on women during armed conflict,

Emphasizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its long-term contributions to disarmament, peace, and stability, specifically goals five and ten calling for increased gender equality and reduced inequality,

Bearing in mind that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 resolves on enhancing regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge sharing,

Deeply disturbed by the lack of attention given to gender equality in high level science and technology forums,

Recognizing the correlations between technological advancements and economic development, through which conflict prevention and disarmament can be achieved,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 65/69 of 2010 and Security Council resolution 1612 of 2005 which emphasize the significant role of women’s perspectives and involvement in armed conflict management and resolution, and the risks they face in armed conflict zones,

Understanding the importance of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education with regards to economic development and in the educational process of Member States when conducting science and technology research and nonproliferation efforts,

Reaffirming the necessity to incorporate discussion on gender and its importance in regard to the subject of disarmament and international security made clear in the results of the Global Study on Security Council resolution 1325 of 2000, Preventing Conflict Transforming Justice Securing the Peace, published by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in 2015,
Noting with concern the fact that small arms and light weapons (SALW) are responsible for 90% of civilian casualties, which disproportionately affects women,

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

1. Encourages the collaboration of Member States with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to strengthen, and decide on their combined efforts in the fields of research, development, and education for disarmament and international security, and encourages all other UN agencies, such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-Women, and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to send experts and participate, including:
   a. Support the creation of a subsection in the Global Gender Equality Constitutional Database highlighting female experts in science and technology related to international security;
   b. Support the use of this database to invite distinguished women to speak at high-level conferences on international security, technology, and disarmament;

2. Endorses said collaboration to:
   a. Meet biannually in the UNODA headquarter in New York;
   b. Promote and develop general and country-specific solutions alongside member state collaboration within their fields;
   c. Further strengthen existing databases, such as the UNIDIR’s Coordinating Actions on Small Arms Mechanism Database or the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform and to reflect on information exchange;
   d. Ensure gender balance by appointing women to positions of authority within the collaboration;
   e. Send an annual report about their work to UNODA and all other bodies;
   f. Invite experts from all other UN bodies, dealing with development, research or education;

3. Recommends the above collaboration to implement United Nations information on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (UNiSTEM), a global educational program which:
   a. Will be based on the current UNESCO STEM educational initiatives;
   b. Will include a focus on disarmament under technological education to promote the research and advancement of technologically-based disarmament solutions and to further increase Member States threat assessment capabilities concerning technological developments;
   c. Encourages Member States to select what level of education would best fit to see the maximum outcome in trying to promote the following: the role of women towards disarmament and nonproliferation, nuclear disarmament, and other weaponry;
   d. Will empower developing states through capacity building STEM programs as to drive economic growth and international participation in disarmament efforts;
   e. Will undertake a curriculum that encourages all genders, but specifically empowers women, to participate and pursue any and all professions that relate to STEM and disarmament;
4. *Further recommends* the General Assembly to facilitate and increase all activities that promote women's role in STEM related fields in order to increase women’s involvement in security and disarmament discussions in the field of nonproliferation and disarmament;

5. *Requests* civil society advisory groups expand to partner with the General Assembly in order to increase partnerships with organizations that support women’s involvement in peace, security and conflict resolution, as modeled by the UN-Women;

6. *Supports* the voluntary sharing of science and technology information, specifically e-education, to promote conflict resolution, international security, and ultimately disarmament;

7. *Invites* Member States to implement their own economically feasible tracking systems such as Radio-Frequency Identification (RFI) technology and labeling SALWs with identification numbers, and to sign the International Tracing Instrument for small arms in order to monitor their transfer and decrease their impact on women;

8. *Strongly encourages* the appointment of regionally based gender advisors to increase diversity of perspectives, regulate and supervise the program of tracking of SALWs, and report annually to participating UN bodies, non-governmental organizations, and Member States, such as UNODA.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages Member States to invest in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics to better collaborate within Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on improving ability to inspect facilities toward the non-proliferation of chemical weapons;

2. Expresses its hope for enhanced cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the creation of a three-tier structuring system in outlining nuclear technology usage for States parties within the IAEA, with tier one being Member States that rely heavily on the technology and tier three being Member States that are not heavily dependent of the technology;
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;
9. **Encourages** all nuclear-capable Member States to join the scientific advisory body as currently employed by the IAEA to implement nuclear forensic investigations to create a sustainable and safe nuclear program where:

a. the scientific advisory body will conduct a thorough review of the Member States’ nuclear program to prevent the possibility of non-State actors acquiring nuclear weapons through biannual reports to the IAEA;

b. Member States are encouraged to adopt the nuclear forensic program free of charge provided through the IAEA to ensure security of their nuclear program;

10. **Recommends** the update and modification of the *Highly Enriched Uranium Purchase Agreement* to be more inclusive for all Member States to:

a. encourage Member States to convert disarmed nuclear weapons into sustainable energy and electricity;

b. store unused nuclear weapons and material in various dispersed warehouse locations, and

c. utilize unused fissile material for purposes of sustainable energy;

11. **Endorses** the expansion of Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) to pinpoint the nuclear radiation issue while:

a. these missions can help with the IAEA’s regulations already in place;

b. strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the national regulatory infrastructure of Member States for nuclear, radiation, radioactive waste, and transport safety;

b. improving timely adherence to deadlines and requisite assistance by the IAEA is ensured by sharing financial resources, technical facilities, or disposal facilities on an as-needed basis to national authorities;

12. **Encourages** the inclusion of scientific and civil society organizations to the Review Conference of the Parties to the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) to incentivize and advocate for peaceful, civil research, development, and application of nuclear technology, as well as diversifying nuclear related dialogues within the international community;

13. **Expresses its hope** for Member States yet to sign and ratify the NPT to do so as a gesture of good faith in committing to nuclear disarmament and peaceful, civil use of nuclear technology;

14. **Expresses its hope** also for the Security Council to establish a review on economic sanctions on the IAEA state-parties found in refusing to abide by the mandates and regulations, and for the General Assembly to cease the funding of nuclear information and information to such Member States;

15. **Recommends** the strengthening of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and other Plan of Actions (PoA) facilities through technological development and information sharing with regional organizations such as the African Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by:

a. Encouraging the establishment of a PoA research and education fellowship that pursues research and development on measures to refine the ITI;

b. Information and technology sharing between Member States to improve their abilities in combating the trafficking of SALWs;
c. Cooperating with peace, educational, and disarmament programs under the UN, such as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) in confidence building measures through strengthening relations in joint measures and efforts to conduct dialogues between UNRCPD’s Peace and Disarmament Education Consultant and participants or civilians;

16. Invites Member States to consider the importance of education toward non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

17. Recommends also the need to strengthen existing border control systems, upon the request of Member States, whereby the Department of Peacekeeping Operations can to help supply funding that increase capacity of technology, coordination, and surveillance for border security, including but not limited to:

a. Urban planning;

b. Vehicles; and

c. Monitoring technology;

18. Suggests the creation of an independent and nonpartisan body that utilizes the United Nations on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Cybercrime Repository database to specifically aid Member States, corporations, and individuals in counter cyber-crime activities with which the body would be overseen by the Group of Governmental Experts (GGEs), with funding from Member States, and be an intermediary entity between Member States and other entities specializing in cyber security, with goals that include:

a. Provision of information;

b. Provision of technology; and

c. Provision of trainings and strategic outlines;

19. Further suggests all Member States that have yet to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime to do so with immediacy and adhere to its articles, provisions, and annexes without exception, as a gesture of good faith and commitment to battling cybercrime;

20. Recommends Member States to take accountability in recognizing the origin of cybercrimes and cyber threats, improve prevention, preparation, and sustainability via:

a. Identifying the importance of unified and targeted response;

b. Reinforcing the work of pre-existing centers, initiatives, such as the National Cyber-Forensics & Training Alliance as to educate experts and consultants of each respective Member States and provide them with further technical assistance and training;

21. Requests collaboration with pre-existing centers and initiatives, such as the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence and Commonwealth Cybercrime Initiative in order to generate public awareness towards the pressing threat that cybercrime poses to not only the individual security, but also international security.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Invites all Member States to refrain from using their control of water resources as a means for harm, condemning the following actions:
   a. Denying water access and rights to noncombatant populations;
   b. Contaminating a water resource on which a Member State or region’s livelihood is dependent;
c. Diverting a water source on which noncombatant populations are dependent;

2. Proposes that Member States follow the Multi-Effect Distillation program implemented in various Member States, where desalination plants use the power from nuclear reactors, with the support of UN bodies and organizations, such as the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in order to solve the problem of water scarcity, by expanding transparent and efficient nuclear accountability measures, in collaboration with the IAEA;

3. Further proposes that, as alternatives to nuclear reactors for desalination, all Member States would benefit from the cultivation of more cost-effective technologies powered by renewable and reliable energies, such as:
   a. Solar panels, battery technologies, and hydroelectric power plants that would provide energy to power smaller desalination processes;
   b. Reverse-osmosis technologies for desalination;
   c. Nano-filtration and nano-purification technologies as an effective and cost-efficient method of water purification;

4. Encourages Member States to move away from advances in energy harvesting technology that can have substantial ecological and economic impacts on freshwater sources such as the practice of hydraulic fracturing and the extraction of fossil fuel resources that contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases;

5. Suggests Member States should work in conjunction with the IAEA to implement nuclear technology for drip irrigation systems in agriculture, to prevent security issues in regards to water scarcity by:
   a. Implementing drip irrigation systems, which are simple, cost-effective to build, and incredibly effective at decreasing the amount of water needed in a field, this system can be further optimized using a soil moisture neutron probe;
   b. Working with IAEA scientists who have created a soil moisture neutron probe which can detect soil moisture levels and inform how much watering a field needs, so that water can be used with optimal efficiency, decreasing water use in these fields by 40% while increasing crop yields by 60%;

6. Supports the creation of an annual high level conference concerning the advancement of science and technology, specifically in relation to global water and agriculture initiatives, modeled after UNESCO’s International Hydrological Programme (IHP) Phase-VIII, which focuses on water availability and its distribution, to mitigate the future conflict due to water scarcity;

7. Authorizes the creation of a registry for developments in the applications of new technology, specifically in terms of energy and water security, based on the current research programs of UNESCO, making these developments available to all Member States;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, the item entitled “the role of science and technology in the total elimination of water scarcity in context of international security.”
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Observing the progress accomplished by Member States in utilizing the technique of down blending of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) to Low-enriched Uranium (LEU),
Recognizing the importance of preventing non-state actors (NSAs) from acquiring nuclear technology for non-peaceful uses,

Welcoming the facilitation to further develop Member States and the encouragement of international cooperation, as mentioned in the tabled General Assembly draft resolution C.1/71/L.58 of 2016 on “National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology” and in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17,

Reaffirming the importance of the SDG 6 to ensure availability of sustainable management of water and sanitation for all member states,

Further reaffirming the importance of SDG 9 in promoting the building of resilient infrastructure to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization innovation,

Reiterating SDG 13 to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,

1. Recommends collaboration with IAEA centers in the establishment of the Likewise-Minded International Task Force on Nuclear Energy (LITNE) which will:
   a. Focus on education about peaceful nuclear energy technology development, in contrast with previous UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) collaboration centers and cooperative agreements focusing on Nuclear Disarmament education;
   b. Consist of 25 state representatives:
      i. Three representatives from each of the five UN regional groups (African, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin-American and Caribbean, Western European and Others), elected by each regional group;
      ii. The remaining ten experts will be representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
      iii. With a rotating-term system of two years;
   c. Strongly suggests Member States convert nuclear weaponry to civil nuclear energy with specialized NGOs and technology experts responsible for gathering information regarding techniques that come out of these partnerships;
   d. Present findings at the International Nuclear Security Conference;

2. Designates the purpose of this forum to streamline communication between heads of states and nuclear technology experts to:
   a. Proliferate peaceful nuclear technology development;
   b. Streamline information sharing by technology experts and the implementation of information in institutional developments;
   c. Promote the security of nations dealing with nuclear technology, nuclear plants and nuclear reactors;
   d. Promote communication and research sharing between developed and developing Member States to advance nuclear technology research and implementation in developing Member States;

3. Calls upon the GGE to extend its functions and meet biannually in conference to exchange knowledge, in order to:
   a. Make available to Member States programs that implement the redirection of previously weaponized nuclear materials toward more peaceful, technological innovations, such as:
1. **The HEU Agreement**, also labeled the Megatons to Megawatts program, to convert weaponized uranium into reactor fuel;

   - **The G8 Global Partnership for Disarmament**, to supply weapon fuel;

2. **Advance technology** in order to ensure the safety and universality of nuclear power programs in order to enhance the developments of peaceful innovations;

3. **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:
   - **Enhance the sharing** of information between developed Member States and developing Member States;
   - **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:
   - **Invite Member States** to establish a mutually beneficial partnership in economic and infrastructural growth between investor states and developing Member States:
     - **States adhering to the convention** will join a global coalition which will monitor the acquisition of fissile material with the potential to be weaponized;
     - **Signatory status or accession of the treaty** will reap the benefits of economic profit and regional influence;
     - **Signatory status or accession to the CPPNE** will access the benefit of knowledge and oversight of nuclear technology within developing Member States;
   - **Encourage participatory Member States** to adhere to all IAEA regulations and guidelines;
   - **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:
     - **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;
     - **providing greater opportunities for developing Member States** to gain access to civil nuclear material used for peaceful scientific and technological development;
d. Assist through the foreign aid of Member States seeking economic cooperation in developing Member States within the nuclear energy industry:
   i. Prominent investor states are granted the opportunity to expand their peaceful nuclear technology development in developing nations that would otherwise be hindered in their home state because of scarce resources present;
   ii. It is necessary for developing Member States to share their financial, scientific and technological information with their aiding states to ensure mutual and transparent understanding of the direction of the monetary flow;

e. Look to ensure increased security on an international level within the industry of nuclear energy to recognize the dangers of unstable nuclear energy by:
   i. Implementing multilateral fuel cycles to increase accountability with participating Member States;
   ii. Providing further access to energy which will increase stability in developing Member States;

10. Recognizing the need to support developing states in financing the development of the local infrastructure to become self-sufficient in all aspects of the civil fuel cycle:

a. Appeals to Member States who are leaders in nuclear technology to support developing Member States that wish to develop civil nuclear energy programs, by:
   i. Calling on an expert panel to calculate the level of need of developing states, by investigating the existing infrastructure and the areas to be improved;
   ii. Further appealing to Member States to invest financially, to the best of their possibilities, and in respect to their state sovereignty, in increments of 15% of the assessed need of a developing nation;
   iii. Designating that all investments will be paid back to investors with interest;
   iv. Encouraging private enterprises from the civil nuclear energy sector to assist developing countries in their efforts to develop peaceful nuclear technology;

11. Encourages all Member States to develop private-public partnerships (PPPs) in order to establish a safer and more sustainable technological framework on the civil use of nuclear energy for the purposes of:

   a. Knowledge exchange between governments and private sectors;
   b. Enhancing the transparency and democratization of civil nuclear technology;
   c. Creating an inclusive platform to promote the norm of human security by ensuring peaceful uses of nuclear technology;

12. Emboldens Member States to thoroughly share any information regarding the safe management of nuclear materials, including nuclear waste, to ensure nuclear energy is only used peacefully;

13. Calls upon Member States to adhere to all IAEA regulations for safe and proper nuclear waste disposal;

14. Takes further the progress of national implementation by offering national legislation models to promote full implementation of previous resolutions;

15. Proclaims that the transportation of radioactive material by maritime shipment is concerning to small islands developing states (SIDS) for the potential risk on their populations, wildlife, and economies during transports;

16. Invites Member States to cooperate with the Counter-Terrorism Committee in order to address the threat of nuclear terrorism and prevent non-State actors from acquiring nuclear materials and technology;
17. **Affirms** the importance of every SDG, drawing attention to:

   a. SDG 6 to proliferate the peaceful use of peaceful nuclear technology in water desalination addressing SDG 6.1 and 6.4 and to promote development of civil nuclear power plants, in accordance with IAEA protocols, to produce nuclear civil energy, thus addressing SDG 6.3;

   b. SDG 9 to promote the diverse use of nuclear waste management, addressing SDG 9.4 in upgrading nuclear infrastructure to sustainable and environmentally friendly;

   c. SDG to share and promote nuclear technology to limit and ultimately end Carbon Dioxide production;

18. **Decides** to remain mindful of the importance of safe and peaceful implementations of nuclear technology.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Taking note of Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations that has the building of peace as its first aim,

Acknowledging the legitimate security concerns faced by all Member States, falls into many categories,

Reaffirming that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind,

Cognizant of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States, safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted,

Bearing in mind that cybersecurity is equally vital for all developed and developing Member States as well as remaining true to Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 17,

Recognizing the important role of education and research on technology and science in so far as it constitutes a powerful tool for increasing disarmament and international security,

Recognizing the need for taking cyber security measures as mentioned in resolution General Assembly resolution 68/243 of 2014,

Recognizing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime on February 2013 which stated the definition of cybercrime,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 57/239 of 2003 on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity for its relevance to Member States to increase their measures on cybersecurity as their involvement in science and technology increases,

Being aware also that cyberattacks constitute a crucial threat due to their possible abilities to acquire information about nuclear weapon development, National Critical Information Infrastructure (CII), and due to the grievous effects this may cause to humanity,

Concerned that developing Member States do not have the adequate safeguards and ICT infrastructure to combat current and future cyberattacks in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 9,

Regarding Sustainable Development Goal 9, Target C, to increase access to information and communications technology and especially cyber security as a crucial aspect thereof,

Recalling General Assembly Joint Inspection report 71/438 of 2016, which encouraged member states to give further priority to cross-border information sharing,

Cognizant of General Assembly resolution 71/90 of 2017 and its encouragement for a multilateral and universal consensus for data control, and wireless surveillance,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution A/C.1/71/L.17 of 2016 on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

Reminding Member States of the previously acquired obligations in resolution General Assembly resolution 55/63 of 2001 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,
Recognizing the need to enhance tracking the development of unfavorable sciences and technologies that threaten peace and security,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Sixteenth Sustainable Development Goal of Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and International Human Rights Law (IHRL),

Recalling, in regards to future technology, General Assembly resolution 61/55 2007 and its efforts to reiterate issues posed by the potential threat that technological advancements present on the development of weapons of mass destruction,

Emphasizing that the application of science and technology in the creation and utilization of weapons of mass destruction hinders international peace,

Cognizant of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs’ Background on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems,

Deeply concerned about the potential to violate the Geneva Conventions (1949) in regards to civilian casualties and collateral damage by Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) due to a lack of a clear criteria,

Formally recognizes the unprecedented complications within cyber security due to future technology such as LAWS and UAVs,

Recognizing and Reiterating treaties proposed, adopted, and ratified by a surplus of Member States on non-proliferation goals of nuclear weapons, such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT),

Being aware that cyber terrorist attacks threaten information of nuclear weapons states and their arsenals,

Aware of the increasing threat of cross border terrorist activities that threaten international security,

Expressing concerns about the insufficient attention to the topic of cyberattacks and other threats towards nuclear facilities, research centers, and other agencies as every Member State has an invested interest into keeping the cyber world safe and free,

Recognizing that national policies are urgently needed in order to tackle the illegal trade of small arms and weapons of mass destruction,

Acknowledging actions taken toward curbing and collecting illicit arms through General Assembly resolution 66/177 of 2012,

Taking into consideration the Secretary-General’s report to the Security Council on “Small Arms” of 22 August 2013 (S/2013/503) concerning the issue off the impact of illicit small weapons on security and peace around the World,

Deeply concerned therefore, about disarming small armed landmines and cluster munitions and the eventual clearing of the unexploded 110 million active landmines and cluster munitions in 70 countries around the world through technology, new innovations, and various other means,

Fully supporting General Assembly resolutions 70/80 and 70/191 of 2015’s efforts in assisting with mine reduction, countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, and the promotion of technological cooperation,

Noting with appreciation the work done by organizations such as the Landmines Survivors Network, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the World Rehabilitation Fund and Handicap International,
Acknowledging the precedent developed in the Convention on Cluster Munitions of 2008, the Ottawa Treaty, and funding support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Discourage the use of science and technology in ICT’s for the use of cybercrimes that would impact Member States as defined by the United Nations;
b. Create and promote educational workshops in collaboration with bodies such as the United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) for the purpose of:

i. Informing government officials, private and public corporations on the abilities of hackers to date;
ii. Garnering advice from the GGE created by the Secretary General for the seventy-first session who, having been tasked with assessing possible future threats, would share their findings to the parties at the educational workshops;
iii. Providing an education program to enhance skills of cyber warriors and therefore to increase the instruments against cyberattacks;

c. By inviting experts with technical expertise in the area of cyber security for technical support, including but not limited to academic experts, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), think tanks, and GGEs;

d. Meeting annually as technology is increasing at an exponential rate;

e. Facilitate communication sharing and network resiliency as a tool towards cyber security, with regional initiatives such as the Trans Eurasian Information Superhighway previously supported by this body in General Assembly resolutions 64/186 of 2010, 67/194 of 2012, and 67/298 of 2013;

f. Considering the financing and supporting cyber warriors in order to protect information networks;

4. Encourages the development of a UN modeled cyber security auditing framework that can enable all willing Member States to effectively evaluate and improve the security of public and private information, modeled after the KATAKRI Security Audit System:

a. That is developed through the establishment of a working group of both private and public entities that:

i. Encourages current security auditing experts who utilize existing auditing processes to brief all other Member States on the program and lead discussion on possible adaptations of a cyber security auditing framework;
ii. Emphasize the importance of including developing Member States in the discussion of the auditing process, seeing that they may have no pre-existing cybersecurity evaluation process of their own;
iii. Formally review and revise the auditing system to meet the demands of current and developing technology including but not limited to encryption, network methodology, etc. by meeting bi-annually to formally review, and revise the auditing process in regards to the open source framework;

b. Substantively will:

i. Considers a three-tiered evaluation system that determines the necessary level of security necessitated by the private organization or Member State;
ii. Provides Member States with possible tests, coding configurations, and indicators to determine the current level of program’s information security;
iii. Recommends relevant improvements to the security of the cyber infrastructure under evaluation based on the results of the assessments of the auditing process;

5. Emphasizes the importance of ICT and the access to information for all states, especially developing states, in order to bridge the digital divide between all Member States by:

a. Encouraging Member States, UN entities, Civil Society Organizations, and those within the private sector to collaborate in aiding developing countries implement their promises to the Mid-Term Strategy introduced by UNESCO;
b. Suggesting Member States, especially developing Member States, start policy review programs by restating active objectives that are proposed in the National ICT Policy to point out factors that affect implementation of the national ICT policies, provide a short overview of the major national economic and social key indicators at the time of the preparation of the ICT master plan;

c. Strengthening ICT infrastructures vital in case of natural or man-made disasters and coping with the consequences of those phenomena, by providing uninterrupted communication and promoting the accelerated recovery of the affected areas;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly, to issue a report defining:

a. Meaningful human control over Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS);

b. Upon whom the burden of responsibility for the use of LAWS would fall upon in the event of a violation of the Universal Human Rights Law (UHRL);

c. Which regimes and conventions apply to the use of armed UAVs and LAWS;

7. Calls upon the member states to negotiate a multilateral agreement regarding the development and use of LAWS that do not have meaningful human control as per defined by the Secretary General;

8. Invites all Member States to transparently disclose their development, production, and transfer of LAWS stockpiles to the United Nations under Articles 2 (d, e, and g), 3, 4, 6, and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT);

9. Further recommends the adoption of a tracking agency that would monitor the use and transfer of developmental and production LAWS;


11. Invites all States to adopt regulations which will prevent the use of armed UAVs by non-State actors;

12. Decides to include in its provisional agenda for the seventy third session a sub item “The Use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons, Armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and other emerging weapons technologies;

13. Encourages Member States to support Comprehensive action plans, such as the FMCT, in order to prevent the proliferation and acquisition of nuclear weapons or other types of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) by terrorist organizations by:

a. Strengthening border security and border controls with the support of organizations, such as INTERPOL or any other State chosen entity;

b. Funding programs that aim to detect illegal activities in vulnerable borders by giving access to national armed force and police to strategic border points, such as the Smuggling Training Operation Program, to reduce the illegal trade of materials that are vital to the creation of WMDs;

c. Identifying the routes of illicit trade by cooperating with NGOs and CSOs such as InterAction that provide interactive maps and data visualization to citizens in order to reduce the number of victims of illegal trade of WMD and related materials;

14. Promotes the updating and modification of the Highly-Enriched Uranium Purchase Agreement, for the purposes of preventing terrorist acquisitions of nuclear weapons by recommending the use of high speed gas centrifuges for the purpose of formulating cascades which will be utilized to infuse low-enriched uranium with highly-
enriched uranium, thus rendering the uranium useless for purposes of proliferation, and reduce the possibility of terrorists of acquiring such materials;

15. Invites Member States to follow General Assembly resolution 61/55 of 2007 to offer technical support to aid in mine reduction through:
   a. Using technology developed by science in locating and in disarming unexploded ordnance within Member States;
   b. Suggesting the cooperation between civil sectors and governments in raising awareness towards the development of technology enabling the disarmament of landmines and cluster munitions;
   c. Promoting best practice sharing programs such as the United Nations Mine Gateway under UNMAS;
   d. Developing sustainable systems for demilitarization of cluster munitions as well as mines;
   e. Investment in regional disarmament facilities that prioritize the safe disposal of cluster munitions as well as train security forces in the safe handling of explosive materials;

16. Recommends Member States join the work of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, specifically Articles V and VII on demining measures and transparency, as well as the Convention on Cluster Munitions;

17. Expresses its appreciation of Member States to continue direct funding and technical support to Member States affected by unexploded ordnance towards:
   a. The ICT Task Force and the Counter-Terrorism Committee to aid in the advancement of tracking technology to monitor the provenance and main supply routes of Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs), cluster munitions and landmines;
   b. The formation and training of National Mine Action Authorities which targets the sale and manufacturing of landmines and cluster munitions;

18. Encourages Member States to decrease and ultimately halt the selling of landmines and cluster munitions to non-State aggressors, such as terrorists;

19. Further recommends Member States develop national disarmament action plans for clearance of unexploded land mines and cluster munition ordnances by:
   a. Promoting greater regional cooperation with UNMAS;
   b. Raising awareness amongst local communities about the dangers surrounding landmines and cluster munitions through mine risk education and promoting disarmament efforts;
   c. Involvement of a diverse range of community members in local negotiations, surveys, and disarming processes;

20. Emphasizes the work done by various organizations in implementing a framework such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that enables greater assistance to victims affected by the indiscriminate usage of cluster munitions and landmines.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG) 16.a, which emphasizes building capacities at all levels to prevent terrorism and crime in developing countries,

Guided by founding resolutions, General Assembly resolution 43/77 of 1988 and General Assembly resolution 61/55 of 2007, which promote technology and science for peaceful purposes while remaining vigilant on military applications,

Noting with appreciation of the establishment the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) Conference on Disarmament (CD) in 1979, in order to promote international arms control and global disarmament agreements,

Encouraging the expansion of the CD in order to properly allow it to effectively continue its work on non-proliferation, and scientific and technological understanding, through greater inclusion and transparency,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Article 1.1, affirming collective measures in the prevention and removal of threats to peace, through increased transparency,

Recognizing Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1996/31 through which ECOSOC first established consultative status for NGOs,

Further acknowledging the inter-agency task force in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Agenda for financing,

Expressing appreciation for pilot studies performed by Bangladesh on the utilization of RFIDs for inventory tracking and access control systems in the interests of disarmament,

Convinced by the 2016 UN Partner Exchange, which focuses on the important role of science and technology in international security and disarmament,

Aware of the Secretary-General’s A Life of Dignity for All 2013 report, emphasizing mobilization of all developed and developing countries for extra efforts on decision making,

Recalling the UN’s study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, which builds upon and seeks to revitalize past efforts at disarmament education,

Approving of the continued usage online platform technologies, such as the United Nations Disarmament Education online portal which aids teachers in informing students about key elements of disarmament and non-proliferation with references to relevant organizations,

Noting with appreciation the IAEA’s Modernization of Safeguards Information Technology focusing on the exchange of the trade of fissile material between member states and its effort to streamline up-to-date devices to enhance nuclear security,

Recognizing the IAEA NUCLEUS hub which provides access to over 130 IAEA scientific, technical and disarmament regulatory resources,

Bearing in mind the challenges the disposal of nuclear waste brings to the international community and stressing the importance of scientific development in nuclear waste disposal,
Aware of the fact that due to climate change, the world still has some 800 million people who are chronically malnourished, according to IAEA report on Improving Productivity in Agriculture,

1. **Invites** a greater collaboration between United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in order to facilitate the technological capacity building:
   a. Through initiating the recycling of the material recovered from the disarmament of WMDS and SALWs, similar to Uruguay’s Arms for Life initiative;
   b. Implementing a UNODA and UNCTAD partnership which creates a program modeled after the IAEA’s Peaceful Usage Initiative (PUI), which helps promote funds for IAEA initiatives;

2. **Invites** all Member States to model workshops similar to the Latin America’s Design Workshops for National Technical Cooperation Projects, which aids states in increasing technical capacity for disarmament;

3. **Calls** annual finance programs for supplied by development banks similar to the Inter-American Development Bank and International Monetary Fund for the further financing of implementation for technological disarmament initiatives;

4. **Endorses** increasing dialogue between Member States on monitoring devices similar to RFIDs for tracking SALWs and the implementation of laser engraving techniques for conventional weapons;

5. **Expresses the hope** that Member States increase participation in regional and international databases and online technologies:
   a. Similar to UNLIRECs Small Arms and Light Weapons Administration System (SALSA) portal and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) database for conventional weapons;
   b. As well as supporting initiatives involving online platforms similar to the UN Inter-Agency Task Team for Science, Technology, and Innovation’s Technical Facilitation Mechanism, which shares policy decision making strategies regarding disarmament;

6. **Encourages** promotion of IAEA’s peaceful initiatives for nuclear isotopes, including:
   a. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which uses nuclear isotopes to improve crop productivity;
   b. The IWAVE Program, which uses nuclear radioisotopes to review the quality and quantity of groundwater reservoirs;

7. **Suggests** implementing existing monitoring policies similar to the IAEA’s 3DLR laser system for scanning nuclear facilities for the purposes of pre-inspection to ensure proper security measures;

8. **Affirms** the further expansion of the IAEA's Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) through partnerships with relevant organizations, which will enable member states to trade fissile material and technology for peaceful means;

9. **Strongly suggests** bolstering the CD by expanding its mandate:
   a. To includes the ability to advocate for increased transparency of arm of armaments and technological innovation;
   b. To facilitate monitoring of arms technology development which links all conventional arms, weapons of mass destruction, and emerging armament technologies;
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.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Affirms** the importance of science and technology and the advantages derived from dual use technologies such as nuclear energy;

2. **Further affirms** the risks and dangers of dual-use technologies and the possibility to use them to construct more harmful weapons;

3. **Instructs** the Advisory Board on Disarmament Affairs to establish a certificate-oriented transition mechanism supplementary to the NPT, based on the concept of carbon emission trade, to quantify with certificates and ultimately reduce the number of existing nuclear weapons by trade and reduction of said certificates until achieving complete nuclear disarmament, by:
   
   a. Taking the report on the status of the world’s nuclear forces provided by the Federation of American Scientists as basis for quantification;

   b. Distributing said certificates, which do not grant the ability to acquire nuclear weapons, equally among all Member States of the UN in order to create an exchange market for these certificates;

   c. Condemning the increase of a nuclear arsenal by any Member State or Permanent Member of the UN;

   d. Limiting the maximum number of certificates held by a single Member State to 45% of existing certificates to be brought into compliance by 2030, so as to prevent the stockpiling of certificates and nuclear weapons by a single Member State;

   e. Decreasing the total number of certificates in circulation by a fixed amount every ten years in order to enforce nuclear disarmament;
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.
The United Nations General Assembly First Committee,

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

Recalling the drafted Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1996,

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

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

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

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

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

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