

NMUN•NY 2017



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



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Conference B

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
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| Chair | Joshua Lutts |
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code | Topic | Vote |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| GA1/1/1 | Global Nuclear Disarmament | 113 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 17 abstentions |
| GA1/1/2 | Global Nuclear Disarmament | 114 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 18 abstentions |
| GA1/1/3 | Global Nuclear Disarmament | 120 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 17 abstentions |
| GA1/1/4 | Global Nuclear Disarmament | 119 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 22 abstentions |
| GA1/1/5 | Global Nuclear Disarmament | 120 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 15 abstentions |

Summary Report

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 Nonproliferation

The session was attended by representatives of 147 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Global Nuclear Disarmament." By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of 16 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs), Regional Disarmament, improving the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), discouraging the transport of nuclear material, supplementary dialogue to the on-going nuclear ban treaty negotiations, sharing best practices, and increasing political will on nuclear disarmament. The debate was concrete and substantive, with significant technical understandings of the topics. Delegates showed an unparalleled willingness to engage in multilateral negotiations through extensive cooperation and a strong commitment to diplomacy. Through intensive dialogue, delegates built five concrete papers that proposed creative solutions to the topic at hand, and were supported by the vast majority of the body.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, 1 of which had 1 friendly amendment. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following a majority placard vote. Delegates utilized both suspensions and formal speeches to present diverse viewpoints on the topic, and to facilitate greater consensus. The resolutions addressed a wide range of issues, including non-state actors acquiring nuclear capacity, remediation of nuclear weapon material, creation of a Middle East Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, and progress towards a global nuclear zero world. The concluding papers were both innovative and within mandate.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Global Nuclear Disarmament

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Cognizant* of Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, and its goal of maintaining international peace and
4 security,
5
6 *Recognizing* the actions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Disarmament
7 Commission (UNDC), the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and other organizations in
8 promoting disarmament,
9
10 *Recognizing* the role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Network of Regulatory Bodies on
11 Atomic Energy in the development of peaceful nuclear energy in the ASEAN zone by ensuring more regional
12 cooperation,
13
14 *Aware* of the critical role played by the International Monitoring System in providing checks on, possession of
15 nuclear weapons as set forth by the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),
16
17 *Noting* with regret the possible dangers inherent in the development of nuclear devices by non-state actors,
18
19 *Remembering* the damage and humanitarian impact of the Fukushima power plant and the Chernobyl disaster,
20
21 *Alarmed* by the dangers that decommissioned power plants and the misuse of nuclear material pose to the wellbeing
22 of society through environmental catastrophe and societal damage,
23
24 *Reaffirming* the request from the resolution 71/259 (2016) towards a treaty banning the production of fissile material
25 for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,
26
27 *Emphasizing* the further collaboration of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), United Nations Office
28 for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) with
29 Member States to decrease the amount of nuclear weapons in order to secure that weapons-grade fissile materials are
30 used for non-militarized purposes like medical appliances,
31
32 *Believing* in the peaceful implementation of demilitarized nuclear technology,
33
34 *Alarmed* by the amount of radiation emitted by nuclear waste and the risk it poses to the environment and humanity,
35
36 *Further reaffirms* a physical presence such as UN security at the decommissioned power plants to ensure that the
37 dangerous material that may be present are not acquired by non-state actors,
38
39 *Guided* by the safety standards and protocols in detecting non-peaceful nuclear usage instituted by the International
40 Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in constructing nuclear facilities,
41
42 *Emphasizes* the mandates set forth by the UNIDIR, reevaluating the network security standards for nuclear facilities,
43 and encourages Member States to follow its recommendations and improve and inspect their nuclear facilities,
44
45 *Promoting* the conversion of nuclear waste into usable and beneficial energy,
46
47 *Emphasizing* the need for gradual disarmament in order to attain Global Zero as well as working towards meeting
48 the Sustainable Development Goals,
49

50 *Recognizing* the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as it serves as an opportunity to
51 educate the general public and Member States about economic and social ramifications of nuclear weapons,
52
53 *Noting* the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* (2005) in its objective to set
54 guidelines pertaining to dealing with actors with malicious usage of nuclear technology, and clearly defining
55 treatment of such actors in accordance with such behavior,
56
57 *Emphasizing* the importance of multilateral diplomacy between nuclear and non-nuclear states for the purpose of
58 negative security assurances as specified in General Assembly resolution 70/258 (2016), and striving to foster open
59 dialogue to prevent asymmetrical warfare,
60
61 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of concrete measures for addressing the operationalization, production, storage,
62 stockpiling, possession, sale, or development of illicit arms and technologies that jeopardize security and social,
63 economic, and humanitarian development in post-conflict areas,
64
65 *Appreciating* the past work of the International Campaign for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) and the United
66 Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute and Centers for education for their
67 efforts in informing people from all around the world,
68
69 *Bearing* in mind of the continued possession of a limited amount of nuclear weapons in proportion to other nuclear
70 weapon states (NWS) to sustain state sovereignty,
71
72 *Recognizing* the current Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) states as leading members of the
73 committee,
74
75 *Believing* that equal status as NWS is essential for reaching nuclear eradication and disarmament of non-NPT
76 states,
77
78 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), General Assembly resolution 69/61 (2014), and Disarmament,
79 Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) processes relating to promoting women’s role in disarmament discussion,
80 decision making on post-conflict processes, and peace building in short and long terms, which elaborated on the
81 importance of women’s role in disarmament procedures,
82
83 *Fully believing* that the advancement of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes is imperative to the global
84 nuclear disarmament movement,
85
86 1. *Asks* all willing and able Member States who have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty on the
87 Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), to address the
88 root cause of nuclear proliferation;
89
90 2. *Calls for* increased cooperation between the General Assembly and the IAEA by:
91
92 a. *Inviting* Member States to provide further regular budget funding for the Office of Nuclear Security
93 and to the IAEA, and more specifically states having existing nuclear power program to assist
94 disarmament programs and the world equal energetic development;
95
96 b. *Encouraging* all Member States and Observers to be members of the agency and in consequences to
97 reallocate funds to agency;
98
99 c. *Acquiring* the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist the IAEA in financing
100 nuclear technology programs towards peaceful usage and in providing technical support and expertise;
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102 d. *Suggesting* for Member States to develop the capability to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes
103 through the IAEA, such as:
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- i. Guided nuclear safety and energy aid program for Member States, especially those without nuclear resources, that will improve their general knowledge base and awareness regarding nuclear energy and the various ways it can be utilized for the betterment of the international community, and act as an incentive for agreeing to conform to the principles of the observation committee;
 - ii. Providing further access to think tanks, that could formulate research for nuclear energy and focus greater efforts on developing initiatives for eventual disarmament;
 - iii. Recommending facility specialists to work with regional authorities for the creation of nuclear power plants, to help formulate more detailed protocols for nuclear disarmament, and helping to convert nuclear weapons to usable nuclear energy material;
 3. *Accepts* the need for gradual disarmament by implementing a long-term plan that must be fulfilled alongside the mission of peace and prosperity set forward in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15:
 - a. Further recommends a five to ten percent reduction in the number of nuclear weapons each year in order to achieve the Action Plan established by Global Zero Plan, which also coincides with the completion of the SDGs;
 - b. Requests that the United Nations Security Council's 1540 committee monitor global nuclear disarmament and enforce gradual reduction goals;
 - c. Endorses the use of reprocessed and demilitarized nuclear energy for the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals;
 4. *Respectfully requests* that the UNODA, in accordance with reports submitted to the General Assembly, to cooperate in emergency meetings of the United Nations Security Council to address pressing issues and recommend sanctions in case of emergencies, such as a breach of a treaty and withdrawals of treaties to quickly open multilateral discussions for diplomatic resolutions;
 5. *Supports* regional efforts to develop transparency and confidence building measure through reports submitted via regional bodies in relations to nuclear disarmament to further sustainable development along with economic incentives collaboration, such as free trade, with the council of ECOSOC;
 6. *Urges* Member States located on the borders of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones that have not yet joined a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ) to:
 - a. Sign and ratify one of the existing treaties establishing Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in Asia, that are the Treaty of Bangkok, the Treaty of Semipalatinsk, and Treaty of Tlatelolco;
 - b. Follow the example of their neighboring countries to form new NWFZ in places like Europe and the Middle East;
 - c. Sign and ratify protocols protecting existing NWFZ, especially if they are bordering them;
 - d. Participate in an open international summit with NWFZ countries organized in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disarmament aimed to promote the benefits of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones with the aforementioned topics being discussed therein;
 7. *Encourages* Member States to work with the Office of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to facilitate responses to issues relating to cyber security threats, engage with the private sector, and promote international cooperation in order to prevent outside tampering of nuclear sites to ensure a safe and secure disposal of nuclear software to avoid the nuclear material from being hacked and proliferated;
 8. *Recommends* the implementation and development of regional networks to provide assistance to countries launching nuclear dismantling and nuclear technology programs towards peaceful usage while dealing with the challenges they are facing:
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- a. Enable them to meet the international standards by offering them more regular contact with countries facing similar issues;
 - b. Enhancing state's growth of knowledge and resources by facilitating the information exchange and cooperation to ensure the safety, security, and safeguards of peaceful nuclear energy applications;
 - c. Ensuring more cooperation and collaboration between different actors in terms of capacity-building and technical assistance, and in terms of outreach in nonproliferation, disarmament and arms control issues, furthering in the sharing of information by creating and participating in dialogue of sharing of short and long term strategies;
- 173 9. *Encourages* Member States that are in possession of uranium enrichment facilities to transition their usage
174 towards peaceful purposes, promoting the usage of clean nuclear energy which can be used for water
175 desalinating in developing nations;
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- 177 10. *Calls upon* standardized and efficient methods for the decommission of aging power plants and the safe
178 transportation of the radioactive materials within them;
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- 180 11. *Requests* the modification to the Nuclear Disarmament Verification: Survey of Verification Mechanisms
181 Section 3.3.6 of the IAEA Safeguards set forth by the IAEA to include a grading system to determine the
182 feasibility of a nuclear power plant by:
- 183
- a. Conducting agreed, non-informed, bi-annual safety inspections of the facilities to ensure maximum
184 efficiency while meeting IAEA safety standards;
 - b. Grading of A-B includes a power plant that has passed IAEA inspections but also contributes to the
185 development of nuclear energy and nuclear waste conversion into usable energy, all machinery is up to
186 date and efficient, this nuclear power plant does not pose any threat to society;
 - c. Grading of C-D includes a power plant that has passed IAEA inspections but has out of date and
187 inefficient machineries, does not take part in nuclear waste conversion into usable energy, this poses a
188 potential threat to society and should be considered for decommission within a 6-12 month time period
189 if they are unable to improve and comply with IAEA safety standards;
 - d. Grading of F includes a power plant that has not passed IAEA inspections and has out of date and
190 inefficient machineries, and does not take part in nuclear waste conversion into usable energy, this
191 poses an immediate threat to society and should be decommissioned as soon as possible;
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- 200 12. *Recommends* the use of Integral Fast Reactors (IFR) in order to have technology that converts nuclear waste
201 into usable energy through the use of pre-existing nuclear waste as well as other nuclear chemicals from
202 weapons;
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- 204 13. *Further proclaims* that the storage of nuclear waste underground is counterproductive and should be instead
205 converted into usable energy;
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- 207 14. *Promotes* a security presence on site during removal and decontamination of remaining materials after the
208 abandonment of the facility and before the transportation of nuclear energy to avoid non-state actors from
209 acquiring the materials by:
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- a. Joining in the removal process as confidence and peace building measures;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to actively pursue endeavors pertaining to peaceful uses of nuclear
211 technology, working alongside the IAEA and supporting non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
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- 216 15. *Recommends* that during the transportation of the nuclear materials, IAEA technical support is present to ensure
217 safe travel and successful delivery of all materials to the intended destination;
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- 219 16. *Encourages* the implementation of background checks through the IAEA on the facilities and staff members
220 that are receiving the material transported before being received:
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- 222 a. Considers expanding on funding of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) to include funding
223 initiatives for Member States located on the border of NWFZ to convert nuclear weapons stores into
224 sustainable development technologies;
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 - 226 b. The High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development should investigate any request for
227 development to determine whether the nation can afford otherwise;
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- 229 17. *Promotes* public-private partnerships in cooperation with the United Nations Global Compact to:
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- 231 a. Propose the creation or development of national agencies, in order to bring the UN resolutions closer
232 to Member States and to possible non-state partners;
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 - 234 b. Endorsing the implementation of global, regional and national campaigns towards the IAEA role in
235 countries energetic development and nuclear disarmament, to raise awareness and funds for the agency
236 programs;
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- 238 18. *Requests* the Secretary General to expand the scope of the NPT Review Conference to include an international
239 dialogue between nuclear weapons states and non-nuclear weapons states regarding negative security
240 assurances;
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- 242 19. *Recommends* utilizing the newly expanded NPT Review Conference as a platform to discuss strategies for
243 educating citizens and leaders about the ramifications of nuclear weapons and the progress towards global
244 nuclear disarmament, while calling upon member states to increase funding for programs that promotes the role
245 of all genders, especially women in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation;
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- 247 20. *Utilizing* the Panel of Experts established by General Assembly 71/L.41 adopted in 2016 reviewing nuclear
248 stockpile maintenance and stewardship programs;
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- 250 21. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to institute a forum designed to discuss peaceful nuclear technology transfer
251 and address the inadequacies of national and regional assessments of nuclear weapons monitoring measures by
252 the NPT, CTBT, Outer Space Treaty (OST), and Arms Trade Treaty (ATT);
253
- 254 22. *Calls for* biannual reports on weapons and nuclear equipment, technical document, munitions, fissile material,
255 non-military grade nuclear material through:
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- 257 a. Timely reporting to the Security Council from collected data taken by the United Nations for
258 Disarmament Affairs and the IAEA through series of sub-offices in regional zones based upon Nuclear
259 Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) including North American, Eurasian, Middle Eastern, South Asian, and
260 East Asian zones;
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 - 262 b. Member States will submit fully transparent biannual reports along with initial reports made one year
263 after signing the treaty on unconventional weapons transfers, actions taken on transgression of the
264 treaty will be determined by the Security Council;
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 - 266 c. Member States will engage in facilitation of tracking on unconventional weapons, placement of radio
267 frequency identification tags on unconventional arms, equipment, fissile material, and non-military
268 grade nuclear material:
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 - 270 i. Establish RFID tracking through the satellite navigation systems using GPS and global
271 navigation system along with emerging satellite navigation systems;

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- ii. Reaffirms the need to establish 10-year limitation on weapons tracking once they leave home state to the recipient state – the RFID can be deactivated at the end of 10-year limit with permission from IAEA or UNODA officials, but must remain active if weapons are to be transferred from recipient state to another state;
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23. *Encourages* the inclusion of women in nuclear disarmament and policy making in the direction of global nuclear disarmament as to diversify gender perspectives in global nuclear disarmament by:
- 281 a. Encouraging Member States to integrate gender perspectives in the implementation of international
282 instruments on nuclear weapons;
 - 283 b. Organizing gender awareness campaigns with regards to nuclear disarmament efforts in order to call
284 attention to the benefits of new perspectives on the matter;
 - 285 c. Supporting missions with a greater involvement of women to empower multiple voices and fresh
286 perspectives;
 - 287 d. Calling upon the extension of the UN Women Program “Open Days on Women and Peace and
288 Security”, which is currently organized annually, and organize the meetings between women and
289 senior UN leaders the entire year;
 - 290 e. Implementing former armed servicewomen in Member States’ disarmament efforts to help in the effort
291 of global nuclear disarmament;
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24. *Suggests* reaching populations with limited and/or inadequate access to information about nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in areas involving every part of decision-making and discussion of nuclear disarmament by:
- 297 a. Suggesting a series of conferences discussing the topic of disarmament and targeting younger and
298 older generations;
 - 299 b. Creating informative and credible social media networks that focus on the importance of citizens’ roles
300 and involvement in global nuclear disarmament;
 - 301 c. Implementing and renewing series of UN-sponsored documentaries regarding nuclear disarmament
302 and non-proliferation and the effects on the environment and humanity;
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25. *Supports* the implementation of the Treaty on Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space and of the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects (PPWT):
- 309 a. Ceasing development and dismantling of weapons that use space as a medium in the conduct of both
310 conventional (orbital bombardment systems, and emerging technologies) and unconventional
311 (chemical, biological, nuclear, kinetic energy weapons, and emerging technologies) weapon systems;
 - 312 b. Promoting the equal usage of space for peaceful purposes for all non-nuclear Member States and
313 nuclear Member States to eliminate the militarization of space and promote accountability upon all
314 states;
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26. *Endorses* the Supplementation of a Multilateral implementation of Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) to achieve proportional dismantling of delivery systems such as nuclear bomber aircraft, submarines, and ICBMs, to expedite transparent measures that maintains equal power sharing amongst NWSs including both NPT and non NPT members;
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27. *Requests* dismantling and ceasing development and maintenance of long range missiles, and limited dismantling of short to medium range ICBM, to initiate disarmament of all Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles (MIRVs);
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329 28. *Designates* a 15-year time table for the dismantling of long range ICBMs, and limitations on short to medium
330 range ICBMs, including following mechanisms:
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332 a. Decreasing flight ceiling to under 85 km altitude at maximum for the military use missiles and rockets;
333
334 b. Ceasing development of long-range anti-missile batteries;
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336 c. Limiting counter missile batteries to counter only short to medium range missiles 300-3500 km;
337
338 d. Dismantling of all MIRVs;
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- 340 29. *Encourages* limiting the size of nuclear warheads to no more than 350 kilotons and no less than 100 kilotons to
341 prevent miniaturization and maximization of warheads on delivery systems including:
342
343 a. Discontinuing development of miniaturization programs of nuclear weapons to maintain the threshold
344 of using nuclear devices;
345
346 b. Dismantled delivery systems will include their payloads to be converted to peaceful civilian use;
347
- 348 30. *Endorses* ceasing of discrimination of non-NPT states by NPT Member States to become equals in the power
349 sharing of nuclear capability prior to the eventual signing of the NPT and complete disarmament;
350
- 351 31. *Further requests* a revision and clarification to the NPT that states nuclear weapon states (NWS) parties have
352 the justification not to use their nuclear weapons against a non-NWS party except in response to a nuclear
353 attack, or a conventional attack by a non-NWS that is aligned with a NWS by:
354
355 a. Revision to the pretext that states non-NWS allied with a NWS is sufficient cause for nuclear
356 retaliation against non-NWS;
357
358 b. Revision of Article X of the NPT to restrict each party from subjecting national sovereignty as the sole
359 pretexts to leave the treaty;
360
361 c. Extension of time for the notice of withdrawal from three months to six months in advance;
362
- 363 32. *Expresses its hope* in consequent inclusion of all NWS to the Security Council on both rotational short-term
364 basis as well as long-term permanent positions with the recognition of all current NWS as legitimate parties and
365 equal members of nuclear power sharing.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Global Nuclear Disarmament

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

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3 *Bearing in mind* Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which envisages the establishment and the
4 maintenance of international peace and security, with the least diversion of the world's economic and human
5 resources, and recognizing the importance of previously established nuclear weapons treaties in upholding such
6 commitment,

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8 *Recognizing* the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as an international cornerstone to the
9 nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the importance of the inalienable right of Member States to use nuclear
10 technology for peaceful purposes,

11
12 *Affirming* resolution 1540 adopted in 2004 which promotes appropriate and effective action against threats to
13 international peace and security caused by the illicit trade of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and their
14 means of delivery by non-state actors,

15
16 *Recalling* resolution 71/29 adopted in 2016 which reiterates the growing sentiments of the international community
17 of the need to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone (NWFZ) within the Middle East in order to prevent the
18 proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region,

19
20 *Having examined* the Conference on Disarmament (CD) resolution Conference on Disarmament report 1299
21 adopted in 1995, as well the recommendations expressed in resolution 71/259 adopted in 2017, in regards to the
22 proposals expressed with the drafting and establishment of a Fissile Material Cut-of Treaty (FMCT),

23
24 *Recalling* resolution 69/45 adopted in 2014 which highlights the need to advance disarmament efforts through
25 regional cooperation and transparency, so as to further the agenda of global nuclear disarmament,

26
27 *Emphasizing* resolution 70/301 adopted in 2016, which stresses the important use of environmentally clean and
28 affordable nuclear energy, the need for increased access to clean water and sanitation for all, as well as efforts made
29 by nations to repurpose weapons-grade uranium and plutonium for peaceful uses such as fuel for civil nuclear
30 reactors,

31
32 *Recalling* resolution 32/50 adopted in 1977, which underscores the importance of peaceful uses of nuclear energy
33 for all Member States and stresses the need for cooperation between developed and developing countries with
34 regards to peaceful use and research of nuclear energy,

35
36 *Reaffirming* resolution 71/28 adopted in 2016 and the importance of modernizing ICT protocols in protecting
37 institutions against cyberterrorism,

38
39 *Recognizing* the work of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) for providing research and innovative strategies such as
40 the peaceful use of nuclear energy to promote nuclear disarmament,

41
42 *Emphasizing* the goals set forth by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and encouraging
43 Member States to meet their goals and obligations regarding disarmament through increasing transparency and
44 strengthening monitoring measures,

45
46 *Bearing in mind* that one of the principal challenges to disarmament is a lack of regional trust and transparency as
47 noted in General Assembly resolution 69/45 and therefore encouraging the need for verification mechanisms to
48 ensure compliance with nonproliferation treaties and the eventual goal of global nuclear disarmament as
49 demonstrated within agreements like the UK-Norway Initiative,

50
51 *Commending* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in establishing the Technical Cooperation Fund
52 (TCF), which is sustained through Member States' annual voluntary contributions, as well as the IAEA's Global
53 Nuclear and Safety Network, which is aimed at achieving a high level of nuclear security and secure monitoring
54 systems among Member States interacting with Non-State Actors,
55
56 *Recognizing* the strides made by the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV) in
57 advancing technologies, techniques, and methods pertaining to disarmament verification, but seeing a need to better
58 monitor and detect small quantities of nuclear material,
59
60 *Convinced of* the benefit that Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) systems have when implemented on nuclear
61 armaments in regard to their tracking and stockpiling,
62
63 *Bearing in mind* that global cooperation is paramount to ensure successful distribution of information regarding the
64 tracking of nuclear capable technologies by NSAs, as seen with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
65 and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,
66
67 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 913 adopted in 1955, which establishes the United Nations Scientific
68 Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and its mandate for assessing and reporting levels and
69 effects of exposure to radiation,
70
71 *Commending* the progress made within Member States, which have sign and implemented the Comprehensive
72 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which outlaws all nuclear detonations and established regional based monitoring
73 systems,
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75 *Noting* the benefits of the use of Liquid Thorium as an alternative energy for reactors that use solely uranium-based
76 nuclear technology which would utilize a safe isotope of uranium mixed with thorium, creating a liquid fuel which
77 cannot be enriched to be weaponized, is chemically stable, produces much less waste, and is more cost efficient,
78
79 *Noting with appreciation* the ongoing success of desalination plants implemented and operating worldwide in
80 providing clean and accessible water as desalination is paramount in the effort to prevent and reduce conflict in
81 water scarce regions,
82
83 *Emphasizing* to Member States the necessity of abiding by the safety guidelines and requirements regarding the safe
84 use of nuclear reactors established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),
85
86 *Recalling* the IAEA's Technical Co-operation Strategy Report (GOV/INF/824) (1997), which encourages nuclear
87 technology sharing amongst Member States to facilitate collaboration in nuclear disarmament through the use of
88 civil and peaceful technologies,
89
90 *Recalling* resolution 71/29 adopted in 2016 which reiterates the growing sentiments of the international community
91 of the need to establish a nuclear-weapons-free zone (NWFZ) within the Middle East in order to prevent the
92 proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region,
93
94 *Recognizing* the need for a swift response to the environmental danger of nuclear weapons testing as seen in Somalia
95 as per Security Council resolution 1910 adopted in 2010,
96
97 *Recalling* the Hague Agenda for Peace and Justice for the 21st Century (1999), which recommends that states
98 redirect domestic funding from military expenditures to infrastructure and economic programs that will develop
99 Member States energy resources and strengthen their economies,
100
101 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 71/54 adopted in 2016, which highlights needs to take all necessary steps
102 to implement regional disarmament commitments, including but not limited to, nuclear-weapon-free zones
103 (NWFZs),
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105 *Reaffirming* in the spirit of resolution General Assembly resolution 71/49 adopted in 2016 on United action with
106 renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the importance of trust building activities
107 among nuclear weapon states and their peers,
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- 109 1. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to previously established treaties, agreements, and resolutions concerning
110 nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and
111 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), calling upon all member states with a special emphasis on
112 Annex 2 states, to take substantive action in working towards the common goals of the CTBT and engaging in
113 good faith with the operating activities of the CTBT preparatory commission;
114
- 115 2. *Calling upon* all member states to take substantive action in working towards the common goals of the CTBT
116 and engaging in good faith with the operating activities of the CTBTO preparatory commission;
117
- 118 3. *Encourages* further Member States to adopt National Implementation Action Plans for the effective
119 implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 adopted in 2004;
120
- 121 4. *Requests* the CD to begin regional engagement in discussion of parallel peace and disarmament negotiations, in
122 coordination with the Department of Political Affairs in the establishment of a prevention and mediation
123 mission within the Middle East and to incorporate aspects of conflict analysis, the planning and support work of
124 peace envoys, and preventative diplomacy, so as to build a base of good relations and diplomacy within the
125 region for further negotiating a NWFZ within the Middle East;
126
- 127 5. *Strongly urges* all Member State to make substantive efforts to move forward with the CD and its agreed upon
128 programme of work, in order to finalize the drafting of the proposed FMCT as well as include provisions of
129 banning current fissile material stockpiles to accommodate Member States whom may feel that agreeing to such
130 a treaty would place them in into a disadvantageous national security position relative to other Member States
131 current stockpiles;
132
- 133 6. *Urges* all Member States to note the effectiveness of regional NWFZs, such as the South Pacific Nuclear-Free
134 Zone, with emphasis on nuclear testing, in order to build confidence among nations and halt the proliferation of
135 non-peaceful uses of nuclear technology into new regions, so as to further the advancement of regional and
136 global nuclear disarmament through such NWFZs;
137
- 138 7. *Affirms* the potential and usefulness of peaceful nuclear technology as an incentive for nuclear disarmament,
139 specifically to provide clean and sustainable energy and encourages the peaceful use of nuclear energy
140 programs through the reallocation of Member State funds and nuclear material previously used in their nuclear
141 arsenals in such areas as health and medicine and alternative source of energy;
142
- 143 8. *Recommends* that the 1540 Group of Governmental Experts research vulnerabilities within the realm of cyber
144 security as it pertains to nuclear infrastructure including but not limited to nuclear power plants, launch codes
145 and protocols, early warning detection systems, and international verification and monitoring systems;
146
- 147 9. *Recommends* individual member states to accept all safety standards and norms specified by the IAEA to
148 safeguard nuclear power plants, technology and parts, from falling into the possession of non-state actors, as
149 well as encourage the IAEA to work with Member States in the establishment of more advanced verification
150 mechanisms that can include but are not limited to commercial satellite imagery; computer aided modeling and
151 meta data;
152
- 153 10. *Calls on* Member States in possession of advanced nuclear technologies to share resources and technological
154 innovations and best practices with developing Member States, so as to spur the growth of peaceful uses of
155 nuclear technology;
156
- 157 11. *Strongly encourages* Member States to cooperate with IAEA for the implementation of infrastructure allowing
158 for the monitoring of nuclear materials through:
159

- 160 a. The skills training of Member States' government officials by following the Nuclear and Radiation
161 Safety Center (NRSC) to aid States in their implementation of nuclear and radiation safety measures;
162
- 163 b. The utilization of software applications such as the Advanced Regulatory Information System (ARIS)
164 and the Nuclear Materials Database for Safeguards (NUCMAT) developed and actualized by the
165 NRSC to assist States, Regulatory Bodies, and facilities in the tracing and accounting of nuclear
166 materials;
167
- 168 12. *Advises* the overall increase in verification and monitoring of nuclear material stockpiles to reduce the potential
169 for proliferation of nuclear material to Non-state actors through:
170
- 171 a. Encouraging cooperation between Nuclear Weapons States and Non-Nuclear Weapons states on the
172 technical verification of disarmament and reduction of nuclear stockpiles;
173
- 174 b. Creating a tracking system for the implementation of a transparent registry of arms, utilizing
175 technology such as Radio Frequency Identification for tracking nuclear armaments and materials;
176
- 177 13. *Ensuring* transparent compliance by providing incentive for participation in the program through assurances
178 that Member States would have the option to apply for funding for security increases and training against
179 threats by non-State Actors by:
180
- 181 a. Recommending to the IAEA the expansion of the mandate of the Peaceful Use Initiative (PUI);
182
- 183 b. Expanding the guidelines pertaining to which entities are capable of engaging with the PUI for funding
184 requests to include Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations
185 (NGOs);
186
- 187 14. *Calls upon* the UN Global Compact in conjunction with the World Bank to consider offering protected loans to
188 private investors through looking to invest in outlets for peaceful use, taking into consideration:
189
- 190 a. Requesting an investment guarantee from the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency;
191
- 192 b. Using the IAEA Peaceful Use Fund as a guarantee of initial capitalization based off of an allocation
193 from the fund upon the next budgetary allocation cycle;
194
- 195 c. Guiding their loans based off of profitability, ROI for the PUI, and the ability of the investment to meet
196 the SDGs;
197
- 198 15. *Encourages* the further establishment of regional monitoring systems for the detection of nuclear testing
199 through the CTBTO and the Preparatory Commission;
200
- 201 16. *Suggests* the convening of a permanent working group which would meet every year to measure and monitor
202 the effectiveness of private capital investment activities related to disarmament;
203
- 204 17. *Welcomes* any willing and able Member States to contribute additional financial resources to the TCF, so as to
205 provide the necessary financial resources in the establishment of an IAEA programme that specializes in
206 reutilization of nuclear material, tools, and facilities for peaceful application, thus preventing their potential
207 future attainment and use in non-peaceful ways;
208
- 209 18. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to create and facilitate an annual regional conference where relevant
210 regional specific Member States address root causes of the issue pertaining to the failure to establish nuclear
211 weapon-free zones (NWFZs) in their respective regions, specifically such regions include but are not limited to
212 the Caucasus, the Mediterranean, the Arctic, the Pacific, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe, with the final
213 aim and focus of achieving global nuclear disarmament via regional NWFZ approaches by the means of:
214

- 215 a. Providing funding from all willing and able interested parties including but not limited to Member
216 States, NGOs, or regional organizations;
217
- 218 b. Allowing all interested Member States, as well as relevant UN experts and regional organizations to
219 participate in the discussion of the root causes;
220
- 221 19. *Encourages* the simultaneous creation of a working group, funded as an accessory to and by the Conference on
222 Disarmament, holding annual meetings including nuclear weapon states, Member States, and civil society
223 organizations with relevant expertise pertaining to the topic of nuclear disarmament, with the aim of fostering
224 constructive and intensive dialogue between nuclear weapon states to further nuclear disarmament efforts;
225
- 226 20. *Encourages* the IAEA to work in coordination with regional organizations such as the African Union and
227 European Union in order to expand its current Nuclear Law Institute initiative, with a special emphasis on the
228 implementation IAEA's protection standards, so as to provide regional scale legislative training seminars for
229 those in governmental capacity, and thus ensuring that those in positions of national legislative power, are better
230 educated on protection measures to secure national peaceful nuclear technology infrastructure;
231
- 232 21. *Requests* that the Secretary-General make an annual report to the General Assembly on NSAs seeking access to
233 nuclear technology, information and weaponry, through a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM)
234 modeled after the Children and Armed Conflict MRM established in resolution 1539, for the purpose of
235 centralizing information and intelligence of the illicit trade and information sharing of nuclear technology,
236 materials and weaponry to NSAs, including:
237
- 238 a. Information on emerging threats to the security of nuclear stockpiles, such as cyber attacks;
239
- 240 b. Recommendations on possible measures to ensure conflict zones remain free of nuclear weaponry;
241
- 242 c. A list of NSAs suspected or confirmed of seeking nuclear technology, information and weaponry, as
243 well as all relevant intelligence and evidence, to be updated annually;
244
- 245 22. *Calls on* Member States in possession of advanced nuclear technologies to share resources and technological
246 innovations and best practices with developing Member States, so as to spur the growth of peaceful uses of
247 nuclear technology;
248
- 249 23. *Draws* attention to the need to enhance existing disarmament verification methods pertaining to the production
250 of fissile material and warheads, as well as stockpiles, the dismantling of nuclear weapons, and disposition of
251 nuclear material from dismantling processes:
252
- 253 a. Maintaining and expanding upon verification methods including data exchanges, on-site inspections,
254 containment and surveillance equipment, and environmental sampling;
255
- 256 b. Furthering research on technologies, techniques, and methods to allow for the detection of micro-
257 quantities of nuclear materials;
258
- 259 24. *Endorses* the creation of repurposing programs for the transition of nuclear materials from weaponized purposes
260 to fuel supply to reallocate nuclear material as an incentive for nuclear disarmament in addition to:
261
- 262 a. The United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to facilitate a sustainable, long-term
263 program acquiring aging nuclear weapons for peaceful applications (with respect to state sovereignty)
264 such as for water desalination and electricity;
265
- 266 b. A study to be conducted by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) into the
267 viability of nuclear desalination plants erected in areas of water crises to incentivize nuclear
268 disarmament of regional nuclear states by addressing water scarcity, and to address in a report to the
269 GA:
270

- 271 i. The scalability of the various types of nuclear desalination plants according to regional
272 capacity;
273 ii. The infrastructure requirements that pertain to the various different type of nuclear
274 desalination technology;
275
- 276 25. *Calls on* Member States in possession of advanced nuclear technologies to share resources and technological
277 innovations and best practices with developing Member States, so as to spur the growth of peaceful uses of
278 nuclear technology;
279
- 280 26. *Requests* that the Secretary-General make an annual report to the General Assembly on NSAs seeking access to
281 nuclear technology, information and weaponry, for the purpose of centralizing information and intelligence of
282 the illicit trade and information sharing of nuclear technology, materials and weaponry to NSAs. The
283 information gathering may be done through a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) modeled after the
284 Children and Armed Conflict MRM established in resolution 1539. This report shall include:
285
- 286 a. Information on emerging threats to the security of nuclear stockpiles, such as cyber attacks;
287
- 288 b. Recommendations on possible measures to ensure conflict zones remain free of nuclear weaponry;
289
- 290 c. A list of NSAs suspected or confirmed of seeking nuclear technology, information and weaponry, as
291 well as all relevant intelligence and evidence, to be updated annually;
292
- 293 27. *Endorses* the collaboration between the IAEA and the Conference on Disarmament on compiling relevant data
294 and information via IAEA publications and reports during multilateral disarmament negotiations by means of:
295
- 296 a. Electing one representative from each the UN region to compile relevant such publications, including
297 national action plans on States nuclear programmes, in order to provide regional needs and
298 perspectives and in doing so;
299
- 300 b. Permitting each respective representative to attend any occurring multilateral disarmament
301 negotiations;
302
- 303 28. *Encourages* further research and development of Liquid Thorium as an alternative energy for reactors and
304 collaboration with the Thorium Energy Alliance (TEA) to safeguard against offenses on nuclear facilities or the
305 weaponization of nuclear materials;
306
- 307 29. *Remains* committed to working towards a world free of nuclear weapons and eventual universal disarmament.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Global Nuclear Disarmament

1 The *General Assembly First Committee*,

2
3 *Affirming* Article 1 of the United Nations (UN) Charter, which delegated issues involving international security and
4 disarmament to the General Assembly First Committee specifically the “maintenance of international peace and
5 security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace,”

6
7 *Understanding* that it is not feasible to expect immediate and total nuclear disarmament,

8
9 *Having considered* the possibilities of reaching compromises for means of communication equitable to all Member
10 States, for the purpose of reducing tensions and furthering the disarmament regime,

11
12 *Supporting fully* the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 16 that
13 promotes effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in order to reduce all forms of violence,

14
15 *Desiring* to facilitate communication and transparency among Member States, seeking to promote world peace and
16 nuclear disarmament, as called for by General Assembly resolution 14/1378 adopted in 1959,

17
18 *Recalling* the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), specifically Article VI, which serves as
19 the reminder of the disarmament regime, as an effort done for peace,

20
21 *Believing* that in order for the *Nuclear Ban Treaty* (NBT) to come into effect, a framework for non-committal
22 Communication—open to all—must be established,

23
24 *Opposing* the discrimination of nuclear possessing states, both NPT and non-NPT members, seeing that such
25 behavior by Member States limits the potential progress for disarmament,

26
27 *Acknowledging* both the 1963 *Partial Test-Ban Treaty* (PTBT) as one of the first international frameworks to
28 address the use of nuclear weapons and the *Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT) in 1996, which aimed to
29 effectively ban all intentional nuclear explosions,

30
31 *Noting further* the results of the Geneva Graduate Institute’s *Broadening Participation in Track One Peace*
32 *Negotiations Project*, and *Why Civil Resistance Works: The Strategic Logic of Nonviolent Conflict*,

33
34 *Recognizing* the efforts done by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) through the
35 promotion of Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation and the establishment of the Weapon of Mass Destruction
36 Branch and the Regional Disarmament Branch, in providing structural and substantial support for the disarmament
37 regime,

38
39 *Desiring* that the international community cooperate more closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency
40 (IAEA) and its safeguards regarding all nuclear matters, such as non-intrusive verification methods through
41 monitoring and evaluations,

42
43 *Bearing in mind* that one of the principal challenges to disarmament is a lack of trust and transparency, therefore
44 encouraging the need for verification mechanisms with both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons States to ensure
45 compliance with nonproliferation treaties and the eventual goal of disarmament as demonstrated,

46
47 *Reaffirming* the mandate of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), which reports research focused
48 on potential solutions for the challenges of disarmament and non-proliferation,

49

50 *Further commending* the efforts of the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) and the Policy
51 and Mediation Division (PMD) in the specific settlement of disputes and the promotion of multilateral nuclear
52 disarmament dialogues,
53

54 *Viewing with appreciation* the work done by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on nuclear disarmament, including
55 the International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), the Women’s International League for
56 Peace and Freedom (WILPF), the Burundian Women’s Organization, the Israeli Disarmament Movement, and the
57 Arab Institute for Security Studies, as well as the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in
58 nuclear disarmament talks such as the Acronym Institute whose partnership with organizations such as International
59 Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) and their valuable research regarding negotiations and verification
60 of weapons and all related treaties and agreements, as well as the Center for Non-Proliferation Studies and their
61 focus on non-proliferation issues,
62

63 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 69/30 adopted in 2014 on The Conclusion of Effective International
64 Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,
65 General Assembly resolution 70/70 adopted in 2015 on The Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East, and
66 resolution 71/30 adopted in 2016 on The Conclusion of Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-
67 Nuclear-Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, which underline the threats of the
68 misuse of nuclear weapons,
69

70 *Recognizing* the threat of Non-State Actors possessing nuclear weaponry as stated by Security Council resolution
71 1540 adopted in 2004 and Security Council resolution 2325 adopted in 2016 on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of
72 Mass Destruction, and the passage of Security Council resolution 1887 adopted in 2009, which reaffirms the
73 Security Council’s continued commitment to the realization of global nuclear disarmament,”
74

75 *Noting with approval* the success of regional Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZs) established under the *Treaty of*
76 *Tlatelolco* adopted in 1967, the *Treaty of Rarotonga* adopted in 1985, the *Treaty of Bangkok* adopted in 1997, the
77 *Treaty of Pelindaba* adopted in 1996, and the *Treaty on Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone in Central Asia* adopted in
78 2006, and that Member States central to the robust protection of these NWFZs have invaluable experience and
79 recommendations to those exploring expansion of these zones,
80

81 *Noting* that Member States central to the robust protection of these NWFZs have invaluable experience and
82 recommendations to those exploring expansion of these zones,
83

84 *Acknowledging* the well-established Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, Asia and the Pacific,
85 and Latin America and the Caribbean, and reiterating that for establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance
86 to resolution 71/29 adopted in 2016 on The Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Region of the
87 Middle East, the creation of regional centers for peace and disarmament are a crucial cornerstone towards this goal
88 and can contribute considerably to the comprehension and collaboration among Member States in each particular
89 region in the fields of peace and disarmament,
90

91 *Guided by* the effectiveness of earlier international agreements, such as SALT I and SALT II, which decreased
92 tensions and allowed for further disarmament efforts,
93

94 *Fully aware* of Economic and Social Council resolution 2016/2 adopted in 2016 and General Assembly resolution
95 65/69 (2011), which underlines the importance of gender mainstreaming and the involvement of women into all
96 peace and disarmament negotiations,
97

98 *Recognizing* the *Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)*,
99 which highlights a strong positive correlation between women’s involvement in peace negotiation processes and
100 higher chances of achieving consensus between parties,
101

102 *Noting further* the results of the Geneva Graduate Institute’s *Broadening Participation in Track One Peace*
103 *Negotiations Project*, and *Why Civil Resistance Works: The Strategic Logic of Nonviolent Conflict*,
104

- 105 1. *Requests* the formation of an ad-hoc committee, supervised by General Assembly First, under the name
106 *Association for Middle East Nuclear Disarmament* (AMEND) with the purpose of establishing a NWFZ in the
107 Middle Eastern Region which will:
108
- 109 a. Encourage the formation of a partnership between the AMEND committee, the UNODA Weapons of
110 Mass Destruction Branch, the UNODA Regional Disarmament Branch, NGOs such as the Acronym
111 Institute and the Center for Non-Proliferation Studies, and all interested Civil Society Organizations
112 previously approved the committee;
113
 - 114 b. Be based on the guidelines and principles for the establishment of the NWFZ set forth by the UN
115 Disarmament Commission Report of 30 April 1999;
116
 - 117 c. Consist of Member States of the Middle Eastern Region, liaison and observer states with experience in
118 disarmament, and observers from the NGO and CSO communities invited by members of the
119 committee that may provide expert input and that these be called Tiers 1, 2, and 3, respectively;
120
 - 121 d. Establish forums on specific bilateral and multilateral negotiations which will:
122
 - 123 i. Address the lack of adherence and political will regarding the crucial topic of disarmament
124 through the provision of incentives such as the facilitation of trade and capacity building
125 programs;
 - 126 ii. Be impaneled by request of Tier 1 Member States;
 - 127 iii. Be moderated by the NGLS and the PMD;
 - 128
 - 129 e. Encourage openness and technology sharing through systems such as the Sustainable Development
130 Knowledge Platform between nuclear-capable Member States and the international community in
131 order to increase the abilities of developing and developed states to respond to emerging concerns in
132 civil nuclear material usage such as the rising threat of climate change;
133
 - 134 f. Request the collaboration of Member States in the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) jointly with the
135 Radio-Frequency Identification Systems to prevent non-state actors from acquiring WMDs by:
136
 - 137 i. Increasing transparency among partners and promoting capacity-building among Member
138 States' science communities;
 - 139 ii. Assure peaceful use of dual-use goods;
 - 140 iii. Employ national research institutes on nuclear materials to work toward the Global Nuclear
141 Policy to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, share expertise and encourage capacity-
142 building programmes focused on reducing reliance on nuclear weapons;
 - 143
 - 144 g. Discuss possibilities to limit the ability to gain access to carrier systems of nuclear weapons focusing
145 specially on middle range ballistic missiles, that are widely spread in the Middle Eastern Region, with
146 the goal of eliminating potential nuclear capabilities of Non-State actors;
147
 - 148 h. Suggests that the ad hoc committee AMEND begin preparations for the drafting of a treaty that
149 establishes a NWFZ in the Middle East alongside Civil Society Organizations such as IALANA which
150 will have performed thorough evaluation of current treaties which facilitated the creation of current
151 NWFZs as well as the NPT, the CTBT, and existing resolutions on NWFZs;
152
 - 153 i. Ensures that all members of the AMEND committee have equal standing;
154
 - 155 j. Be effective as of 26 September 2017 in its first meeting in the United Arab Emirates as a role model
156 for the peaceful usage of nuclear energy in the Middle East and the financial supporter of the
157 committee and thereafter to be hosted biannually alternating between the UN Headquarters in New
158 York City and members of AMEND which will be selected by the end of each meeting;
159

- 160 k. Set 2030 as the planned year for the completion of the work of AMEND in creation of a regionally
161 accepted plan to establish a NWFZ in the Middle East;
162
- 163 l. Act as a potential model, following the completion of the work of AMEND, for negotiations around
164 establishing a NWFZ in other regions, such as the Indian subcontinent;
165
- 166 m. Request funding from UNODA, UNIDR, and the GA Fifth Committee as well as all willing and able
167 Member States;
168
- 169 2. *Invites* Member States who have had success in establishing NWFZs, such as *Treaty of Tlatelolco* and *Treaty of*
170 *Pelindaba*, to engage and collaborate with regional actors by attending meetings and providing detailed reports
171 on the process of implementing necessary frameworks with the purpose of drafting a treaty establishing the
172 NWFZ in the Middle East;
173
- 174 3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly work toward the foundation of the United Nations Regional Center for
175 Peace and Disarmament in the Middle East (UNMEC) which will:
176
- 177 a. Operate within the framework of the General Assembly First Committee as forum for debates and
178 negotiations in order to guarantee national security of the Member States further;
179
- 180 b. Be the base for regional cooperation of Middle Eastern countries;
181
- 182 c. Advance effective measures in accordance with the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements that
183 establish control and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear material;
184
- 185 d. Report on the progress of the implementation of national action plans that support the development and
186 implementation of practical nuclear disarmament measures;
187
- 188 e. Promote and enhance international efforts towards global nuclear disarmament and international peace
189 and security;
190
- 191 4. *Calls upon* Member States and the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to introduce and enhance
192 programs to promote the inclusion of regional and international CSOs in high-level multilateral nuclear
193 disarmament negotiations, including but not limited to:
194
- 195 a. Providing for the discovery and inclusion of nuclear- and disarmament-focused CSOs by utilizing the
196 integrated CSO system managed by the ECOSOC;
197
- 198 b. Recalling the significance of resolution 71/450 adopted in 2016, reporting on the progress of general
199 and complete disarmament, and the recent follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General
200 Assembly on nuclear disarmament reported in resolution 71/131 adopted in 2016;
201
- 202 c. Recognizing the effectiveness of CSOs in multilateral negotiations by collaborating with Member
203 States and coalitions to frame the issue in a meaningful and productive manner, pressuring Member
204 States to increase accountability and transparency, and representing marginalized groups such as
205 women and indigenous groups;
206
- 207 d. Inviting UNODA to create a summit to facilitate high-level discussions and negotiations between
208 Member States and CSOs on the topic of global nuclear disarmament to be called the CSO Inclusion
209 Summit;
210
- 211 e. Expanding the 2016 Open-ended Working Group taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament
212 negotiations into 2017 to include more regionally focused CSOs;
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- 214 5. *Supports* expanding the UNODA's Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education Partnership Initiatives to
215 include more women:

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- a. Using the network of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom to find and organize women qualified to join nuclear disarmament negotiations;
 - b. Recommending that States build on existing national models of effective National Action Plans for including women in disarmament negotiations;
 - c. Encouraging the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to find new ways to introduce women into the Women in Nuclear initiative;
 - d. Encouraging the implementation of Security Council (SC) resolution 1325 adopted in 2000 policies in regards to women’s role in disarmament by inviting Member States to adopt Key Recommendations of the *Global Study on the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)*, which encourages Member States to make quantifiable, time-sensitive commitments to ensure women’s direct and meaningful participation in the disarmament negotiation process, by encouraging the Secretary-General to implement the plan outlined in GA resolution 49/587 adopted in 1994, and by urging the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys in the disarmament framework;
6. *Noting that* the inclusion of regional and international CSOs and women in multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations will lead to meaningful and consensus-based discussions surrounding the First Committee’s progress towards a “Global Zero” world:
- a. Drawing attention to the Geneva Graduate Institute’s *Broadening Participation in Track One Peace Negotiations Project*’s findings regarding the 35% increased likelihood of parties to peace negotiations in reaching consensus when women are involved in negotiations;
 - b. Recognizing the effectiveness of nonviolent resistance as per *Why Civil Resistance Works: The Strategic Logic of Nonviolent Conflict*;
7. *Calls upon* the General Assembly First Committee to establish the Arms Transparency Agreement (ATA) as a method of promoting cooperation in the efforts of attaining nuclear disarmament:
- a. Emphasizes that under the agreement, states agree to begin negotiating, in good faith, Strategic Multilateral Arm Limitation Agreements (SMALAs), such that:
 - i. The SMALAs act as agreements between Member States on the processes for disarmament with consideration to security and sovereignty concerns;
 - ii. Participation in SMALAs is not limited to Member States that are members of the NPT, but it encourages all Member States to participate and raise concern for disarmament;
 - iii. Member States are encouraged to establish multi-national agreements, with the support and counsel of neutral Member States under the ATA;
 - b. Establishes an annual Arms Transparency Conference (ATC), pursuant to article VI of the NPT, involving:
 - i. An annual Ad-Hoc committee which shall be established by voluntary Member States to provide structural and substantive support for the conference, including securing venues and funds;
 - ii. The Conference will be co-chaired by one nuclear weapon-possessing state (NPS) and one non-nuclear weapon possessing state, rotating annually, in order to confirm a balanced perspective on the issues, in addition, to provide encouragement to all Member States; regardless of position, to voice their concerns on the issues at hand;
 - iii. Welcoming Member States currently apart of any SMALAs to participate in the ATC, although not mandatory to do so;

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- iv. The active encouragement of all participating Member States in open dialogue to express their position on the issue of nuclear disarmament;
 - v. The willingness of all participating Member States to work towards processes for implementations of current SMALAs on a global scale through the cooperation of nations at the ATC;
 - vi. The encouragement of participating Member States to further design new SMALA's to meet the needs and concerns introduced at the current conference;
 - vii. Working towards solutions for further disarmament efforts that are equitable to all parties positions;
 - viii. The ultimate goal of the ATC is to ease the transition of states into the ratification of the NBT in due time;
 - ix. A suggestion that the ATA be reconsidered after 25 years, and is eligible for a renewal and updates if deemed necessary or successful to the disarmament effort by Member States.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Global Nuclear Disarmament

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Stressing* the importance of respecting national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Member States as
4 enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly as it relates to nuclear disarmament and the maintenance
5 of international peace and security,

6
7 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII) adopted 12 June 1968 which contains the Treaty on the
8 Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as well as Article II and X of the NPT, condemning the possession of
9 nuclear warheads except for in the interest of self-defense during periods of exceptional duress,

10
11 *Reemphasizing* previous documents signed by the UN on the importance of nuclear disarmament such as the *Partial*
12 *Test Ban Treaty* (PTBT) and the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* (CTBT),

13
14 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 71/258 adopted in 2016, which recommends that additional efforts can
15 and should be pursued to develop concrete, effective legal measures, legal provisions, and norms that will need to be
16 concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons,

17
18 *Recognizing* the efforts in preventing the possession of nuclear armaments by non-state actors through the
19 *Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in the International Convention* (2007), the Nuclear Threat Initiative
20 (NTI), and the Sixteenth Meeting of Heads of States or Government of the Non Aligned Movement,

21
22 *Noting* Security Council resolution 1325 adopted in 2004 and the important role of women in disarmament
23 processes, as well as the success of national action plans models such as the Czech Republic's Defense Ministry
24 Action Plan in effectively including women in disarmament negotiations,

25
26 *Acknowledging* the rights to national security and sovereignty of nuclear-weapons-States and have maintained their
27 nuclear weapons programs, as well as concerns by nuclear-weapons-States to ensure the safety of their peoples,

28
29 *Taking note of* the imperative to have sufficient deterrence against nuclear attacks until a realistic opportunity of
30 achieving universal nuclear disarmament is available, as identified in the NATO nuclear deterrence policy,

31
32 *Recognizing* that the costs of disarmament are significantly lower than the costs of maintaining nuclear arms, as
33 highlighted in Secretary General report 70/174 (2015) entitled *Group of Governmental Experts on Development in*
34 *the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security*,

- 35
36 1. *Calls upon* all Member States who have not yet done so to sign and ratify the NPT so as to work towards the
37 goal of global nuclear disarmament as defined by Article VI of the *Treaty*;
- 38
39 2. *Proposes* that procedural amendments focus on improving the effectiveness of NPT implementation to be added
40 to the agenda of the 2020 Review Conference on the NPT, including:
- 41
42 a. Increasing the frequency of review conferences to annual meetings, in order to allow all Member
43 States and, particularly developing countries to engage in full and effective discussions on nuclear
44 nonproliferation and disarmament;
- 45
46 b. Further discussing the ongoing multilateral nuclear ban treaty negotiations with the Conference on
47 Disarmament (CD);
- 48

- 49 c. Encouraging Member States to sign, ratify, and fully implement the NPT as to commit to trustworthy
50 collaboration and intention for global nuclear disarmament;
51
- 52 3. *Suggests* that, in the interest of global equity, the 2020 NPT Review Conference create guidelines for Member
53 States possessing nuclear weapons prioritize reducing existing arsenals of nuclear warheads by:
54
- 55 a. Reducing existing nuclear warhead stockpiles by a suggested 2% of the total-at the time of the 15th of
56 September 2017 every year, with the end of goal of complete disarmament to be achieved by 2067;
57
- 58 b. Allowing recognized nuclear-capable Member States to maintain one nuclear warhead until the end of
59 the 25 years' period at which these warheads will be simultaneously dismantled, under supervision of
60 the United Nations, with the technical support from the IAEA, UNODA, and the UN Secretariat;
61
- 62 c. Providing financial, technical, and logistical disarmament resources to States who supply adequate
63 evidence that they are fulfilling the aforementioned obligations, to be arranged by the IAEA's
64 Technical Cooperation Programme and UNODA;
65
- 66 d. Providing technical and logistical disarmament resources to States who supply adequate evidence that
67 they are fulfilling the aforementioned obligations, to be arranged by the IAEA's Technical Cooperation
68 Programme and UNODA;
69
- 70 e. Continuing to follow the *13 Practical Steps towards Disarmament*, as outlined in the Final Document
71 of the 2000 NPT Review Conference;
72
- 73 4. *Recommends* the creation of an international database through the UNODA, to be modeled after the IAEA's
74 NUCLEUS Database and the UN Register on Conventional Arms to track all nuclear warheads, which should
75 include:
76
- 77 a. Consistent updating of the database, at least once annually after IAEA inspections, following any
78 changes in holdings, purchases, or developments related to nuclear material and armaments;
79
- 80 b. Placing the operations of the database in the UNODA Office in Geneva, Switzerland for the purpose of
81 maintaining information neutrality and security in a streamlined manner;
82
- 83 c. Inclusive membership to all government officials, academics, scientists, and researchers of all Member
84 States, to be limited to those who request access via the UNODA Office in Geneva;
85
- 86 5. *Encourages* the IAEA's Research Contracts Administration Section to prioritize the training of experts within
87 Member States to construct and implement sustainable and innovative nuclear engineering practices for the
88 purpose of safe and efficient nuclear disarmament;
89
- 90 6. *Invites* the IAEA to utilize technology and further coordination for the support of its Safety Standards
91 publications by improving its system of safety fundamentals and requirements, to be guided by:
92
- 93 a. Increasing financial, technical, and logistical assistance to the IAEA's Modernization of Safeguards
94 Information Technology (MOSAIC) initiative, in order to increase the security of nuclear materials in
95 research facilities and nuclear reactors;
96
- 97 b. Determining an assessment and examination process, to be voluntarily initiated by the State who
98 utilizes nuclear energy on all currently operating open fuel cycle power plants, as to the viability of
99 conversion to closed fuel cycle technologies in order to prolong the use of any given amount of fuel,
100 addressed specifically by experts named by the IAEA Board of Governors;
101
- 102 c. Enhancing regional agreements on transparency in transfer of dual-use goods akin to the Regional
103 Disarmament Branch of the UNODA;
104

- 105 7. *Asks* Member States to increase efforts to encourage multilateral action including the coordination of nuclear
106 weapons free zones (NWFZ) toward nuclear disarmament, such as in the Middle East and the Korean
107 Peninsula;
- 108
- 109 8. *Renews its appeal* for the achievement of bilateral peace agreements and prioritizing non-aggression policies
110 rather than unilateral foreign intervention, with the intent to maximize resources, support current efforts and
111 treaties to ban proliferation and possession, while recognizing the responsibility to guarantee their own national
112 sovereignty and security in line with the 1996 *Advisory Opinion*.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Global Nuclear Disarmament

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Alarmed by* the existence of nuclear weapons and materials that continue to pose a dangerous threat to the existence
4 of a peaceful international community and the failure to implement and enforce the Treaty on the Nonproliferation
5 of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),

6
7 *Reminding* Member States of resolution 70/57 adopted in 2013, which seeks to achieve global disarmament of
8 nuclear weapons in the most rational and efficient way possible,

9
10 *Having examined* the outcomes of the 2013 High Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament that will be reiterated in
11 2018 and having expressed concerns by the political sphere on the time frame in which the global nuclear
12 disarmament could be completed,

13
14 *Deeply* appreciative of the initiative by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) that was formed in 1957 in
15 the context of a global peace movement,

16
17 *Viewing* with appreciation initiatives taken on by various Member States to promote renewable and clean energy as
18 a result of nuclear disarmament, specifically highlighting tax incentives implemented in Denmark as a model to
19 encourage the growth of the renewable energy industry,

20
21 *Bearing in mind* Article VII of the *Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA)* of the IAEA which focuses on the
22 verification of the presence of nuclear facilities in accordance with the NPT,

23
24 *Recognizing* that not every Member State party to the IAEA and the NPT possesses nuclear capabilities and that
25 their participation is vital for the cause,

26
27 *Recalling* resolution 70/57 adopted in 2013 that called for the banning of fissile material and established the group
28 of governmental experts (GGE) to report on nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives

29
30 *Recognizing* the efforts of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) in engaging nuclear
31 treaty negotiations that serve as a legally binding instrument that pushes for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, their
32 participation is vital for the cause

33
34 *Realizing* that the recent increase in Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) pose a great threat to international
35 peace and security

36
37 *Keeping in mind* that not all nuclear and potentially nuclear states have the same nuclear capacities,

38
39 *Striving* towards reliable verification of nuclear disarmament agreements to ensure accountability to the formulated
40 commitments,

41
42 *Bearing in mind* the mandate of the General Assembly First Committee to seek out solutions to challenges of
43 international security including disarmament and to provide recommendations for direct action to the Security
44 Council,

45
46 *Guided by* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16 and 17, in which we actively seek partnerships and
47 cooperation with other states to effectively prevent Non-State Actors from obtaining nuclear weapons and material,

48

49 *Affirming* Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), which stipulates that Member States must refrain from providing
50 any form of support to Non-State Actors that seek to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer, or
51 use nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons for the purpose of illicit activities,
52

53 *Affirming* the creation and implementation of Security Council resolution 2055 (2012), which increases the number
54 of experts that monitor the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004),
55

56 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1673 (2006) that called upon all States to intensify their effort to promote the
57 full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004),
58

59 *Recognizing* the implementation of Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), which obligates all states to establish
60 controls preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery as well as the need to
61 strengthen preventative measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of
62 transportation at a national, regional and sub-regional level,
63

64 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2325 (2016) in calling for a framework to prevent Non-State Actors
65 from obtaining nuclear weapons,
66

67 *Fully aware* that developing nations often do not have the capacity nor resources to enact the necessary legislation
68 and enforcement measures to establish the framework for resolution 1540 (2004),
69

70 *Emphasizing* the legal instrument of the *IAEA Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)*
71 where it recognizes the imperative need for the physical protection of nuclear material and it is the responsibility of
72 states to criminalize acts that go against it,
73

74 *Supporting* steps such as the CTBT, START, Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZs) and other measures to reduce
75 nuclear arsenals and control fissile materials and nuclear technologies,
76

77 *Emphasizing* the importance of the legally binding provision of the *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and*
78 *Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition* where the scope and focus surround the
79 facilitation and strengthening cooperation among States Parties to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit
80 manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms,
81

82 *Recognizing* the use and effectiveness of Implementation Support Units under the *Biological Weapons Convention*
83 (BWC),
84

85 1. *Encourages* the elimination of nuclear weapons through an educational framework that encourage the recycling
86 of aging nuclear armaments for peaceful applications in the renewable armaments for peaceful applications in
87 the renewable energy sector, including:
88

89 a. Proposing the United Nations International Library For Peaceful Nuclear Applications and Security
90 (UNILPNAS);
91

92 b. Structuring the UNILPNAS to promote the research and sharing of information, focusing on the
93 safekeeping and tracking of nuclear materials for the use and peaceful applications of proven systems
94 such as RFID technology, streamlining the process of collaboration that will serve the entire organ of
95 the Member States who have nuclear energy aspirations;
96

97 c. Suggesting that the publishing of a yearly report by the GA First discussing trends in association with
98 the UNILPNAS in nuclear material transfers and security methods used by States and curated by the
99 IAEA, and it should include:
100

101 i. Information on the amount of nuclear material exported and imported, the amount of nuclear
102 material that did not reach its destination, and the amount of material projected to be produced
103 within the year;

- 104 ii. Transparency and disclosure regarding nuclear material transfers alongside the security
105 methods;
106
- 107 d. Encouraging the spread and accessibility of research programs within all nations through a partnership
108 between the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the World Nuclear
109 University for a worldwide network of nuclear education and research institutions through the offering
110 of training courses for future leaders on nuclear energy by:
111
- 112 i. Establishing a scholarship program in partnership with the Women’s Scholarship for Peace
113 Program funded by UNODA that prioritizes women from developing countries in an effort to
114 make attendance at the World Nuclear University more accessible;
115 ii. Emphasizing the accessibility of already-existing online courses through crowd-funded web
116 servers, such as but not limited to, Skype and EdX;
117
- 118 2. *Calls for* an addition to the Conference on Disarmament agenda to include a discussion on developing potential
119 commitments by nuclear Member States who have not pledged to set a percentage of weaponized nuclear
120 material for peaceful purposes that will:
121
- 122 a. Encourage all nuclear weapon states to set specific percentages of the nuclear materials and technology
123 to be reallocated, unanimously approved by the members of the convention;
124
- 125 b. Promote multilateral cooperation and commitment from all Member States for simultaneous action
126 when beginning the nuclear reallocation process;
127
- 128 c. Address the potential for nuclear Member States for expand their nuclear stockpile in order to meet the
129 aforementioned quotas;
130
- 131 d. Recognize the sovereignty of members within this convention to protect their national security
132 interests;
133
- 134 e. Establish a week-long training conference for collegiate-level students beginning on 26 September for
135 high level discussions on nuclear disarmament, following the organizational framework and motives of
136 Model United Nations, in order to properly instruct the next generation of world leaders to deal with
137 the issue of disarmament in a more conscious and qualified way, with particular inclusion of women
138 and citizens from developing countries;
139
- 140 f. Create annual thematic seminars focused on the connection between disarmament and the
141 environment, as well as the positive uses of nuclear energy in areas such as agriculture and medical
142 care;
143
- 144 3. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the IAEA, UNODA and United Nations Institute for
145 Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to open a platform of discussion between nuclear capable member states, to
146 promote unified political will on safe global nuclear disarmament and incentivizing the use of nuclear materials
147 for all sources of green energy by:
148
- 149 a. Organizing an annual high-level forum in which representatives from nuclear capable states propose
150 incentives tailored specifically to their individual countries in order to emphasize cooperation on a
151 global level;
152
- 153 b. Assuring a safe process regarding the dismantling of nuclear arms by implementing frameworks to
154 assure nuclear capable member states that their decommissioned nuclear material will not fall into the
155 hands of non-state actors;
156
- 157 c. Repurposing precious metals and other resources utilized within nuclear arms for applications such as
158 solar panels and other green energy resources;
159

- 160 d. Recommending adopting tax incentives based on previous models for Member States investing in
161 renewable energy as an alternative to nuclear energy;
162
- 163 e. Establishing a special initiative program under the UNODA providing monetary grant and loan
164 funding for development projects that use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only, in which:
165
- 166 i. Member States submit proposals regarding the purely peaceful use of nuclear technology for
167 purposes including but not limited to medicine, agriculture, and clean energy;
168 ii. There will be an emphasis on the loss of said grants and loans if there is any concern from
169 IAEA regulators that the technology is being used for potentially harmful purposes;
170 iii. There will be a requirement for those interested in submitting grant proposals to first attend
171 the 2020 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and making sure to invite those
172 Member States who have not yet ratified the NPT to attend this conference as observer states
173 for a discussion on, "Steps to Achieve Universal Ratification of the NPT," in order to allow
174 said Member States to express their concerns regarding the NPT and possible ways to support
175 disarmament and nonproliferation while also including opportunities for those Member States
176 who have already ratified the NPT Treaty and follow IAEA regulations;
177
- 178 4. *Recommends* for the IAEA to establish an amendment to Article VII of the CSA mandate to create a normative
179 period of the inspection and evaluation of nuclear facilities to be conducted such that:
180
- 181 a. The period of time for inspection and evaluation must be specified with regards to the discretion of the
182 organizations and their nuclear capacities;
183
- 184 b. The division of Member States on the inspection and evaluation must be specified with regards to the
185 discretion of the Agency based on each Member States' existing nuclear facilities and their respective
186 locations;
187
- 188 c. Every regional group would have specified annual time schedules with regards to the inspection and
189 evaluation of their nuclear facilities to avoid overlaps of inspections and evaluation within each region;
190
- 191 d. The inspection and evaluation process would encompass two main stages: the preliminary
192 investigation to be conducted by an expert inspector; and other succeeding investigations, over the next
193 years, to be conducted via satellite, compared and contrasted to the investigation of the inspector;
194
- 195 e. The data obtained from these inspections and evaluations to be controlled and monitored solely by the
196 IAEA, however Member States may voluntarily share their respective data for transparency purposes;
197
- 198 f. The IAEA inform the UNODA should a Member State refuse to have their nuclear facilities inspected
199 and evaluated and recommend sanctions;
200
- 201 5. *Recommends* that the General Assembly work in conjunction with the Security Council in the creation of
202 Implementation and Outreach Units (IOUs) to be directed by the 1540 committee to aid in the full application of
203 resolution 1540, and which recommends that the IOUs serve to:
204
- 205 a. Aid in the implementation of 1540 for those States who have not had the resources to do so yet by
206 providing recommendations on how Member States may effectively implement key provisions of the
207 resolution 1540;
208
- 209 b. Actively engage with those States that have not implemented the resolution, and;
210
- 211 c. Work closely with the 1540 Committee to ensure continuing compliance with Security Council
212 resolution 1540 adopted in 2014 and resolution 2325 adopted in 2016;
213

- 214 d. Evaluate Member States capacity to implement and uphold the appropriate effective measures to
215 establish domestic controls within each respective country in order to prevent the proliferation of
216 nuclear weapons among non-state actors;
217
- 218 e. Operate on a regional basis to address the individual needs of different regions regarding
219 implementation;
220
- 221 f. Request that IOUs implement a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Tag system to maintain
222 accurate knowledge of nuclear material exchanged and amounts lost through transit between States or
223 private companies;
224
- 225 g. Encourage the IOU to facilitate private sector activity regarding nuclear material transfers as well as
226 that of national governments;
227
- 228 h. Ensure that IOUs will provide reporting on the amount of nuclear and fissile material lost in transit and
229 maintain a more accurate idea of amounts of fissile material transferred between states;
230
- 231 i. Request that the IOU Implement a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Tag system to maintain
232 accurate knowledge of nuclear material exchanged and amounts lost through transit between nations or
233 private companies;
234
- 235 j. Propose that the IOU design security frameworks and standards for nations maintaining nuclear
236 material stockpiles, nuclear reactors, or other sensitive nuclear facilities to prevent access from
237 unauthorized non-state actors;
238
- 239 k. State that face a higher level of non-state actor activity within their borders would have the opportunity
240 to apply for individualized security programs created by the IOU to more effectively protect their
241 nuclear material and facilities within their nation; a fund to be created to support the IOU program
242 supplemented by donations from Member States, the IAEA, and the Security Council;
243
- 244 l. Suggest that a fund to be created to support the IOU program supplemented by donations from
245 Member States, the IAEA, and the Security Council, such that:
246
- 247 i. Member States can request monetary aid from the fund at any point in their process the enable
248 the full implementation of the program;
249
- 250 ii. The IAEA is implored to provide funding under the Nuclear Safety and Security section of the
251 budget in direct correlation with IAEA safeguards aimed at deterring the spread of nuclear
252 weapons and detecting the misuse of nuclear materials and technologies;
253
- 254 iii. The Security Council is encouraged to draw upon the Trust Fund for Global and Regional
255 Disarmament Activities administered by UNODA under resolution 1540 adopted in 2004,
encompassing funds from Member States;
- 256 6. *Recommends* that both Member States and the IAEA work together to engage in technical cooperation programs
257 to strengthen the capacity of save, peaceful and secure usage of nuclear technology by:
258
- 259 a. Promoting the expansion of technical cooperation division within the Middle East;
260
- 261 b. Encouraging the allocation of funds to Member States in order to ensure the highest level of capacity
262 building and technical assistance;
263
- 264 c. Requesting that the Director General of each region as well as within each Member State to submit an
265 annual extensive report detailing the exchange of nuclear materials across State lines any losses in
266 nuclear material and development in nuclear technologies;
267
- 268 d. Acknowledging the significance of transparency regarding the status of each Member State's nuclear
269 facilities and capabilities;

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- e. Recognizing the importance of the investigation and evaluation of nuclear facilities and voluntarily seek expert inspections and evaluations;
 - f. Strongly encouraging all Member States recognize the trigger list provided by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) as potential gateways to nuclear non-proliferation, comply with safeguards and guidelines provided by the IAEA and NSG, and adhere to recommendations provided by the IAEA and NSG in regards to monitoring the transfer and retransfer of nuclear materials;
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285
7. *Invites* regional organizations such as, but not limited to, the Latin American Network for Education in Nuclear Technology (LANENT), the Asian Network for Education in Nuclear Technology (ANENT), and the African Network for Education in Science and Technology (AFRA-NEST) to develop sub-programmes, that will be focused on providing technical guidance, oversight, safeguards, and counsel to Member States seeking peaceful nuclear energy development, whose role would be to allocate funding to the relevant regional programs to cover the cost of creating the aforementioned region sub-programmes through:
- a. Facilitating better communication within regional groups;
 - b. Enforcement of record-keeping and inspections;
 - c. Transparency in the development of nuclear energy infrastructure;
 - d. Information sharing between experts on how to best use fissile materials and enriched uranium, preferably funded by The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), The United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
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8. *Encourages* Member States to further invest resources and efforts towards the creation of dual-use technologies, in relation to the elimination and use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and nuclear weapons, such as, but not limited to, the:
- a. Development of surveillance techniques to monitor illegal transit of tools, components, or materials used in the manufacturing of Weapons of Mass Destruction and nuclear weapons by non-state actors;
 - b. Expansion of oversight carried out by the numerous control regimes including the Missile Treaty Control Regime (MTCR), Australia Group, Zangger Committee and others;
 - c. Monitoring mechanisms in Nuclear-Capable Member States to maintain and regulate peaceful uses of such technology and energy;
 - d. Inclusion of new legal models that prohibit the destructive effects of dual-use technology in the nuclear ban treaty negotiations of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), including the following:
 - i. Creation of a legal instrument that prohibits dual-use technology utilized for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs);
 - ii. Issuance of permits and legal documents that would check on the transfer of and utilization of dual-use technology;
 - iii. Imposing legal violations for non-observation of formal rules on the proper use of dual-use technology;
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9. *Encourages* Member States to introduce an all encompassing campaign called the Prevention of Environmental and Apocalyptic Crises and Emergencies (PEACE) targeted at the global civil society, within the United Nations framework, identifying the costs as well as the risks created by nuclear weapons in order to change normative values within this civil society that would pressure the political sphere with the help of several Non-Governmental as well as Civil Society Organizations such as and through:
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- a. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), that is active in a multitude of countries, and attempts to influence the debate on nuclear disarmament as well as national initiatives such as Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament (CND) which exemplifies the capability of civil society in affecting decision-making processes, the Parliamentarians for Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament (PNND), a non-partisan forum which connects members of parliament all over the globe for the purpose of information sharing and cooperative policy development and finally the Vienna Group of 10, an informal group that convenes before every NPT review conference to discuss constructive solutions and potential future measures to push for further implementation of the NPT;
 - b. The assessment of the total financial cost of disasters such as Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the study of the financial, economic and material impact of the nuclear development programmes that have been conducted worldwide through the synthesis of the analyses conducted by multiple non-state actors on the non-financial costs related to the use of nuclear weapons that have affected human lives, the environment, wildlife, as well as the cultural heritage of countries;
10. *Recommends* to the IAEA the reclassification of uranium as hazardous material under the IAEA Categorization of Radioactive Material since it is potentially fissile material and may be utilized in the production of nuclear weapons;
11. *Proposes* the creation of the Organization of Uranium Exporting Countries (OUEC), whose role would be to:
- a. Regulate the sale of Uranium on the international level with the preferred approval or advice of the OUEC working under the mandate and supervision of the General Assembly and the UNODA;
 - b. Coordinate and unify the uranium extraction policies of the member countries, and deter a shortage of uranium as well as an provide an adequate market for approved sellers and buyers;
 - c. Establish the central headquarter in New York City as well as regional branches in Vienna, Austria, Nairobi, Kenya, and Bangkok, Thailand to facilitate communication;
 - d. Promote the use of nuclear energy for peaceful uses, and global nuclear disarmament through educational and awareness campaign in collaboration with the IAEA;
 - e. Promote the inclusion of all Member States that deal with the sale of uranium to the organization;
 - f. Meet at bi-annual summits in order to share information and technologies related to uranium extraction, ensure a proper coordination between member states, and, if necessary, update the regulations;
 - g. Establish recommended standards of approval through the IAEA to ensure the peaceful facilitation of potential nuclear materials, to be applied to Member States, private institutions, research facilities, and universities, which would be verified by the OUEC to verify recommended clients for states to enter into transactions with;
 - h. Create a IAEA- and Member-approved list of sellers and buyers to ensure the uranium is not used for any wrongful purposes to be decided by the members;
 - i. Operate with the expressed purpose of creating better access for developing nations to uranium for peaceful energy and research uses in conjunction with the IAEA, Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG), the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference (NPT RevCon) and the UNILPNAS;
 - j. Review the export of uranium in joint consultation with the IAEA to those States that make use of DU weapons;

- 381 k. Hold a summit on 29 August two years after the adoption of this resolution, to further discuss the rules
382 and regulations of the organization;
383
- 384 12. *Encourages* Member States to shift systems dependent on Highly Enriched Uranium to Low Enriched Uranium
385 in order to lower the risk of HEU being obtained by Non-State Actors and/or Member States not privy to the
386 peaceful utilization of uranium;
387
- 388 13. *Calls for* the creation of Strategic Technological Advancement and Nuclear Disarmament Committees
389 (STAND), which will:
390
- 391 a. Provide voluntary regional forums to discuss ways to incentive nuclear armament-possessing Member
392 States to work towards realizing the goals laid out in Article IV of the NPT;
393
- 394 b. Streamline the processes of disarmament by bridging the gap between Member States and the
395 resources of the United Nations, specifically those offered by the United Nations Office of
396 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
397
- 398 c. Respect national sovereignty by being regional committees as to respect historic and cultural
399 differences between regions;
400
- 401 d. Divide participating Member States into five separate committees, based upon the five regions as
402 outlined under the 2014 list of Member States;
403
- 404 e. Be overseen by the United Nations Disarmament Committee, allowing for greater transparency and
405 accountability;
406
- 407 f. Be led by a sole Member State for two-year periods who is elected by a simple majority by its
408 respective Member State group's regional delegate body;
409
- 410 g. Act as an international body to support incentivizing nuclear armament possessing Member States to
411 abide by existing global frameworks, especially the NPT, with the goal of reducing the world's nuclear
412 armament stockpile to 15,000 (33%) by 2050;
413
- 414 h. Provide opportunities for subsidization of infrastructural programs for nuclear possessing Member
415 States or their respective lesser developed global partners, in exchange for compliance with the NPT as
416 outlined under these national plans of action, furthering Member States' international influence and
417 cooperation with lesser developed nations;
418
- 419 i. Act as a platform for Member States to create and submit their own national plans of action regarding
420 disarmament to these STAND Committees which will have time-bound goals created by each
421 respective Member State, provide the UNDC with verifiable time-bound goals regarding disarmament,
422 warrant no penalty for failure to meet this time-specific goals, upon completion and verification of
423 time-bound goals submitted to the UNDC and provide funding and subsidization possibilities for either
424 nuclear armament possessing Member States or can be redirected to their lesser developed global
425 partners;
426
- 427 j. Provide funding and subsidization opportunities through the United Nations Disarmament Commission
428 (UNDC) which will serve as an incentive mechanism for nuclear armament possessing states to
429 comply with Article IV of the NPT, provide funding to nuclear armament possessing Member States in
430 exchange for meeting these time-bound goals to finance infrastructure programs, including safe
431 nuclear energy and to be available for redirection by UNDC from nuclear armament possessing
432 Member States to their respective international foreign aid programs, upon request by the respective
433 Member State;
434
- 435 k. Submit annual reports to the General Assembly detailing the progress that Member States have made
436 on reaching these time-bound goals as submitted by nuclear armament possessing Member States to

437 the General Assembly First Committee, as a portion of a stipulation for funding possibilities through
438 UNDC;
439

440 14. *Urges* all member states to commence, between 2020-2025, multilateral negotiations on the enforcement of the
441 CTBT and the FMCT that must address and work towards:
442

- 443 a. The prohibition on the enrichment of uranium-235 and plutonium-239 to levels higher than 80% for
444 the purposes of nuclear weapons and nuclear devices;
445
- 446 b. Reports of both military and civilian fissile materials declared excess by nuclear weapons
447 states, submitted to the UNODA to guarantee transparency;
448
- 449 c. Disposing of said excess materials excess by managing their transfer and retransfer through voluntary
450 offer programs to non-nuclear nations seeking materials for nuclear energy;
451
- 452 d. Encourages all Member States file biennial reports on measures to implement the NPT, CTBT and
453 FMCT, ensuring that if a Member State does not meet conditions of the aforementioned treaties - their
454 report must provide reasons, allowing the UNDC to assess and assist Member States in their meeting
455 required conditions;
456
- 457 e. An annual global summit on, excess stockpile information sharing and the peaceful use of nuclear
458 materials and technology, a public global database to access such information, and a permanent system
459 of gradual reduction of excess materials over 5 year intervals to be agreed upon following
460 implementation of the CTBT and the FMCT;
461
- 462 f. Facilitating the ultimate goal of gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and the shift from the
463 production of nuclear materials from weaponry to energy;
464

465 15. *Recommends* that all Member States that currently possess nuclear weapons reduce the quantity of nuclear
466 weapons they possess by a recommended 7.69% annually based upon the number of nuclear weapons they
467 possess when the resolution goes into effect, such that:
468

- 469 a. The adherence to this policy will lead to Global Nuclear Zero by the year 2030 for the SDGs;
470
- 471 b. The disarmament by all states with nuclear weapons stockpiles by 7.69% annually does not prohibit
472 states from developing and advancing their nuclear stockpiles;
473
- 474 c. There will be the creation of a global ban on the development of nuclear weapons after the world's
475 nuclear weapons states have begun to disarm;
476
- 477 d. The United Nations General Assembly First Committee of 2029 will utilize the circumstantial
478 information of the time to address any apprehension of complete deconstruction nuclear weapons,
479 including:
480
 - 481 i. Knowing that the future holds unexpected events and opportunities, it will be necessary that a
482 future General Assembly First Committee address this final stage in global disarmament;
 - 483 ii. If states' nuclear arsenal cannot be reduced by exactly 7.69% annually, the remaining amount
484 of the new whole number of nuclear weapons will be added to the next year's required
485 quantity;
 - 486 iii. An example of this would be if a state needed to reduce their nuclear arsenal by 64.6 nuclear
487 weapons systems, they would deconstruct 64 nuclear weapons and the remaining point six
488 would be added to the balance of the next year;
 - 489 iv. This would mean that in the following year that the member state in this example would
490 decrease their nuclear stockpile by 65 nuclear weapons systems;
491

- 492 16. *Calls upon* Member States to promote nuclear non-proliferation and to ensure the non-diversion of nuclear
493 technologies through the universalization of an additional protocol which would seek to:
494
- 495 a. Improve multilateral cooperation among Member States for peaceful use of nuclear technology;
 - 496
 - 497 b. Revitalize multinational negotiating bodies for the improvement and enhancement of cooperation
498 between Member States;
 - 499
 - 500 c. Encourage Member States to expand access to civilian nuclear facilities as well as nuclear facilities
501 with direct national security significance;
 - 502
- 503 17. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the IAEA, UNODA and United Nations Institute for
504 Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to open a platform of discussion between nuclear capable member states, to
505 promote unified political will on safe global nuclear disarmament and incentivizing the use of nuclear materials
506 for all sources of green energy, including:
507
- 508 a. Organizing an annual high level forum in which representatives from nuclear capable states propose
509 incentives tailored specifically to their individual countries in order to emphasize cooperation on a
510 global level;
 - 511
 - 512 b. Assuring a safe process regarding the dismantling of nuclear arms by implementing frameworks to
513 assure nuclear capable member states that their decommissioned nuclear material will not fall into the
514 hands of non-state actors;
 - 515
 - 516 c. Repurposing precious metals and other resources utilized within nuclear arms for applications such as
517 solar panels and other green energy resources;
 - 518
 - 519 d. Recommending adopting tax incentives based on previous models for Member States investing in
520 renewable energy as an alternative to nuclear energy;
 - 521
- 522 18. *Recommends* for the IAEA to establish an amendment to Article VII of the CSA mandate to create a normative
523 period of the inspection and evaluation of nuclear facilities to be conducted such that:
524
- 525 a. The period of time for inspection and evaluation must be specified with regards to the discretion of the
526 organizations and their nuclear capacities;
 - 527
 - 528 b. The division of Member States on the inspection and evaluation must be specified with regards to the
529 discretion of the Agency based on each Member States' existing nuclear facilities and their respective
530 locations;
 - 531
 - 532 c. That every regional group would have specified annual time schedules with regards to the inspection
533 and evaluation of their nuclear facilities to avoid overlaps of inspections and evaluation within each
534 region;
 - 535
 - 536 d. The inspection and evaluation process would encompass two main stages: the preliminary
537 investigation to be conducted by an expert inspector; and other succeeding investigations, over the next
538 years, to be conducted via satellite, compared and contrasted to the investigation of the inspector;
 - 539
 - 540 e. That the data obtained from these inspections and evaluations to be controlled and monitored solely by
541 the IAEA, however Member States may voluntarily share their respective data for transparency
542 purposes;
 - 543
 - 544 f. That the IAEA inform the UNODA should a Member State refuse to have their nuclear facilities
545 inspected and evaluated and recommend sanctions.