NMUN•NY 2019

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First Committee

Conference B
General Assembly First Assembly

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Asra Shakoor</td>
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<td>Assistant Director</td>
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<td>Edgar Orozco</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report

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

I. Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security

II. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

III. International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

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

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

Emphasizing the importance of article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) to "maintain international peace and security”,

Recognizing the importance of the chart, articles 3 and 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1968), and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (1996),

Affirming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7, 13 and 16, which refer to affordable and clean energy, climate action and partnerships for the goals,

Emphasizing the SDGs 4, 9, 12, and 17 and the potential of nuclear technology as a means to ensure global prosperity in terms of education promotion through the assistance of young professionals of Member States, in order to better understand the energy needs of their own countries as well as within the global context,

Recognizing the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to enhance Member States efforts and cooperation on nuclear disarmament,

Noting with deep concern the effect of nuclear weapons has on the civilians and their lives historically as well as concurrently,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the Disarmament and International Security Committee to work on special sessions on nuclear disarmament to pursue regional measures to support disarmament and form bilateral and multilateral cooperative arrangements to this end, inviting the participation of all Member States,

Recognizing the efforts made by the IAEA in monitoring Member States and producing findings in their IAEA Annual Report,

Deeply convinced that the nuclear weapons issues must follow a comprehensive universal approach conducted on a national and international level thanks to transparency and cooperation,

Recognizing the need for a mechanism to monitor the gradual decrease of all nuclear material capable of being weaponized globally,

Stressing that nuclear tests have a worrying consequence for human health and the environment in accordance with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation’s 1993 report,

Bearing in mind the importance of improving and increasing transparency between Member States’ ownership of nuclear and fissile materials as a step towards nuclear disarmament,

Emphasizing the importance of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone to preserve civil populations and nature wildlife from the harmful consequences of nuclear weapons,
Mindful of Member States’ sovereignty to maintain the peaceful use of nuclear energy for energy production and energy usage,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the importance of having an “X-road” as the decentralized crossroad platform for accessing research information,

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

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

      i. Medical facilities;

      ii. Collaboration with universities;

      iii. Youth Propel Sustainable development academic competition;

      iv. Regional and global conferences;

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

      i. Aid in research projects towards nuclear disarmament;

      ii. Aid in future medical and technological advancements;

      iii. Have a centralized and unified database for all Member States to universally share;

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

   a. The creation of regional facilities that provide informational resources for the implementation of nuclear technology for medical uses in surrounding states to provide a continual support system for the IAEA state-client should a massive health crisis arise in the region;
b. Sponsoring and hosting developmental projects in internationally-recognized nuclear technology and research-specializing Member States that voluntarily offer training in conjunction with the IAEA-trained officers;

c. Providing educational resources to higher-education centers through the IAEA’s Postgraduate Course Material in the Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources;

3. **Emphasizes** the importance of the Peaceful Uses Initiative in order to create collaborative solutions to medical-related advancements under the SDGs;

   a. Increasing research and accessibility to the Sterile Insect Technique for Member States with unique need;
   b. Urging Member States to promote research to further advance technologies to mitigate diseases such as zika and malaria;
   c. Promoting groups such as the Royal College of Pathologists to further advance pathology research;

4. **Urges** Member States to maintain and improve nuclear safety and the imperative infrastructure considering Nuclear technologies abiding by the relevant IAEA standards when applicable;

   a. Noting the IAEA’s Functions and Processes of the Regulatory Body for Nuclear Energy Safety;
   b. Paying special attention to the IAEA’s Regulatory Control of Radioactive Discharges to the Environment;
   c. Directly following the IAEA’s Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;
   d. Strongly directed towards the Radiation Protection and Safety in Medical Uses of Ionizing Radiation;

5. **Reaffirms** the crucial role importance of the principles of the NPT, and therefore:

   a. Strongly encourages nonparties Member States to reconsider signing and ratifying the treaty, and in consequence for nuclear-weapon states:

      i. To pursue nuclear disarmament and to share with non-nuclear-weapon states the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology;
      ii. To cease acquisition of nuclear weapons;
      iii. To identify economical alternatives to assist nuclear-weapon states (NWS) and denuclearization efforts;

   b. Suggests NWS and non-nuclear-weapon Member States parties to NPT, collaborate with the IAEA and collaborate with signatories of the NPT;

   c. Expresses support for the 2020 Review Conference of the NPT regarding nuclear disarmament:

      i. For current and future collaboration between nuclear and non-nuclear states;
      ii. For the creation of future treaties regarding nuclear disarmament;

6. **Requests** the creation of an ad-hoc committee under the IAEA, namely the Committee for Gradual Disarmament (CGD), mandated with maintaining oversight on the gradual decrease of nuclear material strong enough to be weaponized:
a. CGD will be preparing reports as per the IAEA’s annual inspections which will focus on reporting the percentage decrease of nuclear material in every Member State inspected by the IAEA;

b. CGD shall comprise of 25 rotating Member States composed of nuclear and non-nuclear states, who will act as the Executive Board of CGD:

i. A minimum of 18 non-nuclear Member States should sit on the committee at any given time; of the 18 rotating members at least three seats should be reserved for African Member States, Asian Member States, European Member States, and one seat for North American Member States, Central American Member States, and South American Member States;

ii. Each Member State will have a chance to serve on the committee once before the rotation cycle repeats which will occur every two years;

c. The Executive Board will hold biannual meetings to review Key Performance Indicators regarding the findings and take corrective action if needed;

d. CGD will act as a facilitator when required to Member States by providing them with mechanisms for the reduction of nuclear material;

e. The committee will collect data of ongoing nuclear disarmament and release a public annual report to the international community;

f. CGD’s headquarters will be in Western Europe;

g. Funding of CGD will be referred to Fifth Committee of the General Assembly (GA);

7. **Further invites** Member States to sign and ratify the CTBT allowing it to enter in force and to prohibit any civilian or military nuclear test and explosion;

8. **Encourages** Member States to be part of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty which urges Member States to eliminate and permanently forswear all of their nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers in order to maintain peace and security over a 40-year period;

9. **Further encourages** Member States to increase their participation to the budget of the IAEA by 5 percent through the regular budget fund, the technical cooperation found, the extra-budgetary fund in order to allow the IAEA to reach its objectives of nuclear disarmament in a 10-year period;

10. **Appeals** to NWS to reduce their nuclear stockpiles, cease production of nuclear weapons and reduce their nuclear weapons stockpiles through the available means:

    a. Reduce their nuclear stockpiles by 34 percent over a 40-year period;

    b. Receive exclusive rights to provide or build nuclear power plants and nuclear research facilities in non-nuclear-weapon states, and optionally provide or build scientific research facilities with regard to nuclear energy if NWS destroy at least 5% of their nuclear stockpiles within 4 years;

11. **Urges** Member States to report the number of nuclear weapons they own in order to be able to track their use, production and testing and set a unified system where they use these materials for sustainable purposes;
12. **Urges** the Secretary General to put the negotiations of the *Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty* on its agenda, allowing Member States to:

a. Discuss on the establishment of verifications measures within the treaty;

b. Discuss if the agenda of the treaty should focus only on the production of the future fissile material or consider the existing material;

c. Discuss the inclusion of confidence building measures to ensure cooperation and trust among non-Nuclear Member States and Nuclear Member States;

13. **Draws** the attention on the importance of a sustainable approach and focus for the denuclearization in the spirit of the SDG 7 about affordable and clean energy, and SDG 16 about peace, justice and strong institutions, by:

a. Encouraging the countries to treat and recycle former sites of production of nuclear weapons, with the financial support of the United Nations;

b. Tackling the present, by fostering the work of disarmament led by the IAEA with the cooperation of NWS;

c. Promoting the production of clean sources of energy as an alternative to modern energy, such as promoting sustainable model less dependent of fossil fuels;

14. **Highly encourages** Member States to be collaborative with providing accurate information to the IAEA regarding the liquidation and disarming nuclear warheads;

15. **Suggests** that the UNODA create a global initiative focused on enhancing Member States’ capabilities in meeting the internationally imposed standards for disarmament outlined in the NPT.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the threat nuclear weapons have towards international security and world peace,

Expressing its appreciation for programs that educate current and future generations within the field of safe nuclear energy,

Desiring communication with the International Monitoring System (IMS) to monitor compliance of Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) developed in 1996,

Viewing with appreciation the work done by the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) in contributing to the production of sustainable nuclear energy on a global scale,

Recognizing the importance of nuclear energy in concordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, which focuses on affordable and clean energy,

Encouraging Member States to make progress on SDGs 16 and 17 to reach peace, justice, and institutional development as well as creating partnerships in the field of nuclear energy,

Expecting full cooperation and communication among all Member States with regards to the disarmament of nuclear weapons,

Noting with deep concern the trade of nuclear production materials and nuclear weapon materials,

Having devoted attention towards decreasing nuclear stockpiles in efforts towards nuclear disarmament,

Cognizant of the fact that the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons transcend national borders and threaten non-nuclear weapons states (NNWS),

Conscious of the risk of nuclear weapon or nuclear grade material falling into the hands of non-state actors as a threat to all Member States,

Acknowledging Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) which calls for international peace and security,

Recognizing the Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967) and the importance it plays towards nuclear disarmament by allowing treaty signatories to prohibit the placement of nuclear weapons on their sovereign soil by other Member States,

Mindful that all actions taken should not affect the inalienable right of Member States to research, produce, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in accordance with regional cooperative bodies under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) such as the African Regional Cooperation Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA),

Noting with approval the contribution of United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in creating Nuclear Weapons Free Zones throughout the world,
Guided by the principles outlined in the CTBT, Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1968), and Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) (1998),

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

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

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

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

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

1. Expects all non-treaty members to respect the sovereignty of those Member States who have signed the treaty;

2. Requests that nuclear Members States pledge to reduce nuclear stockpile by 10 percent by 2030 by:
   a. Limiting nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear missiles;
   b. Reevaluating the global stockpile in 2030 to measure the percentage for all nuclear weapons states;
   c. Converting nuclear weapons by liquifying the nuclear warheads and using this material to create nuclear energy:

3. Considers limiting trade of materials that produce nuclear weapons by:
   a. Encouraging NWS to limit the trade of nuclear grade material between Member States, private parties, and local governments on the sovereign soil of respective Member States;
   b. Restricting the trade of volatile nuclear substances specifically Plutonium-239 and Uranium-235 in accordance with FMCT;

4. Calls upon the Secretary General to set up a United Nations (UN) working group, comprised of existing resources, with the aid and backing of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute:
   a. The mission of this working group is to share information on the creation of nuclear energy and create partnerships working on the peaceful use of nuclear material through educational programs;
   b. The working group will be divided by region to allow Member States to effectively utilize diplomatic connections and resources;

5. Declares accordingly the prohibition of the purchase of centrifuges used to refine nuclear material by any non-recognized nuclear Member State;
6. *Recommends* the expansion of the mandate of the IAEA, in collaboration with regional research, development, and training bodies related to nuclear energy such as the AFRA, allowing the IAEA to strictly regulate, at the regional and international level, the purchase of new centrifuges for any currently recognized nuclear Member State;

7. *Draws attention* to verification measures taken by the IAEA as well as other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that should be further implemented by:
   
   a. Encouraging Members States that have nuclear power to put into place national policies that enable the IAEA and other organizations to have access to their nuclear arsenals;
   
   b. Strengthening the functions of the IPNDV by advising both NWS and NNWS to collaborate with this international body to produce innovative ideas on monitoring and verification;
   
   c. Advising Member States to submit annual reports to the IAEA to give an account on the decrease of nuclear arms in every NWS in accordance with reporting procedures developed in Security Council resolution 2231;

8. *Advises* all Member States to ensure the security of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and nuclear grade material by increasing cybersecurity protections in coordination with the IAEA by:
   
   a. Working in close collaboration with the Informational and Telecommunication Union (ITU) to protect nuclear weapon launching devices;
   
   b. Suggesting the Group of Governmental Experts (GGEs) on the Information and Telecommunications Technology (ICTs) to pay more attention on the protection of security in cyberspace;
   
   c. Further suggesting that nuclear states use nuclear energy for sustainable development and to reach the targets of the SDGs by cooperating with the NEI and the NEA;

9. *Further recommends* the strengthening of supervision on the implementation of CTBT, FMCT, and NPT by:
   
   a. Supporting the International Monitoring System (IMS) under the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) by increasing budget to support technical development and improving domestic legislation in involved Member States, and to help progress and refine infrastructure building of monitoring stations;
   
   b. Further researching technologies measures that detect the purity of radioactive materials during the transportation and manufacturing process;
   
   c. Further encouraging NGOs (and organizations such as the IAEA) to monitor the progress and proposals of the development of nuclear weapons among all Member States;

10. *Strongly encourages* Member States to cooperate with agencies such as the IAEA in regards to transparency;

11. *Urges* all nuclear Member States to halt the production of any new nuclear weapons.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations which affirms the maintenance of international peace and security, especially in reference to nuclear security,

Taking into consideration the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources,

Noting the National Implementation Plans of the 1540 Committee,

Further noting, with appreciation, the role international cooperation plays in developing legislation to govern the proliferation,

Bearing in mind the International Court of Justice has stated there is an obligation to work in good faith when negotiation in regard to nuclear weapons,

Further considering General Assembly Resolution 56/24 of 2002 on “General and Complete Disarmament” on the importance for safe handling of radioactive materials to understand the destruction that can be caused by nuclear weapon detonation,

Noting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Radiation Safety Standards Committee’s (RASSC) all its ambitious goals of development,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9 on Industry Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 16 on Peace Justice and Strong Institutions with platforms of open communication,

Noting the final decision by the General Assembly on the 2014 Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to ban the production and trading of illicit arms,

Recalling the Convention of the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979),

Expressing appreciation of the work done on International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005),

Strongly emphasizing the Fissile Missile Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) which called for banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Understanding the need for inclusivity and information transparency with least-developed countries (LDCs) as supported by General Assembly resolution 69/39 on “Preventing Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction,”

Noting the importance of the World Biomass Report (2012), discussing renewable energy sources and nuclear waste recycling,

Recognizing the need for compliance with the Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) to strengthen the initiative of achieving total nuclear disarmament,

Further recognizing the successful measures of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in regions such as Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean,
1. **Promotes** the expansion of the UNODA initiatives across all Member States to:
   a. Support nations in conceptualizing, elaborating, and implementing voluntary National 1540 Committee Action plans;
   b. Help facilitate the repurposing of nuclear materials for nuclear energy production;
   c. Encourage the fostering of regional workshops regarding the sustainable uses of nuclear energy as it will further capacity-building measures;

2. **Recommends** that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) review the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) through specific mandates creating inspection provisions which:
   a. Apply for Member States who have ratified or acknowledged the treaty;
   b. Understand that Member States can only be encouraged to sign the CTBT and that inspections will occur no longer on the basis of ad hoc membership, but rather long-term peace and cooperation;
   c. Encourage statutes following the guidelines of topics discussed under the 2017 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, led by the UN General Assembly;

3. **Further recommends** a new program under the purview of UNODA to:
   a. Assist regional entities in implementing a phased expansion program with the goal of expanding existing NWFZs and creating new NWFZs;
   b. Develop a global north-south technical assistance program to help LDCs in:
      i. The creation of stronger security measures in the context of nuclear weapons and nuclear material and defense against non-state actors;
      ii. The establishment of mechanisms for information sharing in technology to be used for the development of nuclear energy;

4. **Encourages** Member States to refrain from pursuing policies of vertical proliferation by:
   a. Capping the number of nuclear warheads stockpiled and halting the production of new warheads;
   b. Limiting development of new weapons systems and strategic delivery systems:
      i. Ceasing advancement of existing nuclear capabilities and nuclear weapon technologies;
      ii. Placing a 20-year moratorium on technological developments of strategic delivery systems with periodic reviews conducted on a bi-annual basis by UNODA to ensure transparency and compliance by Nuclear Weapon States (NWS);

5. **Proposes** voluntary transparency measures overseen by the Secretary General to ensure NWS are confident and comfortable with participating in disarmament dialogues and measures by:
   a. Requesting the General Assembly to develop a Nuclear Disarmament Advisory Group equally represented by all NWS, structured and selected through the following procedures:
      i. Requesting NWS nominate an equal number of nuclear experts and military officials as candidates for this transparency group;
ii. Calling upon the Secretary General to oversee approval of this group’s membership, ensuring inclusivity within the group;

b. Tasking the transparency group with yearly inspections of NWS’ nuclear weapon stockpiles, verifying continued cooperation in line with the outlined capability and stockpile reduction measures and producing a report accessible by fellow NWS party to the advisory group;

c. Discouraging NWS from abstaining to collaborate towards collective reductions in nuclear capabilities and stockpiles;

6. *Calls for* the cooperation of organizations such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and UNODA to protect susceptible nuclear waste by;

a. Revisiting the RASSC to create a more efficient method of nuclear waste disposal, building from existing standards:

i. Enhancing incineration procedures of Low-Level Waste (LLW);

ii. Augmenting chemical decommissioning of Intermediate-Level Waste with a goal of increased efficiency;

iii. Additionally, augmenting the processing of High-Level Waste into waste products and recyclable fuel source;

b. Establishing protocols for safe disassembly and handling of sensitive or radioactive materials through:

i. Promoting capacity-building initiatives for LDCs to further develop nuclear material disposal safety measures, achieved through the dissemination of relevant technological capabilities;

ii. Reemphasizing the necessity of secure and safe transportation of nuclear materials as stated in the code of conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive material;

c. Preventing non-state actors from accessing and/or compromising materials in the context of nuclear development;

d. Adopting capacity-building measures to avoid unauthorized access and security breaches which may result in the initiation of nuclear weapon systems;

7. *Requests* the creation of a bi-annual Summit for Advancing Nuclear Disarmament in Geneva involving all Member States overseen by the UN to;

a. Consider the in-depth research into second-hand fissile materials to ensure the fair and equal application of these measures among all Member States and promote enhanced knowledge of nuclear energy production and proper waste disposal;

b. Implement a systematic method of nuclear energy reuse by converting the nuclear product from missiles into renewable, clean nuclear energy by:

i. Ensuring that there are efficient methods of nuclear energy provisions through Biomass Nuclear Energy Conversion;

ii. Increasing incentives for NWS for nuclear disarmament through the reproduction of fissile material and resources;

c. Promote the re-drafting of the *FMCT* to incorporate nuclear energy usage and mitigate the process of gradual nuclear disarmament for affected Member States;
d. Support the IAEA’s investigative efforts into nuclear disarmament;

e. Stimulate collaboration between Member States on implementing initiatives such as CTBT and Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT);

8. Requests the prioritization of funds to the IAEA to be allocated towards research in:

   a. Dismantling and repurposing nuclear weapons for peaceful use;

   b. Outlining the economic benefits for the reutilization of fissile materials;

   c. Advancing towards a nuclear weapons-free future supported by both NWS and non-NWS;

9. Requests research and funding to the IAEA from willing Member States and organizations such as the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), Prospect Hill Foundation, and the UN Scientific Committee of the Effects of Atomic Radiation to:

   a. Address feasible and viable alternatives to immediate and total disarmament such as a freezing nuclear weapons development and eventual stockpile decreases;

   b. Outline the economic benefits, and provide plans, for the reutilization of fissile materials;

   c. Seek additional solutions from both NWS and non-NWS to lead towards a nuclear weapons-free future;

10. Encourages Member States to accede to existing disarmament treaties such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT);

11. Further encourages discussion from all Member States on the matter of nuclear disarmament.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the principles of Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter) (1945), which states a commitment to international peace and security, and involves addressing the importance of global nuclear disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the success of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action as a model to effectively maintain transparency to hold Member States accountable for compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1970),

Concerned by the ease of withdrawing from the NPT, thus weakening all efforts made towards disarmament guided by the NPT,

Taking into consideration Article IV of the NPT, which emphasizes the inalienable right of all Member States to utilize peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as encourages able Member States to assist in the facilitation of such technologies in a safe manner,

Emphasizing the pressing nature of the NPT and the importance of holding violators accountable, as well as the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapon testing, as stated within General Assembly resolution 73/70 on "Increasing transparency among Member States,

Emphasizing the necessary prevention of manufacturing and stockpiling of nuclear weaponry, as stated within General Assembly resolution 73/86 (2018) adopting the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) to increase transparency among Member States,

Taking into account the distinguished framework done in the past by the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Working Group (ENSRWG);

Recognizes the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) verification measures that help prevent a misuse of nuclear technology,

Having examined the interconnected nature of disarmament and development in which disarmament can be viewed as a redirection of power towards areas such as technology and education,

Aware of the IAEA’s work on the nuclear stockpile management within Member States to promote protection and peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Recognizing the danger posed by non-state actors acquiring either nuclear material or functioning nuclear weapons,

Acknowledging the uses of nuclear technology for water desalination, which can provide for the 1/5th of the population that does not have access to safe drinking water,

Commending the efforts of the 1540 Committee which emphasizes keeping nuclear weapons and fissile material from falling into the hands of non-state actors,

Aware of the work continuously done by the General Assembly to hold all needs of the First Committee and protect Article 1.1. of the Charter on peace and security,
Keeping in mind the principles of the Convention of Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) (1979) and underlining their importance in ensuring both security and trust between States in nuclear energy production,

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls for all able Member States to sign and ratify the NPT, and recognizes that certain States lack the legislative and legal capacities to fully implement treaty provisions, and recognizes the need for financial, technical, and logistical assistance;

2. Requests that the IAEA submit periodic reports to the General Assembly on the status of Member States voluntary safeguard agreements with the IAEA, including the manufacturing, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weaponry that would potentially violate the NPT framework, so as to increase transparency and accountability among all Member States;

3. Recommends strengthening constraints on the withdrawal from the NPT:
   a. Member States wishing to withdraw from the NPT must submit a notice that contains their reason for withdrawal from the NPT to the IAEA;
   b. Creating incentives for Member States considering withdrawal to build the capacity to maintain compliance of the NPT and if further concern continues, to address said concerns at the next annual IAEA conference;

4. Further recommends that Member States ratifying the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and partaking in IAEA’s International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel cycles (INPRO) commit under its patronage a low-enriched uranium shared-use facility which would involve:
   a. Brokerage by the INPRO between the facility’s stakeholders concerning the produced material;
   b. Equal initial investment by Member States for the creation of the facility and proportional-sharing of maintenance costs according to Gross Domestic Product;
   c. Involvement of International Organizations such as the European Union and their development assets in the initial investment effort;

5. Welcomes the further inclusion of developing Member States to participate within the 2020 NPT Review Conference, recognizing the important role that all States play in transparency and
6. Strongly encourages that NPT nuclear-weapon States take necessary steps to remove Special Weapons Emergency Separation Systems by 2030:

   a. Dismantle all systems within nuclear-armed States by having the IAEA work under the auspices of the UN to verify that such systems are removed within the agreed time period;
   
   b. Approval from minimum of two certified government officials within a state must be granted prior;

7. Proposes that the Conference on Disarmament (CD) hold a new, voluntary bi-annual forum, modeled after the Organization for Security Cooperation in Europe’s Forum for Security Co-Operation, in order to:

   a. Facilitate dialogue among all pertinent stakeholders relating to nuclear forces, weapons, and stockpiles;
   
   b. Reduce ambiguity surrounding the acquisition and deployment of nuclear weapons;
   
   c. Emphasize the need for coordination and transparency in regards to nuclear energy by all Member States by:

      i. Managing sub-groups to unite goals and coordinate developing nuclear power programs on an international level;
      
      ii. Encouraging the transparent and stable modernization of developing nuclear energy plants;
      
      iii. Seeking to establish guidelines and timelines on maximums for uranium enrichment by new nuclear energy programs based on a yearly rate;
      
      iv. Diluting and monitoring global uranium deposits strictly for the purpose of civilian energy usage;

   d. Create a de-escalation task force to promote dialogue between all pertinent stakeholders, especially nuclear-armed Member States, in order to reduce uncertainty in the international community:

      i. Consist of three members selected internally through the IAEA, whom will work with the consent of each party;
      
      ii. Requests collaboration between the Security Council and the IAEA to determine the appropriate response to diffuse nuclear tension between States;

   e. Distribute on an annual report to Member States that will update the international community on the developments in nuclear weapons and stockpiles;

   f. Prevent conflict between the Nuclear-Weapons States (NWS) and Member States who are developing nuclear technology;

8. Recommends the collaboration between the IAEA and international organizations, mandated with preserving international peace and security, such as the 1540 Committee, to set certain protocols for the transfer of nuclear material through regions facing security instability:

   a. Several protocols should be drafted for different areas given the specific circumstances for each region;

   b. Protocols shall differ from one region to another based on the level of instability in the region;
c. The implementation of such protocols will be on a voluntary basis by having Member States submit a statement of consent to the IAEA and the 1540 Committee;

9. **Calls for** the creation of a working group, modeled after the ENSRWG, organized under the IAEA, for the purpose of:
   
a. Proposing an annual international conference attended by willing and able Member States in order to:
   
   i. Discuss clear dismantling methods for nuclear stockpiles;
   
   ii. Become a mediator towards efficient storage policies at an international level;
   
   iii. Encourage the international community to build an international network through the combination of national measures of various Member States;
   
   iv. Use dismantled nuclear stockpiles to create nuclear energy;
   
   v. Sell produced nuclear energy to developing countries in order to promote modernization;
   
   b. Sharing methods about educational initiatives for Member States to educate various national and international stakeholders on the importance of stockpile liquidation;
   
   c. Focusing on NWS that are unable to efficiently and safely dismantle their existing nuclear stockpiles, as defined by IAEA yearly safety inspections, and assisting said States in any ways pertinent to the specific Member State;

10. **Welcomes** the continued efforts and collaboration between these regional forums to coordinate and communicate all work with relevant UN organizations, including the IAEA and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), as well as, the CD if or when multilateral negotiations recommence;

11. **Requests** the IAEA to improve their Technical Cooperation Programme to expand their training mechanism to address the training of stockpile security agencies regionally to use these stockpiles in peaceful matters for nuclear energy in order to shrink stockpiles and promote peaceful uses;

12. **Urges** Member States to increase dialogue and financial contributions within the IAEA Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network to enable Member States to have stronger security mechanisms against the possible proliferation of nuclear materials to Non-State Actors;

13. **Recommends** further research by the IAEA into the desalination process of water at nuclear plants in efforts to combat the staggering amount of the populous who are negatively affected globally by:
   
   a. Encouraging the IAEA to consider the cost efficiency of uranium to a concentrated brine;
   
   b. Supporting hybrid desalination technologies from a Coordinate Research Project (CRP);
   
   c. Implementing safety protocols protecting Member States, from the risk of future contamination;

14. **Invites** the General Assembly to promote the creation of the International Day of Nuclear Energy in order to spread the knowledge about the advantages of nuclear energy among the citizens, by asking States to:
   
   a. Support cultural initiatives which educate people on the functioning and benefits of nuclear energy;
   
   b. Promotes the incorporation of nuclear energy seminars in academies and schools;
c. Suggest to the mass media, civil society and private organizations to become sponsors of these events, in order to involve more people and organizations;

15. Directs the LDCs Technology Bank created by the Istanbul Programme of Action to encourage the peaceful transfer and development of nuclear technology, and:

a. Promote triangular cooperation, involving two or more developing Member States in collaboration with a third party;

b. Foster inclusivity and information exchanges designed to improve LDC capacity with respect to nuclear energy production and waste storage, as well as applications to medicine, with;

   i. Improvements to nuclear energy production including Small Modular and Pressurized-Heavy Water Reactors;

   ii. Improvements to the medical field including new radio therapies and isotope techniques;

c. Improvements to nuclear waste storage including power-to-gas concepts and storage pool infrastructure;

16. Appeals to Member States to coordinate with UNIDIR to utilize existing regional bodies to create a designated forum by the next Fiscal Year 2020 to perform the following functions:

a. Exchange detailed reports on all uses of enriched uranium and plutonium, including in the energy and medical sector;

b. Facilitate dialogues regarding the best practices of peaceful uses of nuclear technology, particularly in power production;

c. Share knowledge of the negative effects of nuclear technology on the agricultural industry;

17. Draws attention to expanding the use of nuclear technology by investment in the Programme of Actions for Cancer Therapy by all willing and able Member States so that all States, regardless of development status, have access to radiotherapy, nuclear medicine, and imaging services so that nuclear energy can be obtainable for strictly peaceful and sustainable use;

18. Recommends that Member States establish system that promote transparency and control of nuclear weapons in order encourage absolute nuclear disarmament, along with the original-Agency-Wide Information System for Program Supports goal of planning, financing, procurement, project management, human resources and administration;

19. Requests the Education and Training programme of WHO to establish community nuclear technological educational medical facilities following the model of IAEA Verification Offices to accomplish these certain goals:

a. To offer training services through the assistance of the Joint Research Centre following the IAEA Curricula for Nuclear Medicine Professionals;

b. To provide additional training under the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiological and Nuclear Emergencies in handling these nuclear medicines.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Remembering the infamous and unprecedented devastation by the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6 and 9 August of 1945, respectively,

Emphasizing that nearly 15,0020 nuclear weapons exist while only 22 Member States have ratified the 2017 Treaty of the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW),

Affirming Article 1, of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) and General Assembly resolution 73/56 on “Reducing Nuclear Danger”, which recognizes a commitment to international peace and security in the context of an increasingly digitized world,

Recognizing the need to integrate the needs and concerns of developed and developing states in the implementation of nuclear disarmament and the urgency of finding solutions that are compliant with the social, cultural, economic, and political spheres of these Member States,

Emphasizing the need for structural units to educate Member States on the development of nuclear security training, radiation detection, and international cooperation, as outlined in General Assembly resolutions 73/80 on “United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament”, General Assembly resolution 73/59 on “United Nations Study on Disarmament and Nonproliferation Education”, General Assembly resolution 73/57 on “Universal Deceleration on the Achievement of a Nuclear Weapon-Free World”, and General Assembly resolution 73/40 on “Follow-Up to the 2013 High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament”, which all confirm the need the need and desire for methods on educating states on the harmful effects of nuclear weapons,

Encouraging Member States to exclusively use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in an effort to provide positive sustainability without imposing the danger nuclear weapons provide to all,

Noting with concern past abuse of sanctions, blockades, and embargoes which this body considers to be aggressive, unconstructive, and injurious to progress and international collaboration on the issue of disarmament, noting the consistent and annual consensus on the matter of unwarranted embargoes as detailed in General Assembly resolution 73/8 on “Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba,”

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 1/1 on the “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problem Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy” that calls for the “control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful purposes” and the eventual elimination of atomic weapons,

Acknowledging the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and it’s goal to empower younger generations regionally and nationally to “meet young people’s needs, realize their rights, and tap their possibilities as agents of change” as directed by the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 for strong and inclusive societies and General Assembly resolution 32/50 on “Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Economic and Social Development” which discusses peaceful uses of nuclear energy for social and economic development,

Keeping in mind the humanitarian repercussions if nuclear weapons were to be detonated, as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 73/47 on “Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons,”
Reaffirming the threat of nuclear weapons as incompatible with the right to life, as stated in Article 6, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Requests the United Nations to rename the “Atomic Bomb Awareness Day” to “Hiroshima and Nagasaki Remembrance Day (Orizuru Day)” to draw direct attention to the sufferance of human lives and mass deconstruction as a result of atomic warfare which changed the landscape and international relations forever;

2. Calls upon Member States to develop a framework to take action against any actor that may develop a nuclear weapons program in the future, such circumstances such as follows:
a. When a non-nuclear state initially is found to be developing, or currently possessing, a
nuclear weapons program, stockpiling nuclear weapons materials, as well as withdrawing
from treaties that prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, such as the NPT, CTBT, or
any future treaties, and additionally, when the internalization community is threatened by a
Member State’s nuclear weapons program;

   i. The UN will condemn the proliferation of nuclear weapons programs with a resolution
specific to that country;
   ii. The General Assembly will recommend that the Security Council place sanctions on
the country each time a development is made with regards to a new and/or
unauthorized nuclear weapons program;
   iii. The General Assembly will recommend that the Security Council place sanctions on
the new nuclear states to encourage them to begin nuclear disarmament and that the
Security Council will also place sanctions on the existing state(s) that gave them the
information or technology to possess these weapons;

3. Discourages sanctions, embargoes, and blockades which:

   a. Are overly punitive and extend past the resolution of the issue which those committing the
sanctions sought to address;
   b. Constitute an asymmetrical and unfair use of economic and geopolitical force;
   c. Seek to advance colonial interests and/or infringe on the right to self-determination as
outlined in Article 1, Clause II, of the UN Charter;

4. Further requests Member States to aid in the ratification of the NPT in order to modernize the
information and set appropriate goals for minimizing the number of nuclear weapons and weapons of
mass destruction in NWS:

   a. Encourage Member States to abide by the NPT by initiating economic sanctions against
countries that violate the limits set by the ratified treaty;
      i. Suggests that the safeguards under the IAEA give quarterly reports to the United
Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to recognize the status of weapons in NWS;
      ii. Requires that if in six months the nuclear stockpile within a Member State fails to
initiate the disarmament procedures laid out in the NPT, economic sanctions will be
enacted;
   b. Provide economic incentives for Member States that abide by the NPT by allowing them
access to trade negotiations in the globalized world economy;
   c. By updating the NPT to include new terms and conditions regarding nuclear weapons,
Member States will have an updated framework that would allow all states to reach the UN’s
goal of global nuclear disarmament;

5. Suggests the establishment of a program by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
(UNODA) that provides debt relief incentives to nuclear weapons sates by placing a monetary value
on the existing nuclear weapons that, once turned over, disarmed, and repurpose for constructive
energy uses by the IAEA, could be exchanged for debt erasure;

   a. Such a program would extend to nuclear energy-reliant Member States if they agree to a
treaty stating their respective governments will take the necessary steps to curb their nuclear
energy production significantly by 2030;
i. Nuclear power-reliant Member States taking part in the UNODA Debt Relief Program to received educational aid from the Commission on Sustainable Development on how to replace nuclear energy with renewable, clean energy sources;

6. Requests the allocation of additional resources to the IAEA in order to generate programs for educating Member States on the dangers and repercussion and the use of nuclear weapons, including potential health concerns revolving around human and environmental safety, the dangers of nuclear smuggling and improper waste management, and the importance of having and properly training nuclear security staff;

7. Creating an opt-in worker exchange program between willing Member States to educate and train workers from countries who are willing to participate and would include:
   
   a. Grant foreign workers the opportunity to have hands-on experience in a successful nuclear facility under supervision;
   
   b. Sharing the growing information between Member States in how to properly handle adverse situations by creating a network with all procedures and safety protocol to be easily accessed;
   
   c. Recognizes that such a worker exchange program will enable further improvement of global partnership, thus progressing the efforts of SDG 17;

8. Encourages Member States to upgrade nuclear security principles to eliminate security flaws in nuclear plants such as:
   
   a. Providing on-site armed guard forces that are well-equipped, well-trained, professional, and with sufficient experience to combat unpredictable threats;
   
   b. Carrying out a two-person or three-person rule whenever relevant materials are moved in order to prevent threats from personnel;
   
   c. Ensuring that material is watched over at all times under ingenious alarm, advanced monitoring technology as well as rigorous guard system, which covers any place in nuclear plants;
   
   d. Create a definition for a “nuclear meltdown” and how it can be prevented from accidents from human error or weather error;

9. Recommending further studies through the IAEA directed into the Metal Organic Framework (MOF) to enhance proper disposal of Nuclear Waste and increase Nuclear Energy use;
   
   a. Strongly recommends transparency and information sharing in measures towards using former Nuclear Weapons in the development of Nuclear Energy and suggesting implementation of policies similar to the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank’s protocols regarding pertinent data;
   
   b. Encourages the use of the MOF to reuse Nuclear Waste towards establishing new infrastructures;
   
   c. Urges the conduction of further research and development of the MOF regarding its benefits with aim to expand its capabilities;
   
   d. Recommending annual inspections and safety reports executed and overseen by Operational Safety Review Team (OSART);
e. Considers further studies through the IAEA with the methods previously stated to be in line with the global indicator framework for SDG 7 explained in General Assembly resolution 71/75 (2016) on “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;”

10. Urges the Member States to participate in the relocation of funds on research and development of repurposing nuclear weapons’ components as a dual-use of chemicals for generating nuclear energy, for purposes such as:

a. The agricultural protection of crops through pest elimination;

b. Medical technologies such as radiology and chemotherapy;

c. Space Exploration including fissile fuel energy and scientific observation;

d. Water Desalination by the use of excess heat, evaporation and condensation;

11. Recommends the expansion of a program similar to X-Road that will be developed in the UN to create transparency and multilateralism;

a. Through the expansion of X-Road to the international database, national nuclear safeguards and weapons information can be stored and accessed by Member States;

b. Member States will retain sovereignty by having the ability to remove or change their stored information when deemed necessary;

c. Creating a platform for future development to align with international standards and promote stable growth;

12. Supports offering resources to regional efforts that focus on nuclear disarmament and the destruction of arms and ammunition within the region through funding by the IAEA;

13. Requesting that attention be drawn to the imminent threat of sensitive nuclear related information that can be accessed through little implementation of national cyber-security plans;

a. By recommending the implementation of cyber-security policy to complement already existing national security protocol;

b. Through the promotion of international cooperation and dialogue on maintaining peaceful use of cyberspace;

c. By utilizing transparency of all effective cyber-security national protocols to ensure the safe development of future nuclear technology;

14. Strongly recommends the United Nations facilitate conventions for youth, in reference to the Youth 2030 agenda, that include scholars, historians, and leading innovators in cultivating an environment free of nuclear proliferation;

a. These conventions would include creative interpretations of the repercussions of nuclear warfare through film, literature, and art;

b. An emphasis on exposing youth to primary accounts of those who experienced the nuclear events of Hiroshima and Nagasaki;

c. Further promoting this be done on both a regional and international level to expedite cooperation and awareness on multiple levels;
15. *Encourages* all Member States to safely disarm all their nuclear weapons so that we may have a nuclear-free world, acknowledging that not all states will be willing to undergo nuclear disarmament and discourages Member States from being resistant to disarmament;

16. *Urges* all Member States to stop nuclear testing near civilian populations by accepting and ratifying the CTBT;

17. *Condemns* states that have recently developed a nuclear weapons program and any states that may begin a new nuclear weapons program and works to prevent such occurrences through putting stronger sanctions in place against nuclear testing within the CTBT.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations (1945), particularly Article 1, which calls upon Member States to maintain international peace and security,

Noting with deep concern the negative humanitarian impacts nuclear weapons pose on all Member States and future generations,

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones (NWFZs) does not interfere with the sovereignty of Member States’ development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy,

Bearing in mind the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1970) (NPT), which has the purpose of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and adopting universal non-proliferation mechanisms, as well as General Assembly resolution 70/40 (2015) on “United Actions With Renewed Determination Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons”,

Reaffirming the Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967), Treaty of Rarotonga (1985), Treaty of Bangkok (1997), Treaty of Semipalatinsk (2006), and the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (2009) which established NWFZs in Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Africa, respectively,

Drawing attention to the important need for all States to recognize currently existing NWFZs, particularly those which concerns areas not included in the sovereign territory of any Member States, to include the Antarctic Treaty System (1959), Outer Space Treaty (1967), and the Seabed Arms Control Treaty (1972),

Appreciating highly the work of Member States towards establishing a nuclear weapons free world through the negotiation of regional treaties that work to promote Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 11, 16, and 17,

Expressing the need for good health and well-being, decent work and economic growth, sustainable cities and infrastructure, integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, and peace, justice, and strong institutions,

Remembering the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the NPT and its agreement to hold a conference on establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East and bearing in mind the regional and global stability that would stem from it,

Highlighting the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in improving cooperation in all areas of nuclear technology,

Recognizing the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (1996), which encourages Member States to share safe weapons, transfer information and multiple use of conventional weaponry technology,

Strongly commending the progress made to reduce the number of nuclear weapons through Member States’ adherence to existing NWFZs,

Recognizing that highly enriched fissile material from decommissioned nuclear weapons continue to present a risk of nuclear proliferation and represents a substantial threat to international security,
Acknowledging the shared goal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America and the international community to achieve a denuclearized Korean Peninsula,

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

1. Requests Member States to consider committing to:

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

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

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

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

4. Invites Member States to honor their obligations under the SDGs to reduce the risk of nuclear weapons and their damage on the environment, as an effort to:
a. Use peaceful nuclear energy resources and technologies to further the growth of developing nations;

b. Promote the economic growth of Member States by reducing the threat of nuclear conflict;

c. Ensuring Member States acting in direct violation of the NPT are held accountable through strong institutions;

d. Endorses urgent action concerning the impact of nuclear weapons which exacerbate climate change concerns;

5. **Recommends** certain elements of existing regional NWFZ such as:

   a. Including exclusive economic zones to combat the transportation of nuclear weapons;

   b. Enhancing peace and security to all states who currently participate in NWFZs;

   c. Preventing the development of new nuclear weapons and further prohibited non-NWS from obtaining nuclear weapons;

6. **Reminds** Member States of the significant role of the IAEA, which holds the responsibility of:

   a. Sharing expertise with Member States allowing them to have the technological capability to safely dispose of nuclear weapons and/or waste;

   b. Fostering the efficient and secure use of nuclear power by reporting to the IAEA;

   c. Ensuring that new Member States are not obtaining nuclear arsenals;

   d. Holding annual regional negotiation conferences to discuss proper application of each NWFZ;

7. **Encourages** Member States with nuclear expertise to provide support for the IAEA by:

   a. Hosting and providing training activities for IAEA, including comprehensive inspection exercise training and additional protocol complementary access exercise;

   b. Providing safe environments for testing newly developed technologies, especially containment and surveillance equipment for nuclear weapons and/or waste;

   c. Developing methods and equipment for nuclear material being verified and identified;

8. **Recommends** the creation of an international agreement modeled upon the *Wassenaar Arrangement* (1996), with a focus on nuclear materials and weapons, which will:

   a. Promote transparency, exchange of views, and information and greater responsibility in transfers of nuclear materials;

   b. Ensure participating Member States will use their intelligence agencies and services to prevent nuclear materials and technologies from being used in areas that comprise regional and international security and stability;

   c. Ensure participating Member States will keep strict export control on nuclear materials and share view and information on how to best mitigate to mitigate the risks involved in transferring nuclear materials;
d. Open on a global and non-discriminatory bases, and all Member States with nuclear capabilities, peaceful or non-peaceful, are requested to join;

9. **Endorses** the use of multilateral approaches that aim to improve global nuclear disarmament policy through:
   a. Capacity building amongst Member States both with and without nuclear weapons to develop methods for monitoring and handling nuclear weapons and materials for peaceful purposes;
   b. Adopting a draft that stresses the transparency of Member States, especially those possessing nuclear weapons, in respect to the provided incentives in making sure disarmament is accomplished;

10. **Calls** for the convening of the General Assembly on a Fourth Special Session on Disarmament which will:
   a. Provide an updated discussion on the new developments and issues of emerging technology;
   b. Create sub-committees in which Member States can report to concerning violations regarding NWFZs which would then be subsequently reported to the IAEA on an annual basis to increase transparency;

11. Notes that confidence-building measures in existing NWFZs could be enhanced with the establishment of verification protocols on the process of nuclear disarmament within NWS by:
   a. Encouraging all Member States within each NWFZ to voluntarily send experts on nuclear issues to form verification groups in every NWFZ;
   b. Suggesting that the NWS set relating national policies to qualified verifications groups sent by NWFZs;

12. **Recommends** working towards eliminating the possession of nuclear weapons through the monitored reduction of existing stockpiles by:
   a. Asking that the IAEA and UNGGE have regulatory annual checks for the implementation of the previously listed clauses based on voluntarily provided information from NWS;
   b. Requesting the implementation of an International Production Database;

13. **Requests** the Member States, specifically those in the Middle East region, as defined by the IAEA, prioritize on nuclear disarmament followed by the development of nuclear technologies:

14. **Insists** total nuclear disarmament be the primary objective in the creation of a NWFZ;

15. **Seeks** confidence building measures among regional Member States in the development of nuclear technologies in the field of energy for sustainability;
   a. Supply low-enriched uranium (LEU) from the IAEA LEU Bank in Oskemen, Kazakhstan;

16. **Urges** the creation of a Northern Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ), including the Arctic Circle and Canada, with a step by step approach towards denuclearization by:
   a. Prohibiting the manufacture of nuclear weapons and specific delivery systems such as missile launch platforms and facilities;
b. Forbidding all forms of nuclear weapons testing in accordance with existing treaties such as the CTBT;

c. Permitting the storage of nuclear waste in countries surrounding the Arctic Circle, and acknowledging the need for further research into safe disposal methods;

d. Including within its scope the entirety of Canadian territories, both mainland and offshore, the entirety of the Arctic permafrost regions, and the entirety of Arctic waters as outlined by the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO);

e. Recognizing the efforts and inclusion of Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, and the United States of America in the formation and negotiation of this treaty;

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

a. Prohibiting the manufacture of nuclear weapons and related delivery systems;

b. Forbidding all forms of nuclear weapons testing in accordance with existing treaties such as the CTBT;

b. Seeking confidence building measures among regional member states in the development of nuclear technologies in the fields of energy sustainability;

d. Requesting a summit between regional Member States to discuss steps to be taken toward denuclearization with the region;

e. Recognizing the efforts and inclusion of Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal in the formation and negotiation of this treaty;

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

a. Ensuring the secure disposal of weaponizable fissile material;

b. Engaging with the existing institutional structures within the IAEA;

c. Creating a radioactive waste management strategy to ensure a safe and effective radioactive material disposal program;

d. Engaging in multilateral cooperation to identify non-state actors who have acquired or have attempted to acquire materials or resources which may be utilized to create nuclear-based weapons;

e. Facilitating multilateral collection operations of all available nuclear-based civilian materials from post-conflict and ongoing conflict zones;

f. Focusing on mitigation methods to address the danger posed by terrorist organizations;

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

a. Assuring never to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any state within a NWFZ;

b. Ensuring that they do not transfer nuclear weapons in NWFZs;
20. **Expressing its appreciation** at the commitment of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States to negotiate, sign, and ratify a NWFZ in the Korean Peninsula;

21. **Suggests** that all Member States engage in increased discussion and negotiation with Member States in Latin America and the Pacific, Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, Central Asia, and Africa with the goal of establishing multilateral agreements, partnerships, and treaties on the topic of nuclear disarmament;

22. **Calls upon** all Member States to pursue the creation of regional and global NWFZs in which the acquisition, creations, testing, incremental elimination of possession, control, manufacturing, research, stockpiling, transport, usage, and hosting of nuclear weapons is outright forbidden;

23. **Requests** that less developed Member States be provided adequate resources and technology to bring them into the developed world, allowing them to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes to:
   a. Prohibit nations from abusing these resources and developing nuclear weapons;
   b. Encourage Member States who do not possess nuclear weapons to refrain from developing nuclear weapons and to retain nuclear material for peaceful purposes;

24. **Strongly encourages** Member States to recycle low enriched uranium using methods such as the U-PU fuel cycle, Thorium-Uranium fuel cycle and PUREX;

25. **Recommends** regional organizations or Member States cooperate with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to receive necessary information to build a NWFZ.

26. **Encouraging** Member States to fully and collaboratively participate in the upcoming Fourth Conference of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones and Mongolia in 2020, to offer their regional perspective on the issue of disarmament and facilitate the growth of NWFZs;

27. **Requests** Member States who have not yet signed or ratified the *NPT (1970)* as well as the *CTBT (1996)* to do so, as an effort to ensure international security and disarmament of weapons of mass destruction.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling Articles 1 and 3 of the Charter of the United Nations, which affirm the maintenance of international peace and security and international collaboration in dealing with economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems respectively,

Profoundly concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences following utilization of nuclear weaponry, such as deterioration of the ozone layer and anthropogenic climate change,

Highlighting the necessity for active participation and contribution of international organizations and representatives of civil society in pursuit of civil and multilateral cooperation,

Firmly emphasizing the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its potential to fortify international security,

Recognizing nuclear weaponry's infringement upon the social, economic, and political prosperity which subsequently threatens the peace and security of Member States,

Reaffirming the peaceful, beneficial, and sustainable potential of repurposing fissile material to prevent the malicious acquisition of this material by third party, non-hostile, or non-state actors,

Reinforcing General Assembly resolution 71/258 on “Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations,” which promotes multilateral discussions regarding nuclear disarmament for the attainment and maintenance of nuclear-free world,

Emphasizing that the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) work is important to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Reminding the body of the reliance on nuclear energy by both nuclear and non-nuclear states to obtain energy besides the dependent sources of other Member States,

Recognizing the importance of the 1979 Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the only multilateral disarmament negotiation body and commending past successes, such as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (1996),

Regretting the CD’s inefficiency in enabling consensus since the CTBT,

Elucidating the CD’s capacity to fortify crucial international frameworks, such as the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT),

Emphasizing the need for a vital and active CD to foster debate and promote consensus on international disarmament,

Cognizant of the advancements put forth by the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC), an institution of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, on condemning nuclear proliferation to fortify international security,
Considering the GA’s current capabilities to properly address the denuclearization issue and to propose substantial solutions,

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Recommends to the Secretary-General of the UN to propose to the Secretary-General of the CD to:
   
   a. Put a stronger focus on the impact nuclear weapons have on society, economy, and the environment;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   d. Further facilitate discussions among Member States by:

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Safety precautions with the handling of transportation of nuclear weapons;
b. Border security and accountability on the part of those exporting and importing nuclear arms;

c. Continuing reports of steps that are taken by Member States to combat non-state actors from obtaining nuclear weapons;

4. **Calls for** the limiting of enrichment of fissile material contingent on the signatory status of Member States to the NPT to adopt the following revisions:

a. Non-NPT signatories will be limited to an enrichment level of 25 percent;

b. NPT signatories will be limited to an enrichment level of 50 percent;

c. Nuclear-weapon-states (NWS) will be allowed enrichment of 85 percent for the first year of this treaty;

d. NWS enrichment level will decrease by 5 percent annually until the maximum enrichment rate of NPT signatories is reached;

e. Nuclear enrichment not for the purposes of creating, developing or employing a nuclear warhead or similar device as certified IAEA are excluded from these provisions;

f. All Member States excluded from the aforementioned list are subject to review by the Security Council every 15 years;

5. **Urges** Member States to support the IAEA in its efforts to regulate the development of nuclear energy programs, peacefully promoting the SDGs through:

a. Inviting IAEA inspectors and giving them access to civilian nuclear facilities to regulate the use and good sustainment of these facilities;

b. Providing updated annual accurate reports on nuclear facilities and capabilities;

c. Cooperating in all areas of interest, such as renewable energy, the treatment of disease, agricultural practices, and other critical issues;

6. **Endorses** an expansion of UNCLOS in order to:

a. Create a ban on the installation of nuclear facilities in international and contested waters defined by the International Court of Justice (ICJ);

b. Set an interdiction of the presence of nuclear-powered submarines and vessels in international and contested waters defined by the ICJ;

c. Establish a ban on the use of nuclear weapons in international and contested waters defined by the ICJ;

d. Encourage Member States’ support to urgently accede and ratify the UNCLOS or increase their contribution to the International Maritime Organization, especially the carriage of dangerous goods, solid cargoes and container committee;

7. **Calls for** an assignment of the international standardized status of every Member States’ nuclear aimed to increase transparent sharing of nuclear capabilities, which will be available for each country’s discretion through IAEA regulation and verification;
8. **Strongly encourages** the prevention of nuclear proliferation, terrorists and criminals from accessing dangerous substances and protect the population through strategic lines of action that correspond to the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

9. **Urges** Member States to increase the cooperation between one another following the guidelines of the Counter-Terrorism Committee in regards of non-state actors acquiring nuclear fissile material and devices;

10. **Implores** NWS to increase security of stockpiles and transport systems to ensure non-state actors do not get hold of materials for production of WMDs;

11. **Proposes** the inauguration of a Nuclear Transition Investment Fund, which will attract investors from the private sector by promoting the investment opportunities in the Nuclear transition;

12. **Urges** the Security Council to condemn every Member State who violates current treaties concerning nuclear energy and fissile material, advancing the NPT’s prohibition of the production of fissile material intended for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and the new treaty will fall under the UNDC mandate;

13. **Recommends** the UNDC to:
   - Collaborate with the General Assembly to raise public awareness concerning the necessity for safety procedures concerning nuclear facility protection;
   - Address escalations in nuclear proliferation and drive recommendations for the solvency to the Security Council;
   - Reestablish the Six Party-talk initiative under the supervision of the General Assembly to ensure the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

14. **Strongly suggests** that the UNDC organizes a special meeting with the topics with a purpose to establish a procedural methodology for all Member States regarding the inspection, verification and destruction of any nuclear residue and fissile cut-off material.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations (UN) to maintain international peace and security, as stated in the Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter) (1945),

Recognizing the humanitarian threat nuclear weapons pose on all States and future generations, as well as the need to educate the youth about nuclear disarmament and its implications,

Alarmed by the lack of progress in nuclear disarmament,

Noting the core importance of dialogue, cooperation, and a comprehensive approach to reach nuclear disarmament,

Emphasizing the role of sovereign equality as outlined in the UN Charter,

Affirming the importance of monitoring nuclear materials and tests in order to foster a safer world,

Recognizing that the future of peaceful, nuclear power requires continued supervision of reliable and sustainable sources of uranium,

Aware of the relevance of Member States’ defense capabilities in building trust and confidence,

Acknowledging that past treaties fail to provide proper economic, social, or environmental incentives to properly combat the continued use and proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Deeply conscious of the degree to which aggressive blockades and sanctions prevent meaningful work on nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the sentiments of the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear Weapon-Free World (2015) where all Member States’ contribute toward a nuclear weapon-free world,

Having considered the overwhelming support that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has received since its adoption and its goal of nuclear disarmament,

Guided by the spirit of regional arrangements, as mentioned in Chapter VIII of the UN Charter,

Fully supporting the mandates established and described in the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) which forbids the testing, stockpiling, use and development of nuclear weapons,

Acknowledging the role of the United Nations Institute on Disarmament Research (UNIDR) in the process of gathering information to achieve efficient solutions for disarmament,

Confident about the importance of using the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to promote global safety regarding nuclear weapons as stated in the TPNW,

Mindful of the Member States that are parties to multinational alliances which include States that are in possession of nuclear weapons and their responsibility to fulfill their obligations,

Underlining the objectives pursued by the IAEA within the Article 2 of its statute,
Appreciating the effectiveness of the IAEA’s safeguards and verification measures in ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and its continuing work in promoting multi-state cooperation in the field of nuclear safety and disarmament awareness,

Reiterating the importance of bilateral, multilateral and global cooperation as stated in the General Assembly resolution 70/40 on “United Action with Renewed Determination toward the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons”,

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

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

Appreciating highly General Assembly resolution 71/258 on “Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations” which stresses the participation and contribution of international organizations and civil society to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, as stated in the General Assembly Resolution 49/60 on “Measures to eliminate international terrorism”,

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

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

1. Urges all Member States from Latin America and the Caribbean to ratify the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (1967) to enhance a nuclear-weapon-free region;

2. Further Urges all Nuclear Weapons States to voluntarily accede to those established treaties which they are yet to accede to, including:

   a. The NPT of 1968, which is a signature piece of legislation including one-hundred ninety-one state parties aiming for a nuclear free world and with ratification could effectively cause the demolition of nuclear arms and ammunition;

   b. The TPNW of 2017, which encourages Member States to not participate in or further the creation of nuclear weapons;

   c. The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1996 which prohibits any test for nuclear explosion;

3. Urges all Member States to reach a consensus within the Conference on Disarmament regarding the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, and to include innovative and forward-thinking policies, including economic, social, and environmental incentives for those Member States who decide to ratify the treaty and comply with its terms;

4. Calls for the establishment of a Countermeasure Disarmament Treaty in order to ensure the effectiveness of Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) defense measures by:

   a. Establishing a convention or conference for the drafting and signing of the treaty;

   b. Ensuring cooperation with the IAEA in the verification of Countermeasure status;
5. Expresses the need to update the IAEA existing safeguards and verification measures through:
   a. The monitoring of local chemical producers that produces nuclear chemical components;
   b. Collaboration with the Nuclear Suppliers Group in overseeing the chemical production essential in the creation of nuclear weapons to prevent possible creation of nuclear weapons;
   c. Work with the Zangger Committee or the NPT Exporters Committee in ensuring that chemicals exported in other countries be utilized in non-nuclear weapon related activities;
   d. Increasing safety and confidentiality regarding information on existing stockpiles from Nuclear Weapon States within the division of planning, information, and knowledge management, in order to create an annual report regarding their nuclear material;

6. Endorses the reimbursement of funds spent by Member States in pursuit of IAEA approved projects by the Peaceful Uses Initiative, as an example of of incentivization of the conversion of weapons ready nuclear material:
   a. Reimbursement is an action with precedent in the IAEA;
   b. The promise of reimbursement will encourage Member States to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only, while simultaneously allowing Member States to take their own initiative in the development of said energy;
   c. Reimbursements are bound to proper IAEA inspection of constructed facilities;

7. Calls for increased regional accountability to the IAEA and International Symposium on Uranium Raw Material for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle (URAM) for the acquisition of Uranium corresponding to specific sources;

8. Suggests Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) to reduce their stockpile through transferring weapon grade uranium to other Member States through and under the supervision of the IAEA for the purposes of:
   a. Converting it to low enriched uranium for nuclear energy purposes;
   b. Promoting confidence and cooperation between Members States through simultaneous reduction of stockpiles;

9. Advises the IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue their efforts in helping States to build capacity to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear, chemical or radiological materials;

10. Calls upon Member States to conclude the first Joint Declaration on Combatting Nuclear Terrorism, which is aimed at providing specific guidance for Member States to protect their nuclear plants or other nuclear devices:
   a. Establish a Voluntary Expertise Team to assist IAEA to handle nuclear terrorism issues;
   b. Builds up platform for the dialogue between the intelligence serves and academic institutes among Member States to exchange information;

11. Urges Member States to work in collaboration with the IAEA and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
in order to receive technical assistance and improve capacity building to strengthen border
control and limit smuggling of uranium;

12. Invites the UNIDR to conduct a comprehensive study on all policies, protocols, and treaties
regarding nuclear disarmament followed by periodic studies every five years with the goals of:

   a. Cataloging the effectiveness of such measures;
   b. Using collected data to highlight progress on disarmament;
   c. Guiding future treaties, protocols and policies as well as amendments to existing
      measures;
   d. Reporting studies to the IAEA, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
      (UNODA) and General Assembly;

13. Recommends annual regional summits on disarmament and the creation of a bi-annual global
summit called the Forum for Nuclear Disarmament (FOUND) for the following:

   a. Using international governmental organization (IGOs) to host regional summits with
      IAEA, UNODA and UNIDIR for the purpose of further driving the creation of Nuclear-
      Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) by:

      i. Setting goals for disarmament measures in the upcoming year;
      ii. Incentivizing disarmament through economic and research assistance provided
          by IGOs, non-government organizations (NGOs) and civil societies such as
          retraining workers currently employed in nuclear arms programs;
      iii. Evaluating the progress and effects of measure of the past year, by
          documenting, reporting, and reviewing the state of each participant;
      iv. Providing space for bilateral and regional discussions with assistance of a neutral
          party to mediate a constructive dialogue;

   b. Making a global summit through the IAEA and UNODA, specifically:

      i. Highlighting the success of various Member States toward the goal of NWFZs;
      ii. Bringing attention to new ideas and issues within existing disarmament
          frameworks;
      iii. Hosted by a Member State belonging to the General Assembly First Committee;
      iv. Including different stakeholders such as States, firms, NGOs, and international
          organizations with a focus on maintaining the principles of sovereign equality as
          outlined by the UN Charter;
      v. Proposing the first summit be held in Kazakhstan in 2020 with future locations
          based on voting with a regional focus;
      vi. Publishing the result of the formal and non-binding discussion in the form of a
          report transmitted to the First General Assembly to guide the work of the
          committee;

   c. Funded by the budget of GA5, Member States supporting nuclear disarmament,
      foundations, NGOs, and firms wishing to sponsor the event;

14. Encourages the establishment of confidence-building measures based on the 2017 Report of
UNODA on “Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms” to:

   a. Include seminar workshops, exchange of information, financial and technical assistance
      facilitated by the IAEA and appropriate regional organizations;
b. Increase the budget of the IAEA and provide financial participation from regional organizations;

c. Support increasing the budget of UNODA by 5% in 2025 to aid in promoting nuclear disarmament activities;

15. *Calls* for the creation and dissemination of educational programs and a public awareness campaign with the purpose of spreading knowledge and educating Member States on the importance and benefits of disarmament and international security through multilateralism:

a. By affirming that the program would be tailored to meet the needs of participants;

b. By supporting NGOs, employees, and diplomats to encourage them to implement the program;

c. By encouraging the sharing of knowledge between Member States to educate civil society on multilateralism and disarmament;

d. By encouraging civilians to educate themselves and become more aware of issues facing nuclear disarmament and international security through:

   i. Expansion of education programs put forth by the IAEA concerning nuclear energy;

   ii. Giving citizens preventative measures in the event of a nuclear incident, and;

   iii. States to voluntarily give and receive suggestions to further improve their programs;

16. *Appeals* to the UN High Representative for Disarmament to make a joint commitment with the General Secretary to facilitate a dialogue between Member States that can give them a common vision of total disarmament in compliance with the Agenda 2030 in achieving peace and international security;

17. *Urges* all Member States to act within the spirit of cooperation and diplomacy, and to refrain from enacting aggressive and unnecessary sanctions and blockades that impede international work on this topic;

18. *Calls upon* the UN to support a renewed cooperation between Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and other NWS by setting specific confidence-building measures through a meeting with neutral State along with the Secretary General as the mediator;

19. *Encourages* all Member States to prioritize accountability and transparency so that international organizations and civil society can confirm that nuclear disarmament procedures are conducted in the appropriate Member States.
The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 72/34 of 2017 on “Regional Disarmament and Security,” 71/258 of 2016 on “Taking Forward Multilateral Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations,” and 55/33 of 2001 on “General and Complete Disarmament,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cognizant of the efforts of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote policies for the improvement of social well-being,
Acknowledging CrunchBase and other online databases that provide in finding business information about private and public companies which includes investments and funding information, mergers and acquisitions, and vested interests as well as industry trends,

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

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

1. Calls for the repurposing of materials extracted from nuclear weapons to be allocated for the continued utilization of the LEU Bank under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which will:
   a. Trade and provide monetary incentives based on studies previously done by the LEU Bank, that will provide them with accessible LEU for projects that promote affordable and clean energy;
   b. Assist Member States without nuclear energy facilities by crafting renewable energy programs based on said studies which will provide competitive prices to make nuclear energy more affordable than searching for local nuclear energy sources that may be dangerous to local habitats;
   c. Recommend the continued utilization of the OECD DAC in its efforts to combat the adverse effects of nuclear disasters on areas of economic development while promoting the incorporation of SDG 8 stipulated in the Agenda 2030;

2. Further encourages the creation of locally based individual Nuclear Regulatory Board which will assist in the monitoring of each nuclear power generation plant, whether public or private, and will communicate with their respective governmental bodies to meet national and international regulations, set by the IAEA, for:
   a. The insurance of up to date codes and standards with account to national development goals;
   b. Administrative and legal records, building permits, safety design, testing, and management services;
      i. Ensuring that large scale safety testing occurs monthly at each facility;
      ii. Making safety a priority and using safety as a progress measurement method;
   c. Regular inspection and enforcement including;
      i. Quality and ‘green assurance’, ensuring that resources are sustainably sourced and processed effectively;
      ii. Construction and operations inspection;
      iii. Emergency and natural disaster simulation and safeguards;
      iv. Physical protection inclusive of physical health, welfare, and safety;

3. Calls upon the creation of nuclear waste facilities to recycle non-detonated nuclear material from nuclear weapons to use as fuel sources by implementing measures which would:
   a. Create a closed loop fuel system by using plutonium as a low-efficiency fuel sub;
b. Set cobalt-60 as a byproduct of the nuclear fission process within a nuclear reactor to be used in matters such as medical imaging due to the fact that;

i. Cobalt-60 has a low radioactivity level and is considered a ‘normal exposure’ material;
ii. It can be sold by nuclear power generating facilities to increase sustainability efforts while saving otherwise wasted revenue and resources;

4. **Suggests** the utilization of the UNIDO programs which provides security to uranium mines within developing nations against potentially malicious actions by non-state actors or belligerent state actors by;

a. Providing developing states with the necessary resources in the form of predefined protection mechanisms and a direct contact link to officers of the IAEA responsible for supporting states in protectionist actions if necessary, establishing greater safety and security including;

i. Comprehensive training for security workers at uranium mining sites and nuclear plants;
ii. Required materials for the construction of proper security measures at uranium mining sites and nuclear plants;

b. Assisting developing states in creating comprehensive border regulations to better prevent the spread of hostile non-state actors;

c. Utilizing (GOLD), under UNIDO as an expert authority on mining sustainability, topographical knowledge and good practice;

d. Recommending that the Fifth Committee of the UN GA prioritizes monetary funding for assisting developing states in protecting uranium mining sites and nuclear plants;

5. **Urge** the collaboration amongst all Member States to share knowledge and build capacity by:

a. Encouraging all Member States to share information to IAEA databases;

b. Encouraging information sharing of nuclear energy technologies by way of spreading knowledge, information, and awareness through the implementation of;

i. Voluntary transnational databases such as the Advanced Reactors Information System, the International Nuclear Information System, and the Nuclear Data Services to provide developing Member States with advanced nuclear plant designs and best practices for the peaceful use of nuclear energy development and consumption;

ii. A multi-stakeholder model of collaboration amongst Member States, private entities, and the public sphere to achieve the trading of imperative nuclear technologies and capabilities;

iii. Nuclear energy resources as an alternative fuel source with priority made available to developing Member States;

6. **Encourages** the use of nuclear technology for humanitarian purposes in accordance with the SDGs, as well as PACT regulations and practices to promote;

a. The use of nuclear technology as a method of cancer treatment and detection;

b. Desalination of seawater to provide clean water to the twenty percent of the world’s population that does not have access to it;
c. Deep space exploration, utilizing the generators in unmanned spacecrafts by using the heat from plutonium to generate electricity and operate unattended for years. This reliable, long-term source of electricity powers these spacecrafts, even as they venture deep into space, such as in the case of the Voyager 1;

d. Providing uranium, thorium and other essential resource deposits to lend to research, mining practice, and development of these materials into technologies serving the humanitarian purpose;

e. Biannual reports of national research centers provided by Member States that address matters relating nuclear technology and to share new developments with the international community and ensure universal accessibility of research findings;

7. *Requests* the consideration a new ad-hoc committee under the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), specifically the Uranium Monitoring Committee, which will be mandated with the oversight and protection of uranium mines and will;

a. Develop an annual index which will rank regions with uranium mines based on the stability of the region and vulnerability of the mine from non-state actors;

b. Monitor all uranium extraction activities in mines;

c. Provide biannual reports to the GA regarding the extraction of uranium ore;

d. Collaborate with the Security Council 1540 committee to ensure that the uranium mines are safe from non-state actors;

8. *Supports* the movement and creation of more nuclear-free zones, summits and peace talks, global education initiative on the threat of nuclear weapons, as well as platforms for international negotiations and treaties on the topic of non-proliferation;

9. *Expresses its hope* that Member States continue in their efforts to ratify the *Treaty of Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (2018), by fully eliminating all military usage of nuclear technology;

10. *Recommends* UN Organizations such as the IAEA, as well as other affiliated entities like CrunchBase to aide with funds specifically directed towards the dismantling and disarmament of nuclear weapons to extract nuclear material to be used for nuclear power generation.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Expresses its concern for all Member States struggling with the effects of nuclear proliferation,

Acknowledges the power that nuclear weapons contain and the threat that they pose to any Member State they are used against,

Urges all Member States to act within the spirit of cooperation and diplomacy and to refrain from enacting aggressive and unnecessary sanctions or blockades that impede the international work on this topic,

Consciously notes that many current nuclear-weapon Member States will not completely disband their nuclear arsenals,

Further deplores the detrimental effects of the use of nuclear weapons as a response of sovereign state conflicts,

Deeply conscious of the degree to which aggressive blockades and sanctions prevent meaningful work on nuclear disarmament,

Reminds all Member States that nuclear testing has been historically conducted on Small Island States for decades,

Views with appreciation the attempts of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (2017) and the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons of 2017, and hopes to expand their attempts at global non-proliferation,

Recalls the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1968) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996) in reference to nuclear disarmament, as the foundational documents with the aim of denuclearization and global peace and security,

Welcomes improvements upon the implementation of treaties such as the NPT and the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (1987) to protect from emergency happening on the Korean Peninsula,

Re-emphasizes the sovereignty of Member States and their ability to hold nuclear capabilities, especially with regard to all current nuclear-weapon and nuclear-capable Member States, and also hopes that Member States will remain guided by “Atoms for Peace”,

Recognizes the role of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.8 to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance,

Notes the current responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) toward monitoring the disarmament process of nuclear weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996), which is a fundamental step toward the abolition of nuclear weapons,

Understands the need of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other Member States to have a network of fiber optic cables in a stable telecommunications network,
Remembers the Secretary-General’s five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament, that provides Member States and, mostly, nuclear Member States to increase their bilateral and multilateral negotiations to pursue the objective of nuclear disarmament,

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

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

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

1. Urges all Member States to support the creation of the new framework, UNITED-COASTS Framework, which is:
   a. A two-armed approach to multilateral sustainable development needs specific to SIDS, and expanded for all Member States, consisting of two separate sectors (UNITED and COASTS) working in conjunction with existing UN bodies such as the IAEA;
   b. Including specifically the addition of more and better fiber optics cable networks to all Member States, the creation of cyber blocks to limit and remove cyber threats that are visible because of such networks, implementing a new nuclear monitoring system, making a program to turn nuclear capabilities into energy, and building an early warning disaster system;
   c. Engaging with the specified private companies and Member States who maintain these cables currently so that all involved can remember the impact fiber optic cables have on the world;
   d. UNITED-COASTS is beneficial for all participating Member States ensuring international security and unison in thought;
   e. Use UNITED-COASTS to create a safer world, seeing too that funding for UNITED-COASTS will come primarily through several private organizations, such as the Banco de Brazil, Alphabet, and Toyota Motor, as well as UN agencies such as the International Renewable Energy Agency, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the IAEA, and UN-Energy;

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

3. Suggests that the Conference of Disarmament promotes general and complete disarmament through adoptions and ratifications of the annual theme by specifically:
   a. Readjusting the annual agenda by increasing debate through multilateralism;
   b. Pushing for such disarmament by the 2035 UN session by inviting Member States to reduce their armaments proportionally to the size of their arsenal and introducing advantages for the Member States that implement this;
c. Using disarmed nuclear armaments to create clean nuclear energy and further using the IAEA Peaceful Use Only of Nuclear Weapons clause;

4. Establishes a QR code system that is administered by the IAEA and would monitor how Member States would manufacture, sell, and distribute any existing and future nuclear fissile materials, which would also hold Member States accountable for the agreements that were made and continue to promote international security through technological measures;

5. Encourages Member States to protect the marine ecosystem of small islands all over the world, which is where the majority of nuclear tests are conducted, through the strengthening of the controls on nuclear Member States by implementing both the budget and the tasks of the already existing IAEA;

6. Further reminds Member States that they have the set task of SDG 16.8 in strengthening the multilateral participation of developing Member States in pursuing nuclear proliferation;

7. Reminds all Member States that technological advancements help prevent missteps in the nuclear field, especially education of the youth and advancement for a cleaner, more responsible future;

8. Calls for the expansion of the provisions of the IAEA through UNITED-COASTS, giving it enforcement power over disarmament of nuclear weapons of the nuclear Member States, thus passing on the responsibility of complete disarmament to the IAEA from the nuclear Member States on a voluntary basis, and also to have random checks by the UN on any nuclear-capable Member States;

9. Fully supports open discussion among Member States to address concerns and beliefs that respectively fulfill the set agenda by creating multi-tiered summits for such discussion;

10. Recommends to all nuclear Member States that they shall consider limiting production of such weaponry in order to create a safer world, nor shall they use them against Member States who do not have such capabilities;

11. Suggests the designation of certain Member States to become accountability checks on nuclear Member States to ensure the process of disarmament remains constant until the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs goals of disarmament are met;

12. Proposes a spirit of cooperation and education in the recent advancement in nuclear energy and nuclear waste management, together in accordance with the IAEA’s Radioactive waste and spent fuel management standards in order to eliminate the majority of nuclear waste from energy production through the following recommendations by nuclear researchers and experts:

   a. Utilizing advancements in nuclear containment and reduction;

   b. Encapsulating non-reusable nuclear waste in a multi-layer case for cooling and containing nuclear radiation;

   c. Using water to reduce the temperature and offer the first level of radiation damping, encasing in glass which further blocks radiation while allowing low-level heat transfer, surrounded by concrete to further absorb heat transfer add rigidity and a final stage of steel which is impermeable for the radiation and furthering the strength of the overall structure;

13. Determined to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and any other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East through the use of the NPT;

14. Encourages sharing peaceful nuclear energy technology with states that have met the following criteria:

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

15. Have thus signed and ratified the NPT;

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

   a. A clean way to produce large amounts of energy by creating a specific forum inside the IAEA to start facing and solving one of the most relevant issues of recent years: green energy;

   b. Creates a place where Member States can peacefully meet and work together, building up a strong trust among them, which could then be the start of fruitful cooperation for the future.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Fully aware that nuclear weapons still exist, are manufactured and tested in our world,

Alarmed by the 16,123 nuclear warheads currently present in the world,

Expressing the appreciation that nuclear disarmament is a priority for the United Nations,

Hoping that all Member States are willing to support nuclear disarmament in order to achieve peace,

Acknowledges the historical significance of 6 August as the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy,

Understands the importance that the No First Use Policy (NFU) plays in a nuclear conflict,

Recognizing the importance of disciplining Member States that violate treaties and nuclear disarmament goals as well as Member States that develop nuclear weapons illegally,

Understanding the importance of international co-operation to achieve total eventual nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing that finding a compromise between Members States’ foreign and domestic policies is key in achieving nuclear disarmament,

Fully aware of the importance of ensuring that all official nuclear-weapon-states support any erasures to disarm nuclear weapons,

Understanding the importance of ensuring that the respective bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are not repeated anywhere in the world,

Recognizing the importance of educating future generations regarding the bombings of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and the disasters of Chernobyl and Fukushima,

Condemning the development of any and all nuclear arms/nuclear arms programs by and Non-Nuclear-Weapon-States (NNWS),

Understanding the need to establish a neutral body to ensure nuclear disarmament goals are met,

Recognizing the need to revise, revive and re-develop previous nuclear disarmament treaties/policies,

Recognizing the discrepancies between Member States’ domestic and foreign policy regarding nuclear weaponry enrichment levels,

Noting with satisfaction the collaboration between all of the Permanent 5 Security Council Member States (P5) of the United Nations with the state of Japan, as the only current, as of 17 April 2019, victim of nuclear warfare,

Recalling further the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) role in procuring the peaceful use of nuclear energy,
Guided by the binding agreements outlined in the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (NWFZT), and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT),

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

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

1. Encourages the international community to ratify an international goal starting on 6 August 2020 to achieve by 6 August 2050 a 10% reduction of nuclear arms by NWS as a confidence-building measure towards eventual total disarmament,

2. Requests the compulsory attendance of NWS, nuclear weapons sharing states and NNWS at bi-annual nuclear disarmament summits facilitated and organized by the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs beginning on 6 August 2020 to:

   a. Further the cause of nuclear non-proliferation to establish good faith in the context of nuclear disarmament;

   b. Provide diplomatic opportunities for NWS, nuclear weapons sharing states and NNWS to interact in the interest of nuclear disarmament to achieve the 2050 partial disarmament goal;

   c. Ensure that progress is being made towards ratified partial disarmament goals/goals ratified by NWS;

   d. Provide a platform for sharing information, progress updates and reports, technology talks, education regarding Hiroshima and Nagasaki, remembrance events, etc. in the context of nuclear warfare and disarmament;

   e. Renegotiate the next partial disarmament goal on the bi-annual nuclear disarmament summit on 6 August 2050 where the goal expires;

   f. With events including, but not limited to:

      i. Educational workshops to educate Member States regarding the process of denuclearization, new methods to efficiently denuclearized, re-using nuclear materials for agricultural and clean purposes, and all other aspects of denuclearization;

      ii. Remembrance events including, but not limited to, ceremonies, talks, and discussions, signifying and respecting events including, but not limited to, the Nagasaki bombing, the Hiroshima bombing, the Chernobyl disaster, and historic signing of nuclear disarmament treaties (NPT, NWFZT and CTBT);

      iii. Discussion forums to provide Member States with the opportunity to discuss issues and topics related to nuclear disarmament and security;

      iv. A council dedicated to facilitating discussion between officially recognized and declared nuclear-weapon-states and the sharing of strategic information, such as official numbers of nuclear weapons possessed by NWS and the number of weapons affected by the 10% reduction goal between NWS acting as witnesses not privy to strategic NWS information;

   g. At alternating locations within NWS and non-NWS respective territories as selected by a random ballot 6 months prior to the first summit and in the following summits will be selected during the summit;
3. **Requests** that the Secretary General to issue a report regarding the list of NWS, originally established in the NPT in 1968, considering updating it in accordance with Member States known to possess nuclear weapons programs, or known to possess nuclear weaponry, or known to be in possession of fissile material enriched at 85% and over, illegally or legally, as of 16 April 2019, with the support of General Assembly First Committee mandate, organizational support from the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the current NWS, as of the 16 April 2019, according to the NPT consisting of, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of India, the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

4. **Establishes** an international standard definition of weaponized fissile material (plutonium and uranium), to be set at 85% enrichment (as agreed as a compromise between The Russian Federation and the United States’ guidelines) and prohibits the creation of weaponized fissile material above 85% enrichment as a good faith gesture to achieve partial disarmament goals, with the presentation and inspection of dismantled nuclear weapons executed by Japan—which will be acting as a neutral state to verify the denuclearization of weapon stocks according to partial disarmament goals/disarmament goals as a gesture of good faith to Japan as the only victim of nuclear warfare;

5. **Recommends** that the agencies of the United Nations (UN) work with the applicable UN committees and with Member States to provide, through the IAEA, monetary support and technical know-how to all Member States that are willing to disarm to facilitate partial disarmament goals;

6. **Calls** upon all Member States to sign and ratify the CTBT in order to ensure that the development/experimentation of nuclear weapons is truly halted as a good faith measure to eventual achievement of total disarmament;

7. **Encourages** further talks regarding re-negotiating the 1987 **Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty** between Russian Federation and the United States in order to update and revive the treaty as the basis of future nuclear disarmament;

8. **Encourages** NWS to follow an NFU Policy and publicly state as such in accordance with the precedent of Security Council Resolution 984 (1995) on ‘Assurances to non-nuclear-weapon-states’;

9. **Endorses** the disciplinary action that the Security Council may take against NNWS through strong sanctions and embargos when seen in breach of nuclear disarmament goals, treaties and when discovered to be developing a nuclear arms program/nuclear arms;

10. **Expresses** its hope for Member States to sign previously proposed treaties such as the **Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty** (FMCT) which would be implemented step by step;

11. **Calls** upon Member States to view partial disarmament goals as a confidence-building exercise to achieving eventual total disarmament or at the very least major disarmament activities by NWS;

12. **Deplores** any further advancements in nuclear arms programs in breach of the CTBT and any ratified nuclear disarmament goals;

13. **Reiterates** its call upon all Member States to sign and ratify the NPT in order to update and revive the treaty as the basis of future nuclear disarmament;

14. **Encourages** negotiations between the recognized NWS with the goal of creating further disarmament agreements.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by General Assembly resolutions 73/86 on “The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, 73/70 on “Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”, 73/68 on “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world”, 73/47 on “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”,

Noting that the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council (HRC) has collaborated with different humanitarian working groups,

Deeply concerned by the humanitarian consequences of nuclear armed conflicts and recognizing that peace, security, and development are mutually reinforcing in the prevention of nuclear disarmament,

Alarmed by the infringement on peace, security, and development as a result of nuclear activity due to lack of collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSO), such as the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN),

Recognizing the need to support capacity-building and cooperation at regional and sub-regional levels in maintaining international peace and security while combating the adverse effects of nuclear weapons on the environment,

Stressing the need for participation and contribution of international organizations and civil society representatives working toward the fundamental mechanisms required to resolve the issue at the core while integrating human rights values,

Emphasizing the importance of the international community to promote the depolarization of regions pertaining to the Global North-South,

Acknowledging the lack of quantitative information within the UN-Oceans, which has consequently hindered the nuclear testing initiatives pertaining to the Oceanic Molecular Balance in accordance with the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (NTBT) (1970),

Noting the establishment of the safeguards adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Article XII of the IAEA Statue in order to legitimize the cooperation of the NPT,

Cognizant of the necessity to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda in order to eradicate the potential security risks to the generation of nuclear energy,

1. Recommends the creation of an open-ended working group that would work under the UN HRC and will be the official working group on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear activity, such as experimentation and testing, and international peace and security which will be mandated with:

a. Encouraging the safety of citizens of respective Member States who are affected by nuclear activity through collaboration within the working group;

b. Providing practical information through attendance of the working group to the international community in its efforts to promote nuclear disarmament, primarily in conflict-affected and fragile states;

c. Operating with Member States and regional organizations to create a framework that operates in compliance with the political, societal, and cultural status of the respective Member State;
d. Assisting Member States to maintain democracy, freedom, and transparent nuclear energy production;

e. Requesting the Universal Periodic Review to review the human rights of affected Member States to guarantee that the institutions adhere to the human rights protocols;

i. Consist of the Member States of the UN, specifically those affected by nearby nuclear activity;

ii. Be located in Oslo, Norway due to its accessibility to nuclear material;

iii. Refer funding to Fifth Committee of the GA;

iv. Operate indefinitely until there is a formal agreement on the sustainable uses of nuclear energy that are in accordance with UN Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR);

2. **Stresses the importance** of establishing effective and comprehensive strategies of conflict prevention by suggesting an adoption of rules and procedures for Member States to abide by as it will:

a. Avert negative developments in the security, economic, social and humanitarian sectors;

b. Be in conjunction with the field of governance and human rights in Member States which are facing crisis;

c. Cooperate with regional UN bodies and stakeholders within such regions and direct attention toward supporting geographical offices with tactics and measures to suppress;

3. **Calls for** the inclusion of all Member States as it will further increase the ability for them to have access to nuclear energy by:

a. Collaborating with ICAN, which has held multiple platforms fostering dialogue regarding the humanitarian impact that nuclear weapons pose;

b. Cooperating with CSOs to further promote the implementation of capacity-building strategies that affect Least Developed Countries (LDCs);

4. **Expresses hope** that Member States who have nuclear programs or who are heavily reliant on nuclear energy employ an aura of transparency in information sharing and knowledge transfer on the humanitarian implications of the potential destructive impact nuclear energy perpetuates within the global sphere by the:

a. Usage of a database that will promote cooperation of all Member States that are interested in revising their nuclear energy program;

b. Sharing of information that will bring awareness to Member States regarding the benefits of nuclear energy as well as the danger of nuclear weapons on the environment;

5. **Strongly encourages** Member States to ensure security of nuclear energy facilities through consistent cooperation with the IAEA through the inspection of the usage of nuclear power plants and to ensure the placement of nuclear power facilities are not proximal to civilian locations as logistically and practically possible;

6. **Supports** the placement of strong restrictions on nuclear weapon testing through the implementation of set locations, time of year, and limits on nuclear testing to ultimately end them;

7. **Recommends** UN-OCEANS to conduct research of the effects that nuclear testing has on the following:
a. Salinity and other aspects of the ocean that are prone to the immediate environmental impacts of nuclear testing in the ocean, sustainability of the ocean's long-term ability to provide for human necessity through the dependence on fishing, tourism and recreation, and natural gas release into the environment;

b. Location of nuclear testing with regards to annual ocean statistics;

8. Stresses the importance of Member States to promote the capacity-building and information sharing of the usage of nuclear weapons by establishing by:

a. Forming regional conventions to discuss the imminent threat nuclear weapons pose to the global community;

b. Promoting platforms that strengthen education, transparency, and capacity-building measures that will primarily assist LDCs;

9. Emphasizes the need to bridge the divide between polarizing regions such as the Global North-South by:

a. Implementing workshops in multiple regions between Member States through an international pathway, as it will further transparency and cooperative initiatives;

b. Exchanging knowledge through the creation of a global platform which will bridge the divide between the Global North-South and thus promote triangular cooperation;

10. Suggests that a reasonable percentage of the funds seized from nuclear activity be used to create a fifth pillar for the Strategy of the 2030 Agenda that focuses on financing infrastructure (SDG 9) and building sustainable schools and communities (SDG 11) in areas crippled by nuclear disasters.