



General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

Co-Sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Australia, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Djibouti, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan,

Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, Libya, Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of the Sudan, Swiss Confederation, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Aware of the devastating potential of nuclear weapons,

Noting with deep concern the inherit gap found between the developed and developing states limiting access to nuclear materials,

Convinced that the benefits of a collation of states could diminish this gap,

Bearing in mind the devastation it's caused and yet the unlimited potential it holds,

1. Encourages all states to join the Non-Proliferation treaty respecting ideals for no further production and eventual full disarmament of nuclear weapons;
2. Further encourages disarmament through the conversion of weapons grade uranium to energy grade for utilization in power plants;
3. Proclaims that states with nuclear weapons should disarm a fixed amount annually;
4. Expresses its hope for the creation of bilateral and multilateral agreements between states to pool resources, technology, and nuclear materials;

5. Further recommends that all agreements are monitored for the purpose of safe trade and use of nuclear materials;
6. Approves trades of nuclear material between states strictly through the Nuclear Suppliers Group, requiring the states hoping to trade adhere to non-proliferation standards;
7. Encourages states with the capability for enrichment to limit nuclear waste through refinement of nuclear materials;
8. Further recommends states that have capabilities to refine nuclear materials are more regularly and formally inspected by UN organizations and partnered states;
9. Requests the creation of an UN controlled organization responsible for the safe collection and storage of nuclear materials in the event any nuclear capable state falls into instability or war;
10. Further requests that no states nuclear materials are ceased without proper cause or vote;
11. Notes that proper cause is a state's inability to provide adequate security or maintain a prescribed level of safety and care of nuclear materials;
12. Further notes that states do not have join, affiliation is voluntary;
13. Draws the attention for nuclear transparency allowing organizations and partnered states to conduct respective inspections on nuclear facilities;
14. Further proclaims that states in agreement most respectively decide for the privilege to inspect one another's nuclear facilities;
15. Emphasizes the importance for states to share nuclear inventory with periodic reports on any changes and how those changes occurred;
16. Requests nuclear weapon free zones are implemented near populous cities and borders as a safety measure for all respective states;
17. Further requests mandatory containment and surveillance measures vital for the security of nuclear materials.

Resolution DISEC/1.2



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Stressing the benefits nuclear materials hold, yet the destructive manners that have been utilized,

Having devoted attention to the international distribution of energy-grade uranium,

Noting with deep concern the past devastation of nuclear weapons and the potential destruction they warrant,

Noting the prosperous potential of clean nuclear energy,

1. Ensures all participating countries must have a nuclear power plant by 2040;
2. Designates a third-party, unbiased organization to tightly monitor nuclear progress and ensure the productive use of enriched uranium;
3. Ensures any country not able to partake in the nuclear power to opt out with no stated consequence;
4. Encouraging countries with advanced nuclear energy programs to provide resources to countries with little to no nuclear energy programs;
5. Further proclaims the conservation of military grade uranium found in warheads, which will be transferred to energy;
6. Calls upon the United Nations to facilitate a gathering of various states of nuclear and non-nuclear capabilities to discuss future step;
7. Condemns the removal of nuclear weapons by detonation;

8. Trusts that after these meetings, these countries will not reproduce these warheads, with the newly affirmed knowledge on the conservation and beneficial uses for nuclear energy.