



General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament

Co-sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Arab Republic of Egypt, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of

Morocco, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, People's Republic of China, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Chile, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, , Republic of Malawi, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of South Africa, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of the Sudan, Republic of Uganda, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, State of Qatar, Swiss Confederation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United States of America.

The General Assembly,

Encourages the education of people about the risk of nuclear weapons and how to recognize them,

Calls upon the United Nations to fine countries that have nuclear weapons and to use the funds to reward the countries that don't have any nuclear weapons,

Deploring the fact that some countries are legally allowed to possess nuclear weapons,

Recognizing nuclear weapon free zones,

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Alarmed by Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who uses illicitly acquired nuclear weapons to threaten neighboring countries,

Keeping in mind, that one single nuclear weapon's blast can kill millions of people,

Guided by resolutions including the NPT, and the CTBT,

Believing that nuclear weapons are a threat to all mankind,

Recognizing that many countries have broken past resolutions,

Expecting that countries fulfill their nuclear promises,

1. Draws the Secretary General's attention to nuclear weapons;
2. Regrets that many countries including the United States and the Russian Federation, only produced nuclear weapons because of an arms race;
3. Requests that countries that have illicitly acquired fissionable material to surrender it to the IAEA;
4. Further requests that the P5 not abuse their nuclear weapon rights, and trusts the P5 to manage the responsibility of nuclear weapons;
5. Resolves that countries should not try to illicitly acquire nuclear weapons;
6. Authorizes the IAEA to give suitable consequences for nuclear crimes;
7. Congratulates countries that have never participated in an arms race, and expresses it's hope that countries will not participate in any form of an arms race, or those that

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have will stop them immediately;

9. Endorses the committees resolution, believing it is necessary to creating suitable requirements for nuclear law;

10. Calls upon nuclear/non nuclear weapon countries to hold a biannual meeting to discuss nuclear energy for peaceful means;

11. Authorizes the IAEA and the UN to destroy 10% of the world nuclear weapons and keep 5% of the worlds nuclear weapons every year to use for a rapidly evolving nuclear tech platform;

12. Further resolves that more countries be nuclear weapon umbrellas so they feel safer;

13. Trusts that countries stop nuclear trade with countries that haven't signed the NPT, unless they have a good reason not to sign the NPT, until they sign; and

14. Expresses its hope that countries will sign a nuclear energy treaty that requires all member states to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.