Resolution: GA1-1
Committee: Disarmament and International Security
Topic: Discouraging Non-nuclear States From Developing Nuclear Technologies
Sponsors: Uganda, Bangladesh, Singapore, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Liberia, Madagascar, France
Signatories: Zimbabwe, Ukraine, New Zealand, Portugal, Syria, Chile, Belgium, Afghanistan, Peru, Norway, Tunisia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Côte d’Ivoire, Czech Republic, Myanmar, Romania, Poland, Costa Rica, Austria, Guatamala

Cognizant that proliferation of nuclear weapons constitutes the most catastrophic threat to world security,

Noting that many nuclear weapons states are not yet party to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty,

Recalling that the NPT called upon nuclear weapons states to gradually reduce their nuclear arsenals to zero,

Recognizing that those same states have taken virtually no action along those lines,

Noting that flagrant disregard for the NPT by its most powerful members creates a disincentive for smaller nations to adhere to the treaty’s provisions.

Supporting new non threatening methods of simulated nuclear energy testing

Acknowledging that noncompliance with the NPT is damaging to the reputation of honesty of a particular nation

Therefore be it resolved that the United Nations:

1. Reaffirms the 13 practical steps originally set forth in the 2000 Review Conference on the NPT,
2. Calls upon all nations to join the NPT,
3. Re-iterates that treaties are binding and act as international laws,
4. Recommends that the IAEA implements closer scrutiny of disarmament and compliance with more frequent inspections,
5. Calls upon the Security Council to institute harsh economic sanctions on those nations in non-compliance with the NPT,
6. Strongly recommends the creation of New Nuclear free zones in the Middle East and South Asia,
7. Recommends that member nations ratify the CTBT,
8. Recommends the establishment of a conference of all nuclear weapons states and non-nuclear states as selected by DISC to establish mutually agreed on time tables for nuclear disarmament and guidelines for compliance,
9. Calls upon the Security Council to implement sanctions (as described below) on members of the NPT who are determined to be in non-compliance
a. Nuclear materials cannot be bought from or sold to countries violating the NPT,
b. Spontaneous checks on violating countries to ensure that they are working to
demilitarize their nuclear technologies,
c. Establish economic sanctions,

10. Recommends that nations facing nuclear conflict engage in moderated peace talks,
11. Encourages the IAEA to have regular inspections on all known nuclear powers,
12. Reaffirms the state’s right to use nuclear technology in an environmentally sound and
peaceful matter and assist other countries in establishing like programs.
Amendment: GA 1-1-1
Committee: DISC

Delete Operative Clause 5 of Resolution GA 1-1, renumber accordingly.

Amend Operative Clause 2 to read:
“2. Calls upon all nations to join the NPT, offering incentive to be determined at a later time by a designated conference.”

Amendment: GA 1-1-2
Committee: DISC

Add new Clause 13 to Resolution GA 1-1.
“Calls upon the IAEA to establish a set of international standards for the security of nuclear materials. These standards would include but would not me limited to, perimeter security for nuclear facilities as well as the precision of scales at nuclear material refineries.”
Resolution: GA2-1
Committee: UN Disarmament and International Security Committee
Subject: Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East
Sponsored By: New Zealand, Uganda, Madagascar, Liberia, Zimbabwe, China, Afghanistan, Syria, Iran
Signatories: Australia, Indonesia, Chile, DRC, Hungary, Ireland, Guatemala, Qatar, Romania

Recognizing that the emergence of new nuclear powers in the Middle East for military purposes poses a threat to International Security,

Acknowledging the success of weapons free zones elsewhere in the world in preventing regional nuclear proliferation,

Recalling that the NPT calls upon member nations to gradually reduce or eliminate their nuclear arsenals to zero,

Observing that the success of the NPT rests upon the implementation of stronger enforcement methods,

Recognizing the perceived need of certain nations for nuclear weapons to defend themselves,

Therefore be it resolved that the United Nations:

1. **Urges** the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to admit the nation of Israel as a member state and to extend to Israel the protection of the NATO states only if Israel is attacked by another nation without provocation;

2. **Calls upon** the nations of the middle east after the adoption of this resolution to adopt a policy of non-aggression towards one another;

3. **Strongly urges** the gradual creation of a nuclear weapons free zone in the middle east, under IAEA inspection;

4. **Recommends** the implementation of a reciprocal nuclear technologies surveying system in which Middle East nuclear nations could observe IAEA inspections of Middle Eastern Nations and in turn would submit to IAEA inspection;

5. **Proposes** that the IAEA establish a “scale” for reduction of nuclear arsenals with international commerce related benefits, to be determined by a later conference corresponding to the reduction in nuclear arsenals as observed by the aforementioned inspections;

6. **Asks** that the Iranian revolutionary guard as well as the Iranian military are allowed to protect Iranian civilian nuclear facilities;
Invites IAEA inspectors to inspect the Iranian plants at a maximum of once every 18 months;

Requests all Iranian nuclear activities be done on Iranian soil;

Additionally, Requests IAEA surprise inspections at a maximum of every two years.
Amendment: GA2-1-1  
Committee: DISC  
Sponsors: Liberia, Portugal  
Signatories: Madagascar, Ukraine, Chile

Add new Clause 10 to Resolution GA2-1, renumber accordingly.  
“Recommends authorization of United Nations peacekeeping forces to aid in the prevention of terrorist organizations obtaining materials used for the construction of nuclear weapons during the reduction of nuclear facilities within a nation.”

Amendment: GA2-1-2  
Committee: DISC  
Sponsor: Papua New Guinea, Singapore,  
Signatories: Bangladesh, South Africa, Madagascar, Belgium, France

Delete Operative Clause 1 from Resolution GA2-1

Amend Operative Clause 8 of Resolution GA2-1 to read:  
“8. Requests all nuclear programs and testing to take place on a nation’s domestic soil;”
Recognizing that the Middle East is an unstable region prone to violent conflict,

Concerned with the potential for nuclear weapons being used in violent Middle Eastern conflicts,

Therefore be it resolved that the United Nations:

1. Proposes the creation of a special council composed of Middle Eastern and external nations to evaluate nations in the Middle East and determine which nations are threats to international security;
2. Requests that the UN prohibit nations deemed dangerous by said council from possessing nuclear weapons, but not nuclear technology used for electrical power;
3. Calls for the immediate disarmament of nuclear weapons from nations deemed dangerous;
4. Suggests that this council’s decisions are enforced by economic sanctions.
Resolution: GA2-3

**Sponsors:** Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, France, Belgium, Portugal, Qatar

**Signatories:** Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Czech Republic, Algeria, Costa Rica, Myanmar, Singapore, Kazakhstan, Micronesia, Greece, Jamaica, Italy, China, Guatemala, Finland, Hungary, Nigeria, Sudan, Ukraine

**Topic:** Nuclear Disarmament in the Middle East

*Noting* with great concern that the immediate and urgent threat coming from nuclear capabilities in the Middle East,

*Acknowledging* the threat to the security of nations around Middle Eastern countries that is caused by the existence of nuclear capabilities,

*Expressing* concern to the fact that there is possible conflict from this area of the world,

*Aware* that immediate action must be taken to safeguard the region and the international community,

*Affirming* the fact that countries feel the need to use nuclear technology as state-security measures,

*Understanding* of the unparalleled danger of nuclear weapons in the hands of turbulent regimes or extremists’ organizations,

*Recognizing* that member states are not required to have ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty,

*Acknowledging* a nation’s rights to possess peaceful nuclear technologies,

Therefore be it resolved that the United Nations:

1. **Recommends** the establishment of an incremental nuclear disarmament program consisting of
   i. Peace talks as confidence and trust building measures within the middle east for the acknowledgement and settlement of conflicts
   ii. Open talks with middle eastern countries to discuss nuclear capabilities and purposes
   iii. The establishment of a timeline for eventual nuclear weapon disarmament once trust has been established in the region

2. **Urges** the Security Council to create a non-nuclear aggression policy specifically for the Middle East,
3. **Calls upon** all nations in the Middle East to submit a bi-annual report to the IAEA on the status of their nuclear programs,

4. **Urges** middle eastern countries claiming to have peaceful nuclear technologies to submit to IAEA inspections every 18 months,

5. **Allows** IAEA to give priority status to suspect nuclear nations with extreme aggression, especially during the opening peace talks.