

Resolution 1.1



Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Co-Sponsors: Canada U.S.A, France, India, Azerbaijan, Honduras, Myanmar, Swiss Confederation, Iran, South Korea, Egypt, Ukraine, Colombia, Japan, Sweden, U.K., Ethiopia,

Topic: Nuclear disarmament

Reviewing the previous resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 2004 (2004), especially in resolution 1695 (2006), and a presidential statement on October 6, 2006,

Reaffirming countries with nuclear weapons threat to international peace and security,

Realizing that dangers of nuclear brought about by the huge threat to mankind,

Deploing The democratic People's Republic of Korea announced his retirement from the NPT,

According to The United Nations charter, chapter 7 action article 41 measures,

Endorsing China, Japan, the republic of Korea, the Russian federation and the United States, *published* in the September 19, 2005 "joint declaration",

Again calls for the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty into effect as soon as possible,

Learning that terrorist activities in the use of weapons of mass destruction, especially the danger of nuclear weapons, the urgent need to coordinate international efforts to control and solve the problem,

1. Requests all countries remove a minimum of 7.5-10% of their nuclear weapons every 5 years;
2. Reaffirms all countries who accept the policy will be protected by the UN;
3. Calls upon nuclear programs can only be used for energy or medical purposes;
4. Encourages the guidelines to be followed or they are no longer protected by the policy;
5. Suggests the organization of the United Nations and related countries government to establish or improve the control of nuclear energy;
6. Requests sent people to more countries regulate nuclear weapons, to ensure that nuclear energy is not used for military;
7. Requests without breaking on the basis of economic interests, let more countries to join the NPT, to ensure the peace of the world.
8. Suggests nuclear-armed nations dialogue actively, as soon as possible to cut number of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament, set up a dialogue and consistent with regulatory mechanism of communication;
9. Hopes led by countries such as China, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine, although already have nuclear technology, but has been destroyed or stop using for many years, strictly abide by the nuclear non-proliferation treaty should be rewarded, f and "maintain peace outstanding country" called.
10. Trusts must be built among nuclear-capable nations, and certain concessions must be granted to reduce the nuclear stockpiles of these nations.