



General Assembly First Committee

Sponsors: People's Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Cameroon, Arab Republic of Egypt, Gabonese Republic, Italian Republic, Japan, Lebanese Republic, Federal republic of Nigeria, Russian Federation, and Republic of South Africa

Signatories: Argentine Republic, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Hungary, Malaysia, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, and Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Topic: Nuclear Regulation; Role of governance of nuclear technology in a peaceful world

The General Assembly, recalling what happened when two nuclear weapons were dropped over Japan,

Reaffirming the first resolution of the General Assembly that committed to "the elimination of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,"

Alarmed by the destructive power of nuclear weapons,

Deeply concerned with the number of nuclear weapons today,

Having considered that it is likely that some countries will use nuclear arms,

Nothing with deep concern that the USA, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China are allowed to have nuclear weapons,

Further noting that Israel, Pakistan, and India have not sight the NPT,

Alarmed by the possibility of other countries developing deadly nuclear weapons,

Taking into account that nuclear power is a cheap energy source for developing nations,

1. Strongly condemns the further creation of nuclear weapons
2. Solemnly expresses its hope that all nuclear weapons will be destroyed
3. Calls upon member states to modify NPT so that the five nuclear weapon states can not have nuclear weapons;
4. Recommends that incentives are used for those countries hesitant to sign the modified NPT;
5. Encourages member states to place sanctions on countries that do not sign the NPT;
6. Requests that all nuclear weapons be placed under control of the IAEA;
7. Supports the creation of additional nuclear disarmament facilities
8. Recommends that countries continue using nuclear power for peaceful civilian uses with safety measures imposed by the IAEA



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Sponsors: Republic of Korea

Signatories: Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Hungary, Italian Republic, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Malaysia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Philippines, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Topic: Nuclear Regulation: Role of governance of nuclear technology in a peaceful world

The General Assembly, noting the increasing importance of nuclear technology in the world.

Alarmed by the risk of mass destruction of human life and the environment when nuclear proliferation happens,

1. Authorizes the IAEA to create a system to supervise the proliferation of radioactive substances, record the data of each country's radioactive material, and share the data;
2. Trusts that administrators such as programmers, biologists, and police officers, are chosen from IAEA and both nuclear and non-nuclear states to form the system's monitor group;
3. Requests that each country send engineers and programmers to IAEA to solve technical matters;
4. Urges member states to allow a monitoring group to set cameras and radiation detectors near nuclear facilities, on the countries' soil and near the sea;
5. Further invites member states to allow the monitoring group to record the number of nuclear weapons and facilities, and to check them regularly;
6. Requests that updates of nuclear technology and activity will be reported to the UN Secretary General;
7. Calls upon member states to meet yearly and share ideas on preventing nuclear proliferation.



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Topic: The Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East

The General Assembly, alarmed by the absence of peace in the Middle East,

Noting with deep concern that many countries in the area have nuclear arms,

Fully aware of the conflicts in the Middle East, in particular, that of Israel and the Palestinians,

Noting with regret that little has been done towards peace,

Deeply concerned that member states might be trying to acquire nuclear weapons to use against each other,

Emphasizing the fact that disarmament cannot be reached until there is peace,

Keeping in mind that Pakistan has nuclear weapons to deter a nuclear attack from India,

1. Calls upon Israel and Palestine to open negotiations toward peace;
2. Recommends that a peacekeeping treaty be presented to the countries in the Middle East;
3. Further recommends that once this treaty is in place, Israel disarms, signs the NPT and cooperates with the IAEA;
4. Declares accordingly that Pakistan should disarm and sign the NPT at the same time as India, so nuclear weapons will not be needed to deter each other;
5. Demands that Iran disband its nuclear weapons program;
6. Draws attention to the fact that terrorists cannot acquire nuclear weapons once the nuclear disarmament is achieved;
7. Requests that all countries in the Middle East who use nuclear power to make sure the plants are safe;
8. Expresses its hope that the Middle East will soon be a peaceful nuclear weapons free zone



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Topic: The Risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

The General Assembly, taking into account severe conflict in the Middle East,

Keeping in mind the efforts and duties of the NPT,

Taking into consideration security needs in the Middle East,

Fully aware of the benefits of the nuclear energy and the risks of nuclear destruction,

Noting how equalization of nuclear stockpiles will benefit the Middle East and the world,

1. Reminds the member states of the need for nuclear protection in the middle east;
2. Emphasizes the need for the reduction of nuclear stockpiles in the middle east;
3. Calls for the creation of a regional agreement to address the challenges of the NPT in the Middle East;
4. Expresses its hope for peaceful negotiations and incentives for Middle Eastern countries to join the regional agreement.
5. Approves the utilization of the IAEA's services to improved political and nuclear relations between Middle Eastern countries;
6. Aims for the goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons to occur in the year 2039;
7. Proclaims the usage of Nuclear Intelligence Agency to provide information protections giving security to countries such as Israel and Pakistan