FORUM: General Assembly II

QUESTION OF: Evaluating the Role of the United Nations in Terms of Disarmament Affairs

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Qatar

CO-SUBMITTED BY: United States of America, Iraq, and Iran

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS

*Realizing* the importance of global nuclear disarmament in the interest of fostering peace,

*Recognizing* the destruction caused by nuclear weapons,

*Noting with concern* the loss of multiple nuclear weapons by major powers,

*Understanding* the importance of treaties such as the NPT, the African Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone Treaty, the New START Treaty, SALT II, and the TPNW, among others, in preventing the stockpiling and use of nuclear weaponry, but

*Noting with regret* the lack of accountability for many nations in terms of the same,

*Bearing in mind* the consequences of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the Cuban Missile crisis,

*Noting* the work of groups such as UNODA and IAEA in preventing the development of nuclear weapons, and

*Recognizing* the work of the UN in the past as a mediator of disputes between nuclear-weapon states, and

*Understanding* the importance of establishinga new security concept based on mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, and cooperation,

1. Urges that the sovereign powers of a state will not be compromised by requesting member states to submit their annual reports of their nuclear reactors and stockpiles, which should only be used as an energy resource;
2. Designates UNODA or IAEA to intervene in the monitoring of the production of potentially mass destructive weapons in a country if a United Nations committee has concluded its necessity;
3. Condemns sanctions against states without substantial amounts of solid evidence provided;
4. Further requests the UNSC to place immediate embargoes on the importation of nuclear resources and bans on the production of additional nuclear arms in case of non-adherence to the treaty by either country until they decommission the weapons;
5. Requests all nuclear bearing states to take responsibility for nuclear disarmament within their own state, by:
6. limiting the further production of new nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction;
7. renouncing nuclear deterrence policy;
8. refrain from any use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances on non-nuclear states;
9. Calls upon countries already harboring nuclear weapons to sign anti-nuclear weapon treaties such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to ensure that they will not test and use nuclear weapons under any circumstances not warranted by the treaties (including any and all amendments to existing treatings:
10. expressing its hope that by agreeing to sign the NPT, nuclear weapons will not pose threat to other nations of the international community,
11. emphasizing the terms of non-proliferation;
12. Requests the intervention of organizations such as UNODA and IAEA in monitoring and prohibiting the sale of nuclear weapons by:
13. requiring signatories of the NPT to present annual reports, confirmed by the United Nations, detailing the state of the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons of that nation,
14. encouraging nations to limit economic trade with nations known to be selling nuclear arms, either to other states or to non-state actors;

8. Strongly urges nations in possession of nuclear waste to safely dispose of it with a view towards avoiding accidents and lowering tensions by:

1. decommissioning nuclear arms according to recognized international standards proposed by the IAEA, and
2. using qualified specialists under the supervision of the IAEA to decommission current nuclear weapons stockpiles;

9. Encourages the aid of the UNSC in negotiating ceasefires between currently conflicting states to ensure the prevention of further use of arms in conflict; and

10. Invites additional amendments to the resolution of the Second Assembly of the General Assembly after its entry into force.