

FORUM: Disarmament Commission

QUESTION OF: Re-Evaluating Nuclear Programs in Non-P5 Nations

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Kenya

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Poland, Egypt, Venezuela, Turkey, Yemen

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

Emphasizing a fresh start to negotiations in the conferences on disarmaments, without further delay, on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention that sets, a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time,

Convincing other non-nuclear states, such as Venezuela, of the importance of building nuclear-weapon-free zones for maintaining international peace and security,

Encouraging the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and promoting disarmament in nuclear weapon areas,

Noting with concern the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal arms trafficking, and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security.

Mindful of the fact that Pakistan, India, Israel and North Korea, states responsible for stirring regional tensions about their territory, have not yet signed to Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW),

Fully Aware of the progress some of the non-p5 nations have made in nuclear weapon technology, such as that of Iran's achievement in reaching uranium enrichment level of 60% and the successful test of Agni-5, a nuclear arsenal launched by India that has proved to be capable of targeting Chinese landmass,

Stressing the United Nations' determination to make sure that nuclear weapons are used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling the Partial Test Ban Treaty, or the Treaty Banning Nuclear Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, that encourages member nations against carrying out nuclear weapon experiments that could cause harm to areas outside their territory,

Deeply concerned about the catastrophic consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and the creation of non-supporting NPT countries' programs and weapons,

Recognizing that the current situation makes increased political attention to disarmament and the accomplishment of a world without nuclear weapons more urgent,

1. Encourages member nations to form a guideline that limits the development of nuclear weapons in non-p5 nations in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. putting a limit to the number of nuclear experiments a non-P5 nation can conduct every five years such as:
 - i. atmospheric testing,
 - ii. underwater testing,
 - iii. underground testing,
 - b. limiting the amount of funds a non-p5 nation can invest in nuclear experiments and programs;
2. Requests non-P5 nations developing nuclear weapons to allow IAEA supervision in their nuclear programs in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. training of nuclear scientists and people in charge of nuclear facilities,
 - b. ensuring that these programs are being carried out under international scrutiny, with constant updates to the international communities about the progress made in these programs;
3. Recommends all member nations, especially non-P5 nations, in an attempt to assure that nuclear technologies are used only for peaceful purposes to sign into various treaties the United Nations have established, such as:
 - a. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
 - b. Partial Test Ban Treaty,
 - c. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;
4. Urges non-p5 nations with nuclear programs to open itself to negotiations with other world powers about limiting their nuclear programs and the development of nuclear weapons in terms concerning:
 - a. different kinds of nuclear experiments,
 - b. dismantlement of most of nuclear arsenals in possession,
 - c. using nuclear knowledge and technology for civil purposes only;
5. Encourages members of Non-Proliferation Treaty (P5) to negotiate with non-P5 nations to agree upon NPT by gathering together and discussing:
 - a. nuclear resources, but not to develop nuclear weapons,
 - b. escalating global tensions due to withdrawn country's actions,
 - c. exploiting new uses of nuclear energy instead of using it for nuclear weapons;

6. Requests to the International Atomic Energy Agency to encourage member states to agree upon nuclear agreement like Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action that applies to more member nations that serves the purpose of:
 - a. inhibiting its use for any military purpose, the country out of NPT,
 - b. restricting nuclear programs to be conducted outside a country's territory;
7. Encourages UN member nations to form a bi-annual conference regarding the topic of nuclear arms in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. informing member nations of the urgent task of limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons,
 - b. discussing and creating the most efficient solutions to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons with collaboration with NGOs such as The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War,
 - c. collaborating with the Security Council in order to create strong economic sanctions, such as trade embargo to nations caught developing nuclear weapons;
8. Calls upon UN member nations to develop education programs that alarm the citizens of member nations about the seriousness of nuclear weapons in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. implementing nuclear weapon awareness programs in schools every semester through collaboration with relevant NGOs,
 - b. creating nuclear weapon awareness broadcast programs such as but not limited to:
 - i. TV shows,
 - ii. radio broadcasts,
 - c. collaborating with the relevant NGOs in order to create posters or billboards for the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) who do not have access to these tools;
9. Calls for the norms against nuclear weapons and stigmatizing such weapons by:
 - a. requiring Non-P5 Nations to monthly report disarming nuclear weapons to the Security Council,
 - b. enhancing cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty members by means of mechanisms such as joint meetings of States party, signatories, and observers to those treaties.