



Disarmament and International Security

MDMUN 2020

Draft Resolution

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Sponsors: UK, Brazil and China

Signatories: DPRK, Nigeria, France, Iran

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
of 1 July 1968 and all its relevant resolutions;

Recalling the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty on 10 September 1996;

Considering the DPRK's withdrawal from the NPT on 12 March 1993;

Considering the dangers of Nuclear weaponry;

Recalling the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bombings;

1. ***Calls*** upon NWS to engage to be nuclear weapon totally free by 2030;
 - 1.1 Calls for the banning of Nuclear Weapon Development;
 - 1.2 Calls for reinforcing a Nuclear Free Worldwide Zone;

1.3 Calls for prohibiting nuclear tests hence hindering the development of new types of nuclear weapons;

2. *Calls* for the reformation of the observer system, by creating a team made from both international atomic experts and security specialists chosen by the UN security council;

2.1 The ratio of the atomic experts and the security specialists is proposed to be 50/50.

2.2 The experts shall be allowed entry into each one of the NWS and into each one of the countries suspected of developing nuclear weapons;

3. *Expresses* its wish for the DPRK to rejoin the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as to assure its wish for true denuclearisation;

4. *Calls* for a step-by-step reduction program, based on getting rid of ratios of nuclear weapons, not on getting rid of units, as the distribution of nuclear arsenal is unequal;

4.1. Urges the countries possessing nuclear weapons to get rid of 10% of their initial arsenal, yearly.

4.1.1. Calls upon countries possessing a greater nuclear arsenal than 500 to start their reduction program at a higher ratio, one of 15%, that ratio

slowly climbing down, as to make sure that each country is able to rid itself of the nuclear danger at the same time;

4.2. The observers are going to monitor the progress made by each country and publish biannual reports on denuclearisation.

5. *Calls* for national governments to stop exporting atomic resources which are going to be used in the development / production / reinforcement of nuclear weaponry to countries that have repeatedly broken international law, including the rejection of entry of international observers;

6. *Expresses* its direct wish for the promotion of safe, nuclear energy around the world, in such a way to keep uranium-exporter countries' economies afloat.

6.1. Calls upon countries which export basic radioactive elements for the purpose of supporting the development of nuclear weapons by states that do not obey the international law and develop nuclear programmes to be sanctioned and supervised ;

6.2. Urges both countries that develop safe nuclear energy, such as the UK, France and China, and countries that export radioactive elements, such as Brazil and Nigeria, to agree on economic treaties regarding the controlled trade of prime resources used for nuclear energy;

- 6.3. Supports countries to build nuclear powerplants in order to produce safe nuclear energy;
- 6.4. Encourage Brazil and Nigeria to expand their overseas export of uranium and plutonium in order to support their national economy and establish fruitful relationships with countries that develop their nuclear power plant programmes such as France, UK, South Korea, China and Russia;
7. *Underlines* the importance of cooperating, in matters of disarmament, with international states.;
- 7.1. Urges national governments, whether through economic sanctions diplomatic means or, in extreme cases, direct military action, to follow international law;

Calls upon national governments that have signed to pertain to the values of pacifism and international collaboration.