Regensburg Model United Nations



Code: DR/1/1

Committee: The General Assembly **Topic:** Global Nuclear Disarmament

1 The General Assembly,

Mindful of the continuing importance and relevance of the *Conference on Disarmament* and recalling the past achievements of the Conference in successfully negotiating non-proliferation and disarmament agreements,

Reaffirming the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), which entered into force in 1970, and its established framework, including its three equally important pillars: non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear energy,

Appreciating furthermore the progress made on the topics of nuclear disarmament through the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (CPPNM, 1987) and Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START, 2011),

Mindful of the obligations of the parties to the Treaty under Article VI of the NPT and the chronology inherent therein, including: to pursue negotiations in good faith, to cease the nuclear arms race, and to pursue nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Welcoming the pending negotiations and adoption into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), as well as the treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices under the proposed international Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT),

Supporting and strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system, including the universal adherence to and implementation of comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocols,

Re-emphasizing the fundamental objectives of the IAEA, namely the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the implementation of safeguards on the military use of nuclear material, and the promotion of high nuclear safety standards,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States in possession of nuclear weapons to engage in the common effort of safe and secure reduction of Nuclear weapons stockpiles by the year 2050, including:

a. The reduction of highly-enriched fissile material;

b. The reduction of Nuclear weapons stockpiles;

 2. *Requests* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate with the IAEA and to permit the neutral observers into the country, especially on military sites;

3. *Affirms* the need to discourage all Member States and especially all NPT signatories, from obtaining further nuclear weapons by imposing adequate measures that will be decided upon by the Security Council according to the severity of the violation;

 4. *Welcomes* the idea of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (NWFZ) in order to ensure global stabilization especially in conflicted areas, including:

a. The Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone (CANWFZ);

b. A proposed Eastern European Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone, pending negotiations between Georgia, Hungary, and Serbia;

c. A proposed Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone in the Middle East, pending negotiations between Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates; 5. Expresses support for expanding existing NWFZs and creating new NWFZs and zones free of weapons of mass destruction: 6. Encourages Member States to engage in an incremental approach as nuclear deterrence is a key factor for regional stability so that an effective reaction can be ensured; 7. Stresses the need to lay open the clear numbers of nuclear arsenal und nuclear weapons programs by all Member States in a database supervised by the IAEA and further stresses the need to: Allow access for international experts to fissile production sites, in order to foster trust between the supporting nations and the international community; b. Advise Member States already owning nuclear weapons: i. To ensure storage in maximum security in order to prevent misuse; ii. To install working cyber security; Further support countries' peaceful nuclear research for civil use, which should not be affected by disarmament; 8. Expresses its concern about the inappropriate management of nuclear waste that has been reported in Member States: Recommends for Member States confronted with the issue of nuclear waste management to: Encourage geological tests to identify suitable disposable sites to ensure long-term safety; Support research and development which focuses on finding alternative solutions to deep geological disposal of radioactive waste, e.g. changing the isotopic composition of waste to render it harmless in a shorter length of time; Organize public and parliamentary debates on options concerning the management of nuclear waste, its storage and the choice of repository sites; Increase public awareness of all aspects of radioactive waste management by promoting a policy of transparency regarding the topics of production, transport, storage and final storage of waste; Take appropriate measures to increase safety and security against possible terrorist acts, at reactor sites, during transport of radioactive waste and at current storage facilities; Ensure that data on the disposal sites is centralized both at national and international level, in particular in co-operation with the IAEA, so that no loss of information can affect future generations; Ratify, if they have not yet done so, the IAEA Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management at the earliest possible date and to strictly comply with its provisions; 10. Reminds the Member States and especially the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) of the benefits of implementing this Resolution, which are that:

a.	By agreeing to reduce their number of nuclear weapons, other Nuclear Weapons States will agree
	to downsizing their nuclear weapon arsenals as well;
b.	The common objective of global nuclear disarmament will come into reach in the foreseeable
	future.