

FORUM: General Assembly 1: Disarmament and International Security

QUESTION OF: Nuclear Capabilities of States in the Middle East

SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTERS: United States, France, Greece, Israel, South Africa, India, Armenia, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Finland, Turkey, Hungary, Ghana, Canada, Germany

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FIRST COMMITTEE,

Having closely examined its draft resolution L. 41 of the United Nations, of 27 October 2016,

Contemplating its other resolutions 67/56 of 3 December 2012, 68/46 of 5 December 2013, 69/41 of 2 December 2014 and 70/33 of 7 December 2015 on nuclear warfare,

Pursuing the fact that all Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons states parties have signed on to the fact that nuclear weapons are absolutely legitimate,

Notes all national parliaments have ratified this NPT,

Supporting the use of nuclear energy by Member States in the Middle East due to its sustainable, safe and stable nature,

Aware of the fact that Middle Eastern states, such as, but not limited to Israel and Pakistan, are being oppressed by western countries; thereby prohibiting their nuclear capabilities,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States to secure progress in the debate about allowing Member States to have nuclear weapons under certain and regulated conditions, which are yet to be noted,

Alarmed by the fact that countries such as but not limited to the DPRK are gaining access to ICBMs,

Stressing the importance of a strong and firm agreement on the inspection of the allowed nuclear weapons,

Reiterates that the prohibition of nuclear weapons in general is a hasty and destructive initiative,

1. Calls upon the immediate halt of the 'new START' (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty);
2. Invites all Member States to utilise and generate thorium power, but encourages strict regulations and monitoring of these power plants, for the following reasons;
 - a. To oversee the safety of these power plants and prevent disasters,
 - b. To ensure the energy is used for the national grid;

3. Recognises the importance of the participation and contributions of international organisations, as well as governments, to think through multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations of the Middle East;
 - a. Requests for the UN to stimulate working together with independent corporations for the purposes of;
 - i. Collecting knowledge,
 - ii. Collective investments for the development of new technology,
4. Calls for NATO and similar organizations to make its nuclear policy coherent with the posture adopted at the NPT Review by;
 - a. Announcing the exact number of stored and active weapons as determined in the NPT,
 - b. Informing about current numbers of resources required to create and manufacture nuclear weapons,
 - c. The planned and current tests of nuclear weapons, by means such as but not limited to,
 - i. Designating the Radiation Analyses of Nuclear Interventions (RANI) to monitor and report any violations of related treaties to the UN Secretary-General;
5. Encourages the creation of more nuclear-free zones, especially in regions experiencing conflict;
6. Calls for a treaty, like the NPT, solely meant for countries in the Middle East, again striving for strict regulations of their nuclear capabilities;
7. Decides to convene an Annual United Nations Framework Conference to negotiate this treaty, but also discussing previously debated, similar issues yet to be resolved;
8. Encourages all member states to participate in this conference and sign the treaty;
9. Suggests that the UN will compensate for once for the loss in national income for member states that will lose income due to the prohibition of selling uranium;
10. Further suggests strict implementation of the NP Treaty, which recognises sanctions when broken, decided upon based the size of the threat, such as but not limited to;
 - a. The loss of economic aid to the UN,
 - b. A fine;
11. Suggests all member states to establish a commission for designing a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free Middle East.