

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: The Republic of Chile

Topic: Sahel Region of Africa

Stressing the importance of highly focused, multilateral action,

Understanding the fraught and unpredictable nature of the Sahel region,

Affirming the principles of “consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force” in the resolution S/RES/2164,

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali,

Realizing the right of a sovereign nation to defend the life of its people,

Conscious of the role of transportation in heinous and violent terrorist activity,

Emphasizing the need for clear and informative benchmarks of fiscal growth, social improvement, and corruption,

Fully aware that the sovereignty of nations must be respected and protected,

1. Calls for the following measures and criteria to be adopted and standardized, if not already, as measures of the maturity of a sovereign nation:

a. The Human Development Index (HDI), as defined by the UN Development Programme is “a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions,”

i. A nation must show statistically significant positive growth in this measure for five consecutive fiscal years before a country is certified to be mature in terms of

social development,

b. The CPI (Corruption Perception Index), according to its sponsoring organization, Transparency International, “ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. It is a composite index, a combination of polls, drawing on corruption-related data collected by a variety of reputable institutions. The CPI reflects the views of observers from around the world, including experts living and working in the countries/territories evaluated,”

i. A nation must show improved performance (A higher score) on this metric over

c. The tax revenue, as a percentage of GDP, is the ratio of the tax revenue to the GDP (Gross Domestic Product), five years to certify improvement in the respect that corruption is controlled,

i. A nation must maintain a percentage within 5% of the geometric mean of the ratios of all member nations for five years to certify infrastructural improvements;

2. Endorses the contribution of military aid to Sahelian countries in the form of small arms, munitions, and manpower;

3. Invites the creation of a council consisting of five members from each nation in the Sahel to ensure that the military aid is not a security threat to the other nations in the region,

a. Each delegation is afforded one vote,

b. The council meets in every possible instance in which military aid is offered,

c. In the event that a nation’s delegation fails to attend the aforementioned meaning,

the vote will be marked as “Abstaining”,

d. In the event of a tie, the vote will be posed as a resolution to the UN First Committee;

i. If any Sahelian nations are present at the council at the time the resolution is being voted on, this nation must abstain from the vote,

ii. The vote of the committee decides the matter,

1. If the aid is deemed a security threat, the aid will not be received,

2. If the nation fails to comply, suspension from the committee and a penalty amounting for 10% of the cost of the weapons/aid must be

levied,

iii. Standard UN First Committee voting procedures are used for the committee and tie-breaker, if necessary;

4. Further requests that the initial voting procedures between the Sahelian states be entirely separate from the United Nations;

5. Further emphasizes the importance of increased transportation security measures, as proposed in S/RES/1373, in the prevention in the spread of terrorist activity;

6. Discourages the use of violent counterterrorism and anti-insurgent methods in the form of attacks on protesters, inhumane interrogations, as well as small and large scale bombings;

7. Affirms the importance of upholding the unalienable rights described within the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: The Republic of Chad

Topic: The Sahel Region of Africa

Recognizes the unstable condition in the region,

Notes the cultural differences between African states and Western states,

Draws attention to the high levels of governmental corruption in the Sahel Region,

Endorses humanitarian aid in the form of food and vaccinations,

Discourages humanitarian aid in the form of large-scale governmental reform,

Considers the widespread economic disparity in the Sahel Region,

Encourages the debate of solutions to this problem,

- 1) Recommends the cessation of attempts to perform large scale restructuring of state governments without the permission of the state being reformed;
- 2) Urges the United Nations to continue providing medical care and food in areas of starvation;
- 3) Authorizes the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping troops in the case of state-sponsored extermination of humans, whether or not it pertains to a certain ethnic group;
- 4) Discourages the direct allocation of funds to a government for reconstruction purposes.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Canada

Topic: Sahel Region of Africa

Reaffirming the importance of the world's commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the nations within the region of Sahel,

Deeply concerned with the development of the Sahel region that has put the natives and citizens of the area in harm's way due to the lack of the region's governments to hold stable control of the area in any facet,

Stressing the need to work expeditiously toward the restoration of democratic governance and constitutional order, through the holding of free, fair, and inclusive presidential and legislative elections,

Emphasizing the importance of the leaders and people of the nations of the Sahel region to work together to effectively carry out these elections with the a lack of hostility and a wish to uphold the sanctity of the democratic and constitutional process,

Remaining seriously concerned over the significant ongoing food and humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region and over the insecurity which hinders humanitarian access, which is exacerbated by the presences of armed groups, terrorist and criminal networks, and their activities as well as the continued proliferation of weapons from within the region that threatens the peace, security, and stability of the states in the region,

Deeply concerned for the 18.7 million people that live in the region that last year were without proper security, food, or nutrients and the 1 million children under the age of 5 that were at risk of dying of acute malnutrition,

Welcoming the actions and resolutions from other nations that address the importance of supplying the in-need people of the region with vital humanitarian relief as a priority,

Commending the efforts of the African- led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to helping decrease the hostility in the region as well as develop framework for the introduction of free and fair democratic elections for the region,

Confident that such missions and organizations are vital and will be the eventual solution to the hostility and lack of stability to the region,

Encouraging the international community to provide broad support to resolve the crisis in Mali through coordinated actions for immediate and long-term needs, encompassing security, governance, development and humanitarian issues,

Recognizing that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1.Calls upon the creation of a mission that focuses on assisting the transitional authorities in the Sahel Region and monitor the progress made in this regard and to continue contributing to the promotion of lasting peace, stability and reconciliation in the Sahel Region with the bases and framework of this mission to be based off the previously successful African- led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA);

2.Designates that the required number of military personnel for the mission to operate is up to 20,000 personnel, including reserve battalions capable of deploying rapidly within the area when required;

3. Decides that the goals of the mission will be as following:

(a) Stabilization of key population centers and support for the reestablishment of state authority throughout the country;

(b)Support for a fair, free, and inclusive electoral process;

(c)Protection of civilians and United Nations personnel;

(d)Promotion and protection of human rights;

(e) Support for humanitarian assistance and cultural preservation;

4.Authorizes that countries that join the mission will have the opportunity and are encouraged to send delegates to a monthly session to properly assess the work that has been done previously and work that will be done in the future in regards to the current mission;

5.Encourages nations of the world to support this mission through either supplying of humanitarian aid, financial aid, participation in the regular assessment and decision making meetings, and donations of armies and/or military personnel;

6. Encourages the first goal of the mission to be deploy humanitarian aid that previously was unable to reach many parts of the population in the area in order to combat the recent increase in the number of malnutrition people in the area;

Committee: DISEC

Sponsor: Russia

Topic: Avoiding Terrorism in the Sahel Region of Africa

The Disarmament and International Security Committee,

Noting with deep concern the spread of arms from Libya to terrorist organizations worldwide,

Deploring the recent abductions committed by Boko Haram in Nigeria,

Recognizing the general resurgence of unrest in the Sahel region,

Emphatically encouraging the regulation of arms transit through unstable nations,

Alarmed by the frequent usage of the Sahel region as a smuggling route,

Revolted by the usage of the Sahel region by terrorist bands as a recruiting ground,

Determined to prevent the worsening of the food insecurity present for 25 million in the Sahel region,

1. Calls upon nations with significant interests in the Sahel region to devote more aid to the millions lacking sufficient nutrition in the Sahel region;
2. Encourages NGOs affiliated with either nations in the Sahel region or the United Nations to devote greater resources to curbing the rise of food insecurity in the Sahel region;
3. Requests that nations such as Mali and Syria with large terrorist factions attempt to sever the routes insurgents smuggle weapons on;
4. Offers prospective military training to the Malian, Nigerian, Burkinabe, and Eritrean governments in combating the rise of insurgency, as well as potential aid to other Sahelian nations;
5. Suggests more intensive development of desertification countermeasures by Sahelian nations in conjunction with NGOs.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Topic: The Sahel Region of Africa

Deeply disturbed by the level of corruption detected in the governments of the Sahel region,
Understanding the precarious situation of the current governments,
Recognizing the unrest caused by the current situation,
Considering the right of a government to protect itself and its citizens,
Hoping to stabilize the conflict in the region,
Bearing in mind that this conflict could lead to greater conflicts if not controlled,

1. Calls for immediate action in protecting the civilians in the area that are caught in this turmoil;
2. Endorses the use of troops to help counter the terrorist action in the area;
3. Supports securing the weapons of the governments and rebel groups to ensure they are not used for destructive purposes;
4. Encourages the concerned countries to assist the United Nations in helping secure weapons in the area;
5. Hopes to quickly see an end to this conflict;
6. Expresses its hope to see strong governments across the entire region.

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Sponsor: The Islamic Republic of Iran

Topic: Sahel Region of Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the past resolutions adopted by the General Assembly First Committee and Security Council,

Reaffirming the former commitment to the sovereignty, stability, humanity and security within the Sahel region,

Alarmed by the critical situation within the Sahel region,

Expecting further improvements of all aspects within the region including government stability, humanity, civilian safety as well as the opposition of terrorism,

Encouraging the international community to provide support to the Sahel region concerning the immediate and long-term needs, encompassing security, development and humanitarian issues,

1. Urges the further restrictions and supervisions on the weapons within the Sahel region:

- a) The importation of arms and weapons;
- b) The local production of arms and weapons especially Weapons of Mass Destructions;
- c) The security and safety of the storage of legal arms and weapons;
- d) The supervision of transportation of arms and weapons within the region;

2. Highly condemns the attacks launched upon civilians by terrorists in the Sahel region;

3. Calls for all countries within the region to establish a systematic record for refugees:

- a) Registration of any cross-border person, the refugees entering each country and their

original countries;

b) Registration of current refugees within each country;

c) Records of each cross-border refugee within the first three months of arrival to ensure no terrorist relevant actions;

4. Emphasizes the importance of increasing the transparency of all governments within the Sahel region, to further prevent the corruption of governments under the supervision of international society;

5. Welcomes both long-term and short-term cooperative aids through United Nations to support the Sahel region upon humanity issues, opposition of terrorisms and the operation of governments.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Australia

Topic: Sahel Region of Africa

Realizing that the Sahel region of Africa is in deep distress,

Noting further that porous borders are allowing weapons, drugs, and terrorists easy access between countries,

Recognizing that illicit activity most usually manifests itself in impoverished areas,

Staying true to its history of sending aid to African regions,

1. Calls upon countries of the Sahel region to come together in resolving this issue;
2. Proposes that preventative programs dealing with poverty, lack of education, and unemployment might be distributed throughout affected countries;
3. Further advocates for younger generations to be educated on the importance of a secure economic future so that they do not turn to criminal activity; and
4. Suggests that the countries of the Sahel region deliberate upon ways in which borders might be more tightly controlled to decrease the flow of weapons from country to country.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: The Republic of Chile

Topic: The Overthrowing of Governments and Weapon Security

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee),

Realizing the full spectrum of ramifications produced by supporting and arming an unstable government,

Considering the risks associated with backing a violent rebel group,

Reaffirming the necessity of condemning an unjust and cruel government,

Recalling the importance of the principles set forth in the UN Declaration of Human Rights,

Guided by the need for comprehensive ways to secure and reinvigorate a developing nations,

1. Endorses the seizure of weapons by NATO from a post-revolutionary government if the government is deemed to be ‘high-risk’;
2. Affirms that the weapons may be returned to the nation to supplement the military, once the risk level is at a passing level,
 - a. Defines a passing level as a 70 or better on the ICRG Composite Risk Rating scale;
3. Encourages the adoption and standardization of the ICRG Composite Risk Rating as the benchmark for assessing the relative political, economic, and financial risks associated with a given nation;
4. Discourages the supporting of violent rebel groups and terrorist organizations in any manner whatever;
5. Further Recommends that all steps be taken to ensure that S/RES/2178 is enacted in force.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Canada

Topic: The Overthrow of Governments and Weapon Security

Fully aware that the overthrowing of governments is a strong possibility and that during this time a country does not possess full control over its sovereignty,

Recognizing that during a government overthrow or a point that the government does not have the ability to govern itself the weapons that the said nation have are at risk of being lost to terrorist organization or sold to groups that will use the weapons for terror or to kill innocent people,

Emphasizing the importance of the international community to either secure weapons before the overthrow of the government or as quickly as possible after the overthrow of a government,

Observing that nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons poses far greater killing power and potential than conventional weapons,

Noting with deep concern that in a situation in which nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons have the possibility of being lost due to a government overthrow, then international action needs to be taken to secure these kinds of weapons in a manner that is a far greater in degree than taken during the security of conventional weapons,

Expecting the international community to work together in order to establish a group with the purpose of identifying governments that might lose weapons due to a lack of ability to secure said weapons and work to develop a system that effectively respond to these situations and decreases the likelihood of these weapons being lost,

Welcoming the cooperation from the government who are in possession of the weapons that lack proper security and that might be lost to terrorist or other groups to work with the international community to secure these weapons properly ,

1. Calls for the creation an organization that is composed of countries that are willing to aid in the security of weapons that are in danger of falling into the possession of terrorist organization or other groups due to the instability of a government;
2. Request that the nations that participate in the organization provide military personnel, and gear that can aid in the security of these weapons;
3. Declares that this organization will meet twice a year to discuss the goals and actions of the organization and meetings will be called when a situation escalates to the point when weapons can be lost and a nation within the organization expresses concern that this is a possibility;
4. Proclaims that these situations will be broken into three different categories defined by the type of weapons that could be lost in due to the overthrow and will be handled differently on case by case basis:

(a) Nuclear Weapons

(i) Situations in which Nuclear Weapons are involved will be handled as international crises and will be of the utmost importance for the organization and the international community

(b) Chemical/Biological Weapons

(i) If a situation arises in which Chemical/Biological weapons the information that the organization gather will be passed to the World Health organization and the process will continue from there with the help of the WHO

(c) Conventional Weapons

(i) These situations will be up to the discretion of the organization and will take in the fact about the number of weapons and the results if the weapons were to be lost

5. Authorizes that the organization will operate in the following manner:

- (a) The recognition from a relevant country that identifies a concern for the losing of weapons due to the lack of stability of a government or the overthrow of a government;
- (b) Calling of a meeting and gathering of relevant information;
- (c) The continuation of meetings until resources are gathered that are required for the

securing of the weapons and the actions becoming feasibility to carry out;

(d)The commencement of the actions planned by the organization;

(e)The securing of the weapons;

(f)The movement of the weapons to the United Nations or country that possess the ability to disarm the weapons in an appropriate manner;

(g) The calling a meeting that assess the success and the operation as a whole;

6.Recommends that the nations of the world be lenient and do not present hostility on the governments that are in possession of these weapons in order to receive the vital information that these governments can pass on to aid in the securing of the weapons.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Topic: The Overthrowing of Governments and Weapon Security

Noting with distress the amount of weapons at the disposal of the governments concerned by this topic,

Concerned by recent incidences of violent rebellion against the government in places such as Syria, Venezuela, and Libya,

Disturbed by the use of chemical weapons in Syria,

Alarmed at the uncertainty over control of these weapons and inability for some nations to prevent them from falling into the wrong hands,

Hoping to preserve safety of citizens and the international community while still respecting national sovereignty,

1. Calls upon governments fighting a rebellion to avoid using WMDs;
2. Encourages removal of weapon stockpiles from countries embroiled in a rebellion;
3. Emphasizes the necessity of finding a secure, distant location to store the weapons temporarily;
4. Accepts that some countries may not be very receptive to this idea;
5. Reaffirms the necessity of controlling weapons to stop irresponsible regimes or terrorist organizations from gaining access to these weapons by:
 - a. Identifying a corrupt regime using various indexes as a determinant such as the Corruption Perception Index,
 - b. Taking affirmative action to secure the weapons quickly and before they have been used,
 - c. Maintaining control of the weapons in a country that has no incentive to take advantage of the weakness of the country, either by lack of interest or because the intervening distance is too great to merit the effort
6. Provide necessary assistance and aid to civilians who are caught in the crossfire;

7. Approves returning the weapons only once it has been determined by the United Nations that a country and its government, whether it be the same government or a new government, is secure and fully able to control the weapons;
8. Recommends remaining outside of the conflict, doing the utmost to not favor one side or another, unless the situation demands that the international community take part.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: South Africa

Topic: The Overthrowing of Governments and Weapon Security

Bearing in mind that intervention is sometimes the only way to avoid escalation,

Desiring a peaceful solution,

Seeking aid for countries fighting off rebel groups,

Emphasizing the importance of the proper disposal and destruction of seized weaponry,

The Disarmament and International Security Committee hereby:

1) Condemns unconstitutional means of overthrowing governments;

2) Affirms that aid be given to governments currently fighting rebels in the form of:

1) Troops,

2) Monetary aid;

3) Draws the attention to the fact that weaponry is always in danger of falling into the wrong hands as long as it can be used,

4) Declares accordingly that all dangerous weaponry should be disposed of and/or destroyed as soon as possible, including but not limited to:

1) Nuclear,

2) Chemical;

5) Proclaims that, unless protocols for weapon safety are recognized, the situation in countries suffering from weapon seizure will worsen;

6) Calls upon the UN to encourage nations who refuse to give up their weapons to join negotiations.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Germany

Topic: The Overthrowing of Governments and Weapon Security

Recognizing that nations with an overthrown government is an international threat,
Aware of the possibility of an attack on unstable governments by rebel groups,
Realizing that weapons will be stolen as well as bought and sold through a black market,
Deeply concerned that agreements and treaties with friends and allies will no longer be honored,
Recognizing that loose weapons from overthrown governments can be seized by any country who believes in arms control and international peace,
Welcoming the countries that do step in to secure loose weapons,

- 1) Deeply concerned by the illegal obtaining of weapons;
- 2) Considers the overthrowing of a nation by another a declaration of war and should but not limited to:
 - I. Declares accordingly the prosecution of an invasion
 - II. Make recommendations to the Security Council to place sanctions on said country
 - III. Further requests a trial of all war criminals;
- 3) Calls for the reinstatement of previous government;
- 4) Calls upon the international community to censure said country;
- 5) Considers tactics used for a future invasion to include but not limited to,
 - I. Presence of troops
 - II. Seizure of all monies and assets
 - III. Military bases and installations;
- 6) Further invites current rebels to surrender themselves and their weapons.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: The Republic of Chad

Topic: The Overthrowing of Governments and Weapon Security

Considers the frequent changes of government in states of the Sahel Region,

Emphasizes the use of violence by rebels to attain their goals,

Draws attention to rampant corruption in developing countries globally,

Recommends taking different approaches for different regions of the world,

- 1) Encourages debate on varying courses of action for differing situations in lieu of an all-encompassing jurisdiction;
- 2) Authorizes passive action to aid new governments through aiding the people of the state;
- 3) Condemns the use of weapons, such as chemical weapons, as outlined in documents such as the United Nations Chemical Weapons Convention;
- 4) Requires passive and universal action to be taken against any nation found in violation of weapons conventions through means such as embargos;
- 5) Necessitates the establishment of a committee to determine when a new government is stable enough to amass weapons without considering the style of government employed.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: United States of America

Topic: The Overthrowing of Government and Weapon Security

Reminding each delegate here that we are here in order to solve the many conflicts arising between governments and their people,

Noting with dissatisfaction in the dramatic increase of revolutions around the globe,

Concerned that these revolutions are the fault of the denial of people's natural rights

1. Expresses its hope for the United Nations to create a steeper fine for those in the UN who do not allow for their people to live without a fear of death;
2. Requests that the United Nations should recognize that if a country lacks any sort of stability a revolution is likely to happen ;
3. Condemns the fact that civilians are among the casualties during these conflicts;
4. Further Reminds that before the committee targets a specific revolutionary group we must provide countries with government and economical improvements; and
5. Calls for the reconstruction of governments.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Canada

Topic: The Fairness of Disarmament

Recognizing the success and limitations of the current Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty mainly including a vagueness to the crucial parts of the treaty,

Alarmed by the lack of progress made towards disarmament of nuclear weapons states,

Deeply Disturbed by the withdrawal and refusal to sign the current Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by nuclear weapon states and states that proceed to develop nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the fact that in order to maintain world peace in the subsequent generations then no nation has the right to possess a nuclear weapons program or nuclear weapons in general,

Noting with satisfaction the nations of the world that have worked to follow the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and world for total disarmament,

Talking note of the success and valuable concepts that The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), Counter-Proliferation Operation Committee (CPOC), The Canadian Counter-Proliferation Framework, and the International Atomic Agency (IAEA),

Welcoming the introduction of a new Nuclear Non-Proliferation that models the Canadian policy of non-proliferation, reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and that does not allow any nation of the world to have possession of nuclear weapons and hands down punishments if this condition is not satisfied,

Recognizing that all nations have a right to use nuclear energy but only for peaceful purposes,

1. Calls for the creation of three treaties that all countries attempt to abide and agree to:

(a) treaty in which all nations agree to help stop the spread of nuclear weapons and materials and stop the building of nuclear weapons or a new Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that all nations sign;

(b) a fully in-force Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to prohibit all nuclear tests;

(c) a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty to prohibit the production of materials that can be used to produce nuclear weapons;

2. Calls upon the nations of the world to implement measures that work towards the Counter Proliferation efforts or to prevent states and non-state actors from acquiring or developing weapons of mass destruction that could be used to threaten said nation or the world:

(a)The implementation of a Counter-Proliferation Operation Committee (CPOC) allows to countries to be able to address proliferation threats within their nation using the already set up Canadian CPOC as a model for new committees;

(b) The implementation and signing of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) which is the exchanging of information on suspected proliferation activity between the nations that are part of the organization;

(c)The training and implementation of the Canadian domestic counter proliferation framework which aims to Prevent, Detect, Deny, and Respond to proliferation threats;

3. Strongly encourages that all nations that possess nuclear weapons disarm and dismantle all nuclear weapons and facilities that are used to produce nuclear within the timeframe specified and display their commitment to this cause through there voluntary signature of this treaty:

(a)All nations with a nuclear arsenals that sign this treaty will register all nuclear

weapons with the United Nations and are expected to disarm all nuclear weapons with the presence or aid of the United Nations under the timeframe specified;

(i) Nations with nuclear arsenals will be expected to disarm 50% of their nuclear arsenals by 2025 and this will be double checked and monitored by the United Nations;

(ii) After it is confirmed that the nations with the nuclear weapons have completed the disarmament of the first 50% of their arsenal then these nations will have 2035 to disarm 90% of their arsenal;

(iii) Then these nations will have until 2040 to complete disbanding their entire nuclear weapon program and disarm their entire nuclear arsenal;

(b) By the year of 2025 all nations are expected to have named all areas that have a population over 10,000 to be named as nuclear weapon free zone which will be upheld and confirmed by the United Nations;

(c) Every 5 years all nations will be required to meet at the United Nations to discuss disarmament and the progress being made;

(d) If a nation does not cooperate then a punishment that the nations of the world agree to and enforce should be passed along through the United Nations;

(e) All nations that are working to eliminate their nuclear weapons research mechanism and nuclear arsenals will have the ability to be granted help from the UN, G8, and any other organization that is willing to aid in this process;

4. Confirms that all nations can harness the power of nuclear energy for the sole purpose of

energy creation and research:

(a)The United Nations and the International Atomic Agency will assess every nation's nuclear power plants and research centers every 5 years to;

(i)Assess the regulations of the government to determine if the facilities do not present a danger to the country and the world;

(ii)Determine if the nation is not misusing the potential of nuclear energy for a weaponized purpose;

(b)If the nation export or imports nuclear items then every 2 years then the UN and International Atomic Agency will make sure that the nation is following all international nuclear non-proliferation requirements.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: The Republic of Chile

Topic: The Fairness of Disarmament

The Disarmament and International Security Committee,

Recognizing the need for methods to assess the intentions of an organization's nuclear programs,

Welcoming the concerns of the Marshall Islands,

Recalling with satisfaction the role of the Republic of Chile in drafting the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Noting with concern the insidious nature of the possession of nuclear weapons,

1. Calls for the establishment of a semi-annual inspection of nuclear facilities in all nations by IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) inspectors to ensure that the activities coincide with those outlined in Article IV of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;
2. Reinforces the authority of the IAEA to verify the discrepancies in materials necessary to create nuclear arms as well as to conduct special verifications;
3. Encourages all nations to participate in the inspection;
4. Reaffirms the importance of the NPT;
5. Supports limiting possession of radioactive material to one metric ton of material per one-hundred thousand citizens;
6. Further recommends the seizure and disposal of radioactive materials from nations that violate the NPT.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Ukraine

Topic: Fairness of Disarmament

Having studied the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear weapons (NPT),

Keeping in mind the three pillars for which it stands: nuclear non-proliferation, total nuclear disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Fully aware of the lengthy task ahead that is total global nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation

Taking note of the quasi-absolute power which being a nuclear weapon state carries,

Observing the international behaviors of designated nuclear arms states,

Emphasizing the recent events of the Russia invasion of Ukraine and illegal annexation of Ukraine territories Crimea and Sevastopol,

Noting with dissatisfaction the poor or lack of effort shown by the international community towards the carrying out of the NPT,

Noting with deep concern that the UN has failed to properly address the pressing issue of nuclear disarmament,

1. Approves the preliminary work the international community has accomplished thus far in terms of nuclear disarmament through the NPT;
2. Regrets that the current action taken by the UN is less than adequate for the task of eventual total global nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation;
3. Calls upon the UN to further address this pressing issue that is vital to the coexistence of the international community as a whole;
4. Encourages a prompt collaboration in a committee to discuss the reform or succession of the NPT specifically involving the unfairness and the inefficiency of the document;
5. Notes that said committee includes all current members of the NPT and invites other nuclear weapon states such as India, Pakistan, North Korea, and Israel
6. Expresses the hope that through this collaboration the world will be a safer place.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Ghana

Topic: The Fairness of Disarmament

Reminding members of the United Nations that the Non-Proliferation Treaty's objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and technology,

Reaffirming the need to instead promote cooperation and peacefully use nuclear energy to the advantage of the country,

Noting the questions regarding the fairness of this treaty and how it may be misconstrued,

Stressing the fact that the objective of the treaty is solely to promote peaceful uses of nuclear science,

1. Encourages powerful nations to take necessary steps for the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone,
2. Urges the more powerful member states to be the ones to implement these steps first, as to set precedents for smaller member states,
3. Requests that nations realize the fairness of this treaty and the importance of a nuclear weapons free zone,
4. Calls for nations to fully consider the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its importance rather than avoiding commitment to abide by it,
5. Stresses the need for protection of the citizens overall and the extent to which the United Nations will go in order to achieve this peace,
6. Calls upon states to recognize the importance of this issue and to respond as quickly as possible,
7. Requests the implementation and necessary acceptance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Russia

Topic: Fairness of Disarmament

The Disarmament and International Security Committee,

Noting the >20,000 nuclear arms blended into low-enriched uranium since the NPT went into effect,

Lauding the efforts of the United States and Russia to cooperatively winnow nuclear arsenals,

Regretting the large nuclear stockpiles assembled by the Soviet Union and America during the Cold War,

Encouraging the development of highly controlled and regulated nuclear energy,

Alarmed by the refusal of nations such as Israel and Pakistan to reduce nuclear arsenals,

1. Calls upon India, Pakistan, North Korea, Israel, and South Sudan to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
2. Reminds dissident nations that one of the three original pillars of the NPT is the development of nuclear energy;
3. Discourages superfluous lawsuits by non-nuclear-weapon states against nuclear-weapon states targeted at the rate of disarmament;
4. Suggests greater research into nuclear waste disposal methods.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Topic: The Fairness of Disarmament

Acknowledging the lawsuit filed by the Marshall Islands against the 9 countries,
Agreeing that it is unfair to expect only some people to follow through on an agreement,
Understanding the concerns of many countries and the reasons why they chose not to sign into the NPT,

Reminding everyone that nuclear weapons make talks of peace much more difficult,

Hoping to foster a sense of trust between all countries,

Distraught by the belief that nuclear weapons are the only possible deterrent,

1. Encourages all countries that are part of the NPT to remember the conditions set forth within the treaty;
2. Calls upon countries that are not part of the treaty to join and start to reduce their nuclear arsenals;
3. Affirms that the language used within the NPT is vague and needs to be clarified;
4. Chastises countries who have not held to their end of the NPT;
5. Recommends stricter enforcement of the standards set forth in the NPT, along with rewards to encourage countries to meet them;
6. Emphasizes that nuclear weapons are not necessary in modern society and that they only promote feelings of distrust and unease;
7. Stress that the world would be safer if all nuclear weapons were disarmed as quickly as possible and the international community used nuclear material only to provide energy.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security

Sponsor: The Republic of Chad

Topic: The Fairness of Disarmament

Takes note of the signatories of weapons conventions such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty,

Condemns the violation of these conventions by any signatory state,

Supports the enforcement of sanctions and/or embargos against states found to be in violation of this convention,

Reminds the committee of the veto power possessed by nuclear-armed states,

- 1) Establishes a one-time committee to review and redraft the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty composed of representatives from all signatory states;
- 2) Demands that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty be rewritten by the United Nations on the grounds that the treaty is ineffective;
- 3) Requires the new version of the treaty to include mandatory repercussions for violations by signatories;
- 4) Encourages states to reconsider the implications of signing the new treaty before ratifying it;
- 5) Establishes a permanent committee to rework and debate existing and future weapons agreements;
- 6) Offers each state who signs the new version of the NPT one chair position in the permanent committee.