Special Political

1. Decolonization
2. Social Unrest and Technology
3. Preventative Warfare
4. Nuclear Proliferation
Realizing that military intervention in Libya would only cause more problems and incite more riots, and

Knowing that in the attempt to build a new state after last year’s liberation, violence and lawlessness has escalated drastically, and

Recognizing that big cities such as Tripoli, Assabia, and Gharyan have had recent grenade attacks, and shootings occur on a daily basis and towns in the Nafusa mountains have had conflicts leading to military intervention resulting in extensive battles in which military personnel fired shells, mortars and 9-foot long GRAD rockets were fired, and

Wary that Al Qaeda is still active on Libya’s borders and action needs to be taken, and

Recalling the inability of the Italians to reconcile the different tribes in Liby and their hasty departure from Libya, and

Suggesting that action be taken by the NTC to resolve these issues as quickly and efficiently as possible by;

1. Disarming tribal militants on Libya’s borders in an attempt to form and enforce law central in rebuilding oil exports;

2. Creating and arming central police force to control riots in both large cities and small towns in the mountains and along the borders;

3. Controlling local militias to prevent resistance riots and to cut down on large scale battle between Libyan militants and civilians.
AWARE that the definition of decolonization is to allow a colony to become self-governing or independent, and

COGNIZANT of the fact that many of the former colonies have been decolonized and more than 750 million people throughout the globe have been affected from the results of decolonization, and

DETERMINED to keep working peacefully to help decolonize the rest of the colonies throughout the world, and

KEEPING IN MIND the steps that have already been taken by some nations to start the progression of decolonization, such as the 80 former colonies that have gained independence since the creation of the United Nations,

REITERATING that present-day actions should be taken to continue the overall goal of getting every colony in the world decolonized, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that colonists do not get to determine what laws they have to abide by because the government of their home country does not allow them representation;

1) SUPPORTS non-violent actions between the colonists and their home country, along with acting non-violently both parties should act in a mature manner to settle the differences in opinion;

2) RECOMMENDS that upon being decolonized colonies are excused of their debts so that they may begin trying to become a stable nation;

3) SUGGESTS that nations that have colonies either let them become independent nations or give them representation in the government;

4) EMPHASIZES that the United Nations help the former colonies even after they achieve independence to make sure there is no misunderstandings between them and their former sovereign rulers.
TAKING NOTE that decolonization is defined as independence being granted to a colony from the controlling power, and

ENCOURAGED that in 2011, the United Nations General Assembly declared that the decade of the 2010’s would be known as the third consecutive decade of decolonization, and

RECALLING that from 1990-2000 was the first decade of decolonization, and that from 2000-2010 was second decade of decolonization, and

AWARE that, since the creation of the United Nations, more than eighty colonies with more than 750 million people have been decolonized, and that there are still sixteen colonies in existence with more than 2 million people living within said colonies, and

FULLY AWARE that ten of the sixteen colonies currently in existence are controlled by the United Kingdom, that one is controlled by France, that one is controlled by New Zealand, and that three are controlled by the United States, and that the Western Sahara was formerly controlled by Spain but is still considered a colony, and

RECOGNIZES that approximately 225,000 people are living in the colonies controlled by the United Kingdom;

1) SUGGESTS that the matter of decolonization be taken carefully, and that the political, economic, and cultural status of the colony be brought into consideration when granting the colony independence;

2) EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that, in this decade, all colonies currently in existence will be decolonized or have made steps toward decolonization;

3) CONDEMNNS any calls for immediate decolonization;

4) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that decolonization is a very sensitive topic, and, if acted upon without careful consideration to each colony’s individual needs and cultural ties, civil unrest and political turmoil could unfold;

5) URGES patience, as well as caution while decolonizing within the next decade.
Aware of the fact, that more than 80 former colonies have gained independence since the creation of the United Nations, and

Conscious, that there are currently 16 Non-Self Governing Territories across the globe that are still to be decolonized, home to about 2 million people, and

Conscious of the fact, that only a few nations still have Non-Self Governing Territories, and

Having reviewed, that in 1990, the General Assembly proclaimed the first International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and

Appreciating, that December 2010 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration, which was the same day as the ending of the Second International Decade and the proclamation of a third one, and

Stressing the fact, that colonies should not be decolonized unless they are prepared to take on the responsibilities of a nation and its people;

1) Stresses the importance of sharing information concerning the development of these colonies in an organized manner with other nations so as to benefit the world as a whole;

2) Promotes the improvement of policy environments for the development of these resources for economically unsound colonies by identifying potential risks and benefits of decolonization before such colonies take the step towards decolonization;

3) Encourages Strongly that guidelines be set when it comes to decolonization such as: making sure colonies are socially, economically, and politically ready;

4) Suggests that petitioners from colonies be able to speak about the concerns and aspirations that the people of such colonies have, and that political advice be given on visits to the territories considering colonization, seminars to be held, and the bringing together of territory representatives and members of the United Nations.
Emphasizing the fact that in 1962 Jamaica became politically independent from Britain, and

Taking into account that other Caribbean countries have obtained virtual political independence through associated statehood from Britain,

Fully acknowledging that decolonization will help improve conditions in Jamaica, and

Emphasizing further the decolonization will improve the lives of those who live in Jamaica and help improve contacts with the outside world, and

1) Promotes other countries who are held down to decolonize, and

2) Recognizes that this does not happen over night, the process itself would help to improve conditions and contacts in and with Jamaica;

3) Draws attention to that once Jamaica decolonized, other countries in the Caribbean would also, and

4) Reiterates that the Caribbean would be a better place to live in and safer to visit.
Expressing appreciation of the fact that a great deal of effort has been asserted towards the issue of decolonization of developing nations, and

Realizing the majority of colonial powers are unwilling to give up their colonies due to the economic benefit gain from these colonies, and

Recalling with Concern of the unsettling, bloody, and tragic past of previous decolonization efforts, and

Noting that 2011 to 2020 has been declared the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and

Expressing Deep Concern that without close relationship to the mother country the colonies will have a lack of freedom resulting in giving the colonies a feeling of oppression, and

1) Urges external countries, such as Ethiopia and the United States, condone the acts of those trying to gain freedom and in turn decolonize themselves;

2) Encourages both parties to take a diplomatic approach to efforts of decolonizing so that there is no bloodshed from either party;

3) Acknowledges that help and support from all nations will greatly aid decolonization so that all present colonies may become independent nations;

4) Thanks to all nations who choose to support the important issue of decolonization and to all nations who have peacefully allowed their colonies to develop into separate nations.
NOTING that there is not a single continent that is completely up-to-date on technology meaning they may not have the latest and greatest technology, and

STRESSES that nations that are up-to-date have social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter; since these sites have been linked to the riots and other problems in some nations this needs to be addressed, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that it is hard for nations to control what people say on these sites and it will never be easy, and

NOTHING WITH DEEP CONCERN these sites have been used to get some of the people within a nation to form a riot, and

NOTHING WITH DEEP CONCERN that not all riots are called forth in a way like mentioned above but recently it has become a problem, and

EMPHASIZING that two British men were charged with disturbing the peace and sentenced to 4 years in prison for using social networking sites to start a riot in Northwestern England more than 1400 people were charged with the same crime in Britain around the same time as the other two men;

1) STRESSES the fact that monitoring what is said on these sites is difficult to do but it needs to be done to stop riots that have occurred in some nations;

2) PROMOTES the improvement of the monitoring of these sites only to a certain degree so that nations do not know everything so that people feel they can still use the social networking sites;

3) IMPLORES that nations willing to help join a council to address this problem;

4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the assistance that the nations need in order to stop the riots in some nations that have lead to death and fatalities, nations have to work together to stop these riots throughout the world this is a major issue that needs time an cooperation to resolve this problem that has only just recently become an issue.
AWARE that a leading cause of social unrest is the high unemployment in the world today, and

MINDFUL that it will take several years to alleviate the unemployment rate, and

BEARING IN MIND that communication sources and social networks such as Twitter, Facebook, and e-mail can help people instigate riots, and

STRESSING that some instigators could cause violent and even deadly protests, and

CONCERNED that some instigators will subvert the reasons of actions or provided false information to countries to convince people in taking actions that would weaken a country, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that while the high unemployment rate is a leading cause of social unrest countries that are instable because of radical groups or recent change in power like Egypt will surely suffer major cases of social unrest in the country, and

BELIEVING that communication in those countries would endow an unfortunate opportunity for groups that are keen to seize influence and power in the internal turmoil of the country;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES that the only solution now is to try and prevent the escalation of resentment by filtering messages that would lead to social disruption from nation that have a large unemployment rate or nation in areas currently unstable;

2) RECOGNIZES that this restriction is meant to prevent unrest in this troubled times and may be lifted when there is a lower risk for instigators to gather support to were it would be a dangers in public.
KNOWING that the riots in Greece are becoming worse as time passes, and

REALIZING that the riots will only become worse as long as the financial crisis is unresolved, also

UNDERSTANDING that the crisis will not be unresolved without help as well as quelling the riots, steps should be taken to stabilize Greece, its citizens, and its economy, and

SUGGESTING that these steps be taken so as to avoid civil war in Greece;

1) CALLS UPON other nations to increase trade to Greece so as to help stabilize the country;

2) STRESSES the importance of ending Greece’s financial crisis and thus the riots taking place there, as it affects not only Greece but the rest of Europe;

3) URGES nations to lend money to Greece for the sole purpose of stabilizing the country;

4) SUGGESTS that Greece attempts to solve the riots in a peaceful manner.
Noting with deep concern the events of the Arab Spring and their significance to world stability
Vietnam would like to praise the efforts of Russia and China to propose and pass
international regulation of the internet in a way that would prevent national regional and maybe
even global destabilization,

Calling attention to the fact that events like the Arab Spring and groups like WikiLeaks pose a
threat to the peace and stability of all nations, and

Endorses any nation wishing to work towards securing the internet from potential internal threats
like the posting of material meant to incite violence or material sensitive to national security,
and

Further reminds nations without strong internet regulation that events like the Arab Spring could
happen in any corner of the globe especially in these volatile economic times, because of this
Vietnam feels that internet regulation is imperative to future peace and stability of all nations, and

Taking into account these things, Vietnam wishes to see nations all over the world pass
legislation that would secure the internet from possible threats and back any tangible proposals
brought forth to handle this global issue at the future World Conference on Telecommunications
in Dubai;

1) Stresses the fact that with the globalization of the internet threats of this sort are not
isolated incidents but tiny fires that must be quenched before they turn into an inferno;

2) Imploring all nations to take steps towards a more regulated internet safe from violent
material meant to cause unrest or material that is potentially detrimental to the security of
any nation;

3) Encourages the nations within the United Nations to continue to push for securing the
internet both in a national and international way;

4) Recommends the United Nations create a committee to investigate and assess the
threats that this current unregulated internet poses towards global stability, both
politically and economically, as well as prepare possible solutions to the threats in order
to bring about a quicker and more effective solution at the World Conference on
Telecommunications in Dubai.
Cognizant of the fact that social unrest can be defined as a form of insurrection by the citizens of a nation or territory, characterized by agitation, refusal to abide by preset laws, and strong dislike of political or other related institutions, usually consisting of riots, obstruction, and violence, and

Realizing that social media such as Facebook and Twitter are outlets of expression for the people of the world, and special care should be taken when regarding these sources, and

Expressing deep concern over the current widespread acts of violence and rioting throughout several nations, and

Aware that several of these aforementioned events were organized via social media, however, this is only one of many possible ways of communication, and, therefore, cannot be singled out, and

Grieved that an increasing number of countries are blaming social media technology for the causes of organized riots and social unrest, and

Bearing in mind that limiting and monitoring social media and technology uses would be a form of limiting access to information as well as communication rights;

1) **URGES** member nations to take caution in making decisions pertaining to the censorship of social media and other technologies in times of possible social unrest or rioting;

2) **SUGGESTS** the creation of a subcommittee to put forth guidelines of acceptable limits for social media and related issues;
   a. The subcommittee will consist of representatives from all willing member states in order to ensure equal representation;
   b. It will also be responsible for establishing procedures for the punishment of those who fail to comply with the guidelines;

3) **REITERATES** that social media has become a vital institution in many nations, and to limit it would be to infringe upon a person’s basic right of free speech and expression
CONCERNED with the following plans to cut welfare benefits and the cut of sector pay, and
BELIEVING that the following strikes in protest to such plans may bring an uprise in crime, and
DETERMINED to have the matters resolved as soon as possible due to the fact that the country
of Romania is in fiscal deficit and of having to cut state retirement allowance to close the
country’s deficit, allows for more protest, and
RECOGNIZING the rescue deal with the IMF, the EU and the World Bank, Romania now
stands at 12 billion euros;

1) WELCOMES any country willing to help with Romania’s financial issues;
2) CONSIDERS an agreement with any country willing to help.
Believing that the rising food prices are a cause for social unrest and riots in many poor and developing countries, and

Bearing in mind that high food prices do not necessarily cause social unrest, but they do cause social unrest to flourish, and

Aware that food commodity prices are stabilizing, but still high, and

Recognizing the efforts of groups such as WFP and FAO to help lower the prices and raise the availability of food, and

Confident that the use of food crops for use as AGROfuels as well as the restrictions on food exports placed by some nations are a cause of high food prices;

1. Calls upon nations to cut funding into research for AGROfuels while increasing funding to research into second-generation biofuels;

2. Urges nations to relax export restrictions on foods;

3. Welcomes efforts to reduce prices of foods by any means;

4. Recommends the immediate action to reduce the prices and improve the availability of foods in order to relieve conditions which may cause social unrest.
REALIZING that preventative warfare is to attack an adversary to prevent a threat or action
meant to shift the balance of power in favor of such adversary or to cause harm to any sovereign
nation, and

AWARE that many recent preventative attacks lead to conflicts extending many years into the
future such as the 2003 United States attack on the nation of Iraq, and

STRESSING the fact that any assault on a foreign nation is to be taken very seriously and used
only when absolutely necessary and be used with a great deal of caution to help prevent later
conflict, and

EMPHASIZING the need to restrict the use of preventative warfare and use such action as only
a last resort instead of using war as a first response as seen in many countries of the current and
modern world;

1) REQUESTS that the current charter that set up restricting the use of any preventative
warfare be vigorously reviewed, and adjusted to new powers accordingly;

2) SUGGESTS that if any nation use these preventative tactics without approval of the
United Nations that peacekeeping forces be sent in to affected countries to aid in the
removal of foreign forces, and that the attacking country be kept under surveillance watch
by the United Nations;

3) ENCOURAGES all nations to bring any plans of preventative attack forward to the
United Nations for definite approval, and to use these attacks only as a last resort when a
nation is in a truly threatening situation;

4) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that a subcommittee be formed within this body to handle
all situations that may arise, and that this committee follow the guidelines set by the
current preventative warfare charter to allow fair judgment passed on any attacks, and the
nations involved in these preemptive attacks.
AWARE of the illicit groups in the Middle East securing political goals through thriving off of war and unrest, and

NOTING their use of terrorism for attaining such goals, as well as exacerbating wars in progress, and

ALSO NOTING the lack of organization in loyalist Afghan forces in their efforts to establish order and prevent or stop such attacks, and

ADVISING that these attacks adversely affect oil and food prices, showing the lasting damage affect the local and far Middle East, and

PRESENTLY INFORMED that terrorists activity in a set country is proportional to active military intelligence and members of armed forces, and

FURTHER ADVISING that intelligence agencies number 100,000 Middle East potential terrorists at any given time to the 120,000 Afghan troops creates an unacceptable ratio of combatants;

OFFERS through Hamid Karzae and his war council, that United States troops stay at occupancy limit of 500 within Afghan borders;

ASKS for UN support and acceptance in the modeling and mobilization of a dedicated special forces branch trained in black operations, counter-terrorism, and civil defense;

DEMANDS that neighboring countries displace themselves from our borders and remain sovereign, unless there is legal and prudent intent within reason.
STRESSING the fact that war is intended to be a last resort, not an impulsive act that is waged because of minimalistic concerns that are backed by faulty information, and

REALIZING that in the last seven years, nearly seven hundred and fifty thousand lives have been lost in Iraq due in part to imprudent and unproven claims that the aforementioned nation held “weapons of mass destruction”, and

BELIEVING that purposeful discussions and treaties with concessions are effective steps to prevent combat, ones that should be extensively considered before troops are deployed, and

WORRIED by the assertion that national sovereignty is a proficient ruse that allows a country to bypass the contract-structuring phase;

1) URGES all countries, regardless of their affiliation with the United Nations, to clearly examine the repercussions of war before deciding to engage in such;

2) COMMENDS those who carry out the peaceful reconciliation of conflicts by producing treaties that effectively reduce times of high tension;

3) SUGGESTS the United Nations thoroughly examine the requests of countries who wish to pursue the action of Preventative Warfare, in hopes that catastrophes such as that in Iraq cease to exist;

4) APPEALS that a subcommittee be formed, in which:
   a. Forms of assistance are given to feuding nations who are considering violence as means of settling quarrels, whether these methods be the drafting of truce contracts or productive negotiations by which settlements are made;
   b. Rigorous review is administered over current issues that may erupt in hostility, so as to altogether prevent aggression;
   c. An agreed definition for the phrase “Preventative Warfare” is established;

5) DEPLORES any aggressor who lacks circumstantial evidence that proves their actions are both necessary and proper in order to protect the livelihood of their peoples.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Preventative Warfare
Submitted By: Portugal

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that, with today's world constantly getting smaller, states will find the choice of preventative warfare to be an acceptable way of conveying and protecting their interests throughout the world, and

RECOGNIZING the fact that the United Nations has helped to discourage the use of preventative warfare by any state with the UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change's policy that if there are any good grounds for preventative warfare, the matter should be put to the UN Security Council, who can authorize such action if it chooses to, and

BELIEVING that the UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change has the great ability to help prevent inter-state conflicts, and

EXPRESSING concerns that the UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change has not been more closely associated with the UN Security Council, and

CONCERNED that, if closer association is not established, the UN Security Council will not be able to appropriately respond when unexpected preventative warfare occurs, and

EMPHASIZING that preventative warfare is, sadly, a growing option for many countries in today's world;

1) RECOMMENDS that the countries that represent the UN Security Council are represented in the UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change, as well as vice versa;

2) SUGGESTS that a summit be created for the two organizations to exchange critical information;

3) INVITES the funding of each of the represented countries of the UN Security Council and UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change to be increased to provide for a better response to the use of preventative warfare by states.
Cognizant of the fact that preventative warfare is illegal without the approval of the United Nations under the modern framework of the international law, and

Mindful that preventative warfare is defined as an attack or war initiated to prevent another party from assaulting when ill intent is suspected but not imminent or known to be planned, and

Deeply concerned with the willingness of some nations to advocate the use of preventative warfare over extended diplomatic negotiations in order to avoid a shift in the balance of power in the affected areas, and

Considering the use of preemptive warfare, a strike commenced in an attempt to repel or defeat a perceived inevitable offensive attack or invasion, over that of preventative warfare, and

Bearing in mind all historical evidence pointing towards the fact that every instance of the use of preventative warfare has been viewed upon as motivated by malicious intentions;

1) Emphasizes the need for all nations to carefully analyze the possible consequences of its actions when considering the use of preventative warfare;

2) Requests that a charter be set up forbidding the use of preventative warfare without the approval of the United Nations Security Council, and that economic sanctions, or any other suitable punishments, be used on uncooperative nations;

3) Strongly urges the use of diplomacy over the use of preventative warfare in order to ease tensions and resolve issues in the most civilized manner possible;

4) Suggests a decennial summit, open to all nations interested, be held in an effort to alleviate any and all tensions between or among aforementioned nations and to update and discuss each nation’s current stance on preventative warfare;
   a. The main purpose of these summits will be the continuation of the wellbeing of every nation by means of diplomatic negotiations mediated by neutral countries that are present;
   b. In the case of imminent danger, an emergency summit will be held;

5) Reiterates its stance that the use of preemptive warfare is acceptable only under the direst of situations; that is, when all diplomatic negotiations have been attempted and failed.
Acknowledging Poland's relations with both its bilateral and worldly neighbors ever since its new government established in 1990, and

Stressing the fact that Poland has been extremely accommodating to countries across the entire world, even going so far as to joining the European Union (EU) and being integrated into western economics and adopt the EU's policy on war, and

Suggests that the United Nations encourage Poland to continue its current course of action and help Poland with any issues it might be having with other countries, considering Poland's aforementioned actions.
Concerned about the nagging problems left over from the military government

Realizing that the it has worsened by the “El Nino” weather phenomenon in 1982

Stressing that the ensuing economic collapse was reflected in worsening living

conditions for Peru’s poor and provided breeding ground for social and political

discontent

Pointing Out that the Lima and Amazonas sent the country further into chaos and

were financed in the part from the alliances

Concerned about the economy, the increasing terrorist threat from Sendero

Luminoso and allegations of official corruption
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation

Submitted to: Special Political

Submitted by: Serbia

Believing that the risks of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the increasing danger of non-government users of nuclear weapons, especially terrorists, Serbia considers nuclear proliferation one of the biggest threats to international peace, and

Bearing in mind Serbia has always agreed to all major international agreements about nuclear non-proliferation, and is willing to make a full and consistent commitment to these duties it has taken on, and

Affirming that Serbia wishes to contribute more to the issue of nuclear non-proliferation in other countries, and that Serbia feels that we must help to fight against national terrorism, but that we do not have the means to do this, and

1) Expresses in hope that in order to contribute fully to the helping of reducing nuclear non-proliferation, Serbia has submitted to become members of the UN Conference on Disarmament, because we believe progress will be made by this, and also help nations that the conference helps to become members too;

2) Hopes that Serbia can continue with our obligations and occupations in the prevention of nuclear warfare to ensure national and international security throughout the world;

3) In order to improve legislation in the field of weapons control, Serbia has requested membership in the Nuclear Suppliers group, and Serbia hopes to fight against national terrorism with improved borders, customs, and control measures.
ALARMED BY the growing threat of war in the Middle East because of tension brought about by nuclear weapons and programs, and

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the growing rate of unchecked nuclear programs spreading across the globe, and

RECOGNIZING the rights of countries to acquire the wealth of power generated by nuclear programs, and

HAVING HEARD the calls to reintroduce the Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East (MENWFZ), and

REALIZING some countries are under suspicion of owning nuclear weapons while claiming the contrary, and

SEEKING reassurance that all countries can live without fear of nuclear attack;

1) ENCOURAGES the General Assembly to create a group of international scientists to inspect nuclear power plants for safety and for the eradication of suspicion of possible nuclear weapons;

2) CALLS UPON countries to allow these inspections to take place and come forward with public statements if nuclear weapons are in fact being produced;

3) RECOMMENDS all countries release their nuclear status for the welfare of all;

4) Considers countries found with nuclear weapons while publicly declaring the contrary as a threat to global security;

5) SUPPORTS the placement of severe sanctions upon countries found to have nuclear weapons while declaring the contrary;

6) REQUESTS countries with newfound nuclear programs to discuss the possibility of closure of certain nuclear sites.
ALARMED with the fact that so many nations are developing nuclear capabilities and that several nations (disregarding Iran and Syria because there is no indisputable proof of nuclear arms) are not following the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and

ENCOURAGED by the fact that in 1985 there were 65,000 nuclear warheads that were capable of being used, and in 2010 there were 8,000 warheads capable of use and a total 22,000 warheads, both active and inactive, and

RECALLING the atomic bombing on Japan, in World War II, in which an estimated 246,000 died from the immediate effects, and at least 200,000 more people died due to the effects of the radioactive fallout by 1950, and

COGNIZANT that the fallout from a nuclear weapon can stay in the environment from a few minutes up to many years, as in the case of the Bikini Atoll’s environment still being radioactive today, even though the nuclear weapons were first tested there in 1946 and last tested in 1948, and

APPLAUDING the nations that have put forth treaties, such as SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks), START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties), and Latin America Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty (Tlatelolco); to help reduce the number of nuclear arms

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN by the fact that some nations are not adhering to United Nations guidelines on nuclear weapons;

1) REQUESTS that the United Nations have stricter guidelines on the development of nuclear weapons to prevent a potential nuclear conflict;

2) RECOMMENDS that the United Nations take action such as embargos, or sanctions on the nations not following the guidelines, before their actions encourages other nations to do the same;

3) SUGGESTS that the United Nations create tougher punitive sanctions on nations that will not sign the NPT or adhere to the U.N. guidelines;

4) EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION of the effort the United Nation so far and feels they should try to continue their efforts.
Noting with regret, nuclear weapons are the most barbaric and thoughtless weapons ever used for warfare, and nuclear non-proliferation is a common, and important goal for Norway in order to prevent a severe crisis or wars, and

Bearing in mind the nuclear warfare between other nations of the world has been a common problem for years, and Norway’s viewpoint is that they should help to downsize the amount of harmful and dangerous warfare threats internationally, and

Noting with great concern, the number of missile and nuclear arsenals worldwide has been growing at an alarming rate, and Norway feels that precautions of some sort must be taken in order to prevent any mishaps or intentional harming of citizens and government leaders alike, and

1) Recognizes that nuclear threats have not ceased to exist in the modern world, and tries to reiterate the fact that nuclear weapons do not make a country safer so that perhaps one day all nuclear weapons might be removed.
2) Acknowledges that Norway also encourages other countries such as the Islamic Republic of Iran to agree to go along with the demands asked by the rest of the international community, so that they might reach an agreement about the nuclear dispute, and Norway’s leaders look forward to when such an agreement or outcome will be reached;
3) Calls upon the fact that many countries such as the United States and Russia have made treaties with one another to reduce the numbers of nuclear and missile arsenals in their countries.
AWARE that, according to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), approximately 26,000 nuclear weapons are in existence today and that roughly 2,000 nuclear tests have been performed to date, and

MINDFUL of the high potential for destruction of nuclear weapons and the highly insecure environment they create, especially in regards to regions already faced with instability, and

RECOGNIZING the immense amount of support for the global implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), and

ALARMED by the continuous resistance to the objectives of the NPT in non-signatory or withdrawn nations, and

RECOGNIZING that the nature of the three pillars of the NPT focuses not only on disarmament and non-proliferation but also allows for peaceful nuclear energy programs, and

APPLAUDING the global community on its efforts towards reducing nuclear stockpiles and creating safer techniques for handling nuclear materials, including support of the IAEA and the many multilateral discussions about this topic;

1. STRESSES the importance of encouraging all non-signatory and withdrawn nations to sign and ratify the NPT;

2. CONDEMNS any nations who insist upon threatening international safety by continuing to possess and potential use nuclear weapons;

3. RECOMMENDS that the international community continue to pressure these nations into disarmament, through sanctions and rewards for complying;

4. WELCOMES the efforts of current nuclear nations in dismantling their nuclear arsenals;

5. ENCOURAGES all international support of the IAEA, in both their efforts to inspect and secure all nuclear technology and their attempts to improve peaceful nuclear technology.
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need for International security and stability, and
RECOGNIZING the importance of nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and
EXpressing DEDeep CONCERN in reference to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaties non-signatories, and
HAVING CONSIDERED the position of such non-signatories;

1) URGES the placement of trade sanctions on non-signatory nations known to possess nuclear weapons;
2) REQUESTS the non-signatory nations to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty;
3) CALLS UPON the nation of North Korea to agree to the said terms of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty;
4) RECOMMENDS the Nations of Israel, Pakistan, and India to agree to and sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.
CONSIDERING that the United Nations has sought to eliminate nuclear weapons ever since its establishment in 1945, and

MINDFUL of the steps that have already been taken, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Review Committee, and the 2012 Nuclear Summit, and

ENCOURAGED that more countries have ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty than any other arms limitation or disarmament agreement in existence, and

ANXIOUS that despite the progress that has been made, there is still a global stockpile of around 22,600 operational nuclear weapons, and

GRIEVED at the continuing lack of cooperation in nations such as Iran, Israel, North Korea, and Pakistan who’s nuclear programs are both alarmingly unregulated and fail to comply to the non-proliferation precedent that has been set by the rest of the United Nations, and

BEARING IN MIND allegations of possible double standards in the NPT that hold signatory nations without nuclear weapons to different specifications than those applied to nations that are nuclear states, and

EMPHASIZING the United States’ firm belief in nuclear non-proliferation and commitment towards the eventual goal of abolishing all nuclear weapons completely, and

CONFIDENT that together, nations truly devoted to non-proliferation can create a safer world today and a future free of nuclear disaster;

1) **APPLAUDS** the work done by many nations, that have already taken steps towards nuclear disarmament and the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only;

2) **RECOMMENDS** a 2012 Non-Proliferation Review Committee to assess the NPT and attempt to make it more effective, and to avoid at all costs any double standards that could unfairly be held against signatories of the NPT, both nuclear states and nuclear weapons free zones;

3) **CALLS UPON** Iran, Israel, North Korea, and Pakistan, to regulate their nuclear weapons programs and commit to a policy of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
CONSIDERING the fact that, for the countries of the world to work together effectively, nuclear proliferation must be addressed for all countries to maintain a stable living environment, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that, to keep our world safe and for these rules and bans to be put on nuclear technology all countries must make a stand and set forth these precedents, in which all others can follow, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the effort, trials, aid, and acknowledgment which have already been given by majority of the countries, for example the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty has 190 signatures with more countries promoting nuclear proliferation then ever before, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN, however, the divide and lack of agreement between some underdeveloped and developed countries have taken a toll on all of the countries involved, which treaties have been signed, and

REITERATING, the world stability depends upon the nuclear stability of the nations will be kept full of strength and backed by the comfort of knowing our nuclear state will not be a problem greater effecting our nations;

1) APPLAUDS the importance of having controlled limitations on nuclear proliferation throughout our nations to benefit not only underdeveloped nations without these resources, but the developed nations that do possess them;

2) COMMENDS the improvement of these protective measures taken by all members of the United Nations to further unify our world as one;

3) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the cooperation of all nations, that of which are underdeveloped or developed, in the pursuing of international safety and security amongst all;

4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that all nations will see this nuclear technology advancement as something that must be kept within limitations to better the chance of assuring our international safety and well being as a world.
REALIZING the fact that nuclear weapons and technologies are a sensitive and fragile topic due to the severity of the measures that can be taken to achieve total destruction, Algeria supports the manufacture and use of such advancements, and

EMPHASIZING the need for back up defense to insure nationwide security is vital in the thought and decision process, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the risks and dangers presented within the nuclear scale such as high chemical and radiation exposure as well as the extremely harsh aftermath that is guaranteed to follow, will ensure the safe use and only in necessary situations will bring forth the giant power that comes with it, and

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the target from all foreign enemies and the importance of safe actions taken to build and defend using these destructive measures, realizing that nuclear defense is on a very high level of danger and certainly entails a great impact on those attacked as well as those assembling and receiving responses afterwards, and

STRESSING that it is not felt that holding such advancements are a necessity and absolutely vital in keeping the peace and protection of each nation;

IMPLEGRES the cooperation from developed and undeveloped countries in the United Nations to ensure aid in protection and defense as well as input efforts into creating the power needed;

SUGGESTS that these matters are only to be used in dire emergency and under strict as well as safe conditions led by special officials to keep all possible risks at a minimum level;

STRESSES the need for sharing information and all advancements to form alliances and provide aid to each and every country from the United Nations whether they are developed or remain undeveloped;

URGES support the keep the peace and only use these options as defense from any enemies and to help protect neighboring countries as long as they agree upon the help and assistance from these nuclear weapons.
REALIZING that nuclear proliferation is at the forefront of debate of the international community, and

COGNIZANT of the actions made by member nations to stop the spread of fissile material, and

TAKING NOTE of the fact that there are only 3 countries that have never been signatories of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, and

MINDFUL of the fact that many terrorist organizations seek HEU and plutonium to dominate and overtake the world with nuclear material, and

RECOGNIZING that many member nations have taken actions to secure nuclear material by following the established UN protocols, and

REAFFIRMING the right that every member nation has the right to use nuclear material for peaceful purposes;

1) INSTRUCTS that the security of nuclear materials to be executed in a safe and peaceful manner;

2) ENCOURAGES all member nations to sign and ratify the NPT;

3) CALLS for the stop of terrorist organizations that seek the use of nuclear materials for destructive purposes;

4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that all member nations will be willing and able to take the strides needed in controlling nuclear weapons and fissile material;

5) DIRECTS all nations to reduce their stock piles of nuclear weapons in accordance to the established treaties and laws.
Submitted To: Special Political  
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation  
Submitted By: Colombia

COGNIZANT that more than 26,000 nuclear weapons are still in existence today, and

ENCOURAGED by the fact that the number of nuclear weapons has decreased over the past 40 years, and

AWARE that nine countries in the world possess nuclear weapons, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that many terrorist organizations seek to obtain nuclear material, and

BEARING IN MIND that there are currently nine countries throughout the world who possess nuclear weapons and many others who have abdicated the potential for establishing a nuclear weapons program, and

CONSIDERING that nuclear proliferation has been opposed by many nations, and

NOTING that a number of nations have yet to ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

1) ACKNOWLEDGES the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty, in striving to stop the development of these nuclear weapons;

2) STRESSES the idea that nuclear weapons represent a threat to the safety and stability of worldwide peace and prosperity;

3) ENCOURAGES member nations to secure their fissile material in accordance with established U.N. protocols;

4) SUGGESTS the creation of an international nuclear fuel bank;

5) CALLS UPON all states to eliminate all nuclear materials to ensure worldwide peace and prosperity.
CONCERNED by the fact that there are still nearly 21,000 nuclear weapons throughout the world in nine different countries, and

AWARE of the fact that the explosion produced by just one nuclear bomb can have negative affects on an area with up to a 250 mile radius, and

NOTING with concern that not all nations with nuclear weapons and/or power have signed and ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and

ALARMED by the fact that on several occasions fissile materials have been stolen from countries with transitional governments, possibly for the use of terrorists, and

CALLING to mind the fact that states which are parties of the NPT, whether they hold nuclear weapons or not, have agreed to neither transfer nor receive nuclear weapons or explosive devices, according to Article III of the treaty, and

TAKING NOTE of the recent nuclear meltdowns at Fukushima, Chernobyl, and Three Mile Island and the harmful effects that they have had on the surrounding communities;

1) **APPLAUDS** the multilateral efforts made by member nations to prevent proliferators from obtaining the technologies and materials necessary to produce a weapon of mass destruction;

2) **SUPPORTS** states that are working toward the peaceful use of nuclear materials for nuclear energy and urges them to take all measures possible to keep their power plants safe while continuing to implement safeguards and develop alternate energy sources;

3) **URGES** that all states implement protection measures to secure and account for items used in the production of nuclear devices with special emphasis placed on fissile material;

4) **SUGGESTS** the creation of an incentive/disincentive based program for member states that do not comply with provisions as outlined in resolution 154C;

5) **CALLS UPON** all states:

   a) To promote awareness for the need to convince states around the world to combat proliferation;

   b) To support the creation of a multilateral nuclear enrichment facility to provide enrichment service to member states for peaceful civilian purposes under close supervision;

   c) To implement the IAEA nuclear safeguard as the new international standard and allow full access right to IAEA Inspectors;

   d) To carry out multilateral nonproliferation treaties which seek to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons to promote international peace and safety.
Bearing in mind the definition of Nuclear Proliferation meaning as a common term to describe the spread of nuclear weapons, fissile material, and weapons-applicable nuclear technology and information, to nations that are recognized as NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty); and

Taking note proliferation has been opposed by many other nations with and without nuclear weapons, the governments of which fear that more countries with nuclear weapons may increase the possibility of nuclear warfare; and

Noting with grave concern four nations besides the five recognized Nuclear Weapon States, none have ratified the NPT; and

Mindful of the fact that one critique of the NPT is that it is discriminatory in recognizing as nuclear weapon states only those countries that tested nuclear weapons before 1968 and requiring all other states joining the treaty to forswear nuclear weapons; and

1.) Requests that we create a nuclear-free zone in the middle east to stop the furthering of nuclear proliferation;

2.) Emphasizes the need to have a conference in Doha to settle what arguments other countries would feel they have the right to speak of;

3.) Calls upon all nations wishing to be nuclear free in the middle east and have these problems dealt with decisively;

4.) Expresses the hope to see that proliferation is unopposed at the conference in Doha and to see the NPT ratified.
NOTING that the definition of nuclear proliferation is as follows; The process by which one
nation after another comes into possession of, or into the right to determine the use of, nuclear
weapons; each nation becomes potentially able to launch a nuclear attack upon another nation,
and

BEARING IN MIND that the treaty that the General Assembly passed in 1946 allows for these
weapons to be possessed if only for a peaceful manner; however pushes for the removal of them,
and

STATING that Iran’s nuclear program is only to generate electricity without the use of the
nation’s oil supply, and

FULLY ALARMED by the nation of Iran being cut off from international financing because of
the superstitions about its alleged nuclear program;

SUGGESTS a summit to discuss the restrictions and appropriate uses of a nuclear
program for every nation;
a) The summit should be set to be hosted in a neutral nation
b) Every nation who currently has a nuclear program or who is fighting against nuclear
programs should be present

ENCOURAGES nations to be open to the positive opportunities that nuclear programs
provide, including alternate sources for things such as electricity;

STRESSES that the nation of Iran will close off the Strait of Hormuz if the United States
further places sanctions on companies against us;

FULLY BELIEVES that a strong nuclear program does not always have to be harmful
and that with the help of the United Nations, every nation involved in this growing
problem can be happy with the solution.
Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Nuclear Proliferation
Submitted By: Egypt

1) **RECOMMENDING** revision and further editing of the NPT and stricter penalties for nation in violation of the treaty, such as shutting down nuclear test sites and arresting suspects from nuclear sites;

2) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the non-signatory countries to rethink their decision to continue with nuclear proliferation.
Comprehends that Peru is a part of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and is signed with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), being one of the 44 countries needed to sign, and\n
Realizes Peru has no nuclear reactors being operated as of now but operates two research reactors and is interested in obtaining nuclear power plants, and

Understands Peru applies the safeguard law based in the IAEA Safeguard Agreement and is also committed with a Resolution which makes a binding obligation for implementing state controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their vector systems, by establishing appropriate control to the connected materials, and

Strongly Suggests that other nations do the same and get rid of their nuclear plants and weapons and sign a treaty agreeing on banishing such things from their nation for the good of their people, and

Deeply regrets That other nations are approving of using nuclear plants and weapons to protect themselves and to destroy others in a way that would abolish huge groups in one explosion and thinking that will solve their problems, and

Feels Peru would be happy to help other nations willing to abolish nuclear use from their country for we have already done so
Defining Nuclear Proliferation as the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear technology for use in weapons, and fissile material, and

Recognizing that nuclear proliferation encourages widespread violence in a never-ending attempt to reach MAD (mutually assured destruction, and

Expressing deep concern that nuclear proliferation negatively affects the people in a country due to the government’s high expense to produce these weapons, and

Conscious that countries can find ways to avoid war peacefully, most especially pertaining to the problems in the Middle East, and

Stressing that nuclear proliferation must be stopped in order to keep the world at relative peace and a state of non-hostility;

1. Discourages countries that have not signed the NPT (Nuclear Proliferation Treaty) to refrain from developing nuclear technology;

2. Calls for a committee to be established to make decisions about nuclear technology to be used for purposes other than weapons and warheads;

3. Recommends that all countries work together should the individual states want to develop nuclear technology for everyday civilian use;

4. Welcomes scientists wishing to better the resources available to join the committee and use their knowledge for the greater good of humanity;

5. Demonstrates a willingness to work together to resolve issues peacefully;

6. Assures that no people be subject to nuclear violence.