



Rome International Model United Nations

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Conclusion of effective international arrangement to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, resolution adopted by the General Assembly, on its 2nd meeting, held on 31 March 2009

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the suffering of those who were affected by nuclear disaster in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945,

Emphasizing the right of all human beings to live in a world free of any nuclear threats,

Fully aware of the danger of nuclear attacks as it effects not only the strategic target but the surrounding nations as well,

1. *Reminds* the community of the world that, as long as nations in the world possess nuclear weapons, there is a threat of a nuclear catastrophe affecting especially thousands of civilians for a period of at least 100 years;
2. *Calls upon* all the nations to stop the development and testing of nuclear weapons effective on the 1 January 2010;
3. *Proclaims* that all the nations which do not possess nuclear weapons at the moment have to stop immediately all attempts of testing and developing them;
4. *Requests* the nations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Israel and Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to commit to its content, so that they will:
 - (a) Not become a victim of a nuclear attack,
 - (b) Not attack other nations with a nuclear weapons;
5. *Further requests* all nuclear weapons to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), as it prohibits the testing and development of nuclear weapons;
6. *Further reminds* all Member States that the disarmament of nuclear arsenal requires a certain technological capability and sufficient funds that some states may not possess;
7. *Establishes* an organization called Organisation for International Nuclear Disarmament (OIND) for all nations willing to decrease their nuclear arsenal in addition to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) charged with:



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- (a) The supervision of the disarmament in the concerned nations including unannounced investigations of the procedure in a particular country,
 - (b) The reporting to the United Nations of the current status of the disarmament twice a year until 2030,
 - (c) The support to countries that are not able to destroy their nuclear arsenal due to the lack of technological knowledge;
8. *Further requests* the nuclear weapon states to decrease their nuclear arsenal in cooperation with the help of the OIND, by the year 2030, to the following:
 - (a) 500 nuclear warheads concerning the Russian Federation and the United States of America,
 - (b) 40 per cent of the current arsenal concerning the nations of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, India, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland is to be reduced;
9. *Asks* the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly to provide the funds needed for the OIND, as well as for those nations which are not able to finance the nuclear disarmament on their own;
10. *Decides* to continue the work of the OIND towards a complete destruction of all nuclear weapons in the world within ten years, if its previous goals have been reached by the year 2030;
11. *Further asks* the nuclear states to make absolutely transparent the whole process of uranium enrichment and the entity of their nuclear arsenal in order to facilitate the work of the OIND;
12. *Suggests* to finance the reprocessing of nuclear weapons by UN-funds, and:
 - (a) Share technological know how with countries that need it,
 - (b) Secure reprocessing facilities with the help of the IAEA, where as the safety standards will be implemented.