



Rome International Model United Nations

4th SESSION 2010

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/RES/4/2

Page 1 of 2

The consequences of the development of nuclear technologies for international security, particularly regarding the situation of Iran, resolution adopted by the General Assembly, on its 2nd meeting, held on 23 March 2010

The General Assembly,

Noting with regret the recent actions of the Islamic Republic of Iran to enrich uranium without informing International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and cooperating nations which have supplied Iran with the necessary personnel and material,

Recalling the Security Council resolutions 825, 984, 1695, 1718, 1874 and 35/155, the Non-nuclear-proliferation-treaty, and *fully aware* that allowing Iran to obtain Weapons of Mass Destruction goes against the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Expressing its strong disapproval of the actions of certain states that refuse to cooperate with the international community or Inter-governmental Organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the issue of nuclear weapons,

1. *Encourages* all nations to cooperate with Non-governmental organizations regarding international security and Inter-governmental Organizations such as but not limited to:
 - (a) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) by sharing information about nuclear weapons,
 - (b) the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) by:
 - i. allowing the IAEA to monitor and inspect all nuclear facilities,
 - ii. informing the IAEA about any process concerning nuclear energy in order to ensure public security;
2. *Recommends* the Security Council to enhance its sanctions with peaceful means such as appropriate economic sanctions which will be assessed and recommended by the second committee if the after mentioned countries are not willing to cooperate through giving access to the IAEA or NATO under Iran's supervision, and to continue its diplomatic dialogue with countries with a potential threat to the world security such as but not limited to:
 - (a) Iran,
 - (b) Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea,
 - (c) Pakistan,
 - (d) India;



Rome International Model United Nations

4th SESSION 2010

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/RES/4/2

Page 2 of 2

3. *Calls upon* all nations to support and invest in nuclear technology for peaceful means so that high amounts of relatively clean energy will be provided in the cooperation with IAEA and NATO following the measures and reasons mentioned in operative clause 1 and if these clauses are not maintained followed by the sanctions mentioned in operative clause 2 will be adopted;
4. *Considers necessary* for the members of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to analyze and perform the appropriate changes to the NPT in order to establish a specific objective, as following:
 - (a) to clarify the existing document in its wording regarding the weapons which are allowed,
 - (b) to report the nation's current situation back to the UN in order to update the state of the NPT,
 - (c) clearly state the permitted level of enriching uranium is to be set at 20% so that no nuclear weapons may be produced;
5. *Calls upon* a disarmament in the field of nuclear technology step by step process which will be developed by the Disarmament Commission Sub-commission two, including all nations of the Middle East, possessing nuclear technology to follow this process in order to remain international, diplomatic and economic relations to rebuild trust and security;
6. *Solemnly affirms* the importance to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear weapons by putting IAEA in charge of limiting and controlling the movement and exchange of the nuclear materials needed to build these weapons.