Country: Saudi Arabia

Delegate: Kuzey Ayber

Committee: Disarmament & International Security Committee (DISEC)

Topic: Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament

Saudi Arabia is officially a non-nuclear-weapon state party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We have always defended peace in the world.

In 1988, the Saudi Arabian government both signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and purchased 36 ballistic missiles from China only in order to take precautions against the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq. The international community expressed its suspicion towards these contradicting actions, yet as Saudi Arabia, our position remained clear as a country that is highly against any nuclear action and is only proceeding with its nuclear development in order to be cautious against ongoing threats.

The same position shows itself in Saudi Arabia's policy, which states that if the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is a neighbor that we have been having some conflicts with, detonates a nuclear bomb successfully, Saudi Arabia will start developing nuclear weapons to block the threat, but only to show that we do have nuclear weapons and we can produce them.

Saudi Arabia has never openly pursued a nuclear weapons program and instead tries to use nuclear energy for the benefit of humankind and aims to construct two nuclear power reactors by 2040. We do not encourage any nuclear weapon usage, and non-proliferation is very important to us. We highly recommend the use of nuclear power for the benefit of humanity without harming anyone at all.

We signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1988 and have an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), demonstrating our commitment to peaceful nuclear energy development under international guidelines.