

28 – 31 March 2021

Documentation of the Work of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT Review) NMUN Simulation*



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Conference A

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Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT Review)

Committee Staff

Director	Adam Wolf
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Chair	Daria Zlydar

Agenda

- I. Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy
- II. Strengthening Measures for General and Complete Nuclear Disarmament

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
NPT/1/1	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	Adopted by Acclamation
NPT/1/2	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	44 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 7 abstentions
NPT/1/3	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	Adopted by Acclamation
NPT/1/4	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	Adopted by Acclamation
NPT/1/5	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	49 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 10 abstentions
NPT/1/6	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	Adopted by Acclamation

Summary Report

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy
- II. Strengthening Measures for General and Complete Nuclear Disarmament

The session was attended by representatives of 74 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussions on the topic of "Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

By Monday, the Dais received a total of 12 proposals covering the wide range of sub-topics including the strengthening of international communication and technical cooperation as well as financing and capacity-building, furthering education on the uses of nuclear energy, finding new ways for nuclear waste management, and the application of nuclear energy for agriculture and medicine. During the sessions, delegates worked in a proactive way to reach consensus upon the matter as well as merge ideas that were complementary and similar in substance.

On Wednesday, six draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had two friendly amendments. The committee adopted all draft resolutions, four of which by acclamation and two by simple majority vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the creation of information centers and workshops to support the IAEA nuclear safety guidelines as well as the promoting the use of nuclear energy in the field of cancer radiotherapy. Over the course of the week, the atmosphere of the body was predominantly characterized by the diligent and determined work of the delegates. Delegates were striving for consensus and multilateralism in order to find ways to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.



Code: NPT/1/1

Committee: Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Remembering Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* and its primary goals of cultivating peace and international security,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2373 (1968) *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) Article 4 in that all Member States are granted the inalienable right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Guided by the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) in ensuring collaboration with Member States in furthering development and education for peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Fully believing that the peaceful uses of nuclear energy significantly contribute to achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals*, particularly Goal 4, quality education, and Goal 7, affordable and clean energy,

Fully aware of the lack of nuclear expertise in many developing states seeking to establish nuclear programs,

Reiterating the need for transparency between Member States in bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding nuclear energy relaying information back to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in exchanges between Member States on scientific progress, existing dialogue and information sharing mechanisms, such as the *Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific* of 1972 (RCA), providing Asian countries with a framework for research, development, and training related to nuclear sciences and technologies,

Cognizant that there are misconceptions, and stigmas amongst the general public and international community concerning nuclear energy, technologies, and applications caused by unfortunate events in history such as the Chernobyl, Three-Mile Island and Fukushima-Daiichi disasters that have fostered and reinforced the negative opinion of nuclear technology,

Fully aware of the waste management regulations and protocols set out by the IAEA and the international community to mitigate the environmental threats and risks to public health and wellbeing posed by natural disasters damaging nuclear facilities, such as the aforementioned incidents,

Understanding that public safety concerns can hinder establishing and managing nuclear power plants as mentioned in IAEA, *Nuclear Power for Sustainable Development* of 2017,

Approving the effective uses of IAEA Safety Standards of International Atomic Agency having been continuously revised since 2007,

Welcoming information workshops provided to fledgling, and future, nuclear energy member states, such as the one in 2018 hosted by International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation, to ensure accordance with nuclear safety guidelines as well as creating a positive outlook on nuclear energy,

Encouraged by the Nuclear Energy Agency's Nuclear Education, Skills and Technology (NEST) framework that partners with Member States in addressing gaps in nuclear skills and knowledge transfer at the international level,

Welcoming the application of educational and scholarship programs in the framework of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to contribute in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 7, provide affordable and clean energy,

Recognizing the importance of the research done by Nuclear Energy Agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD NEA) to further change the way in which Nuclear energy is seen as dangerous to use,

1. *Calls upon* Member States who have yet to sign and ratify the NPT to do so;
2. *Further recommends* that Member States utilize decommissioned nuclear power facilities for educational purposes:
 - a. Specifically for nuclear graduate internship programs to partner with the IAEA in establishing nuclear research centers, such as the existing collaboration between the Jülich Research Center and the European Union;
 - b. Promotes the inclusion of less developed Member States in scholarships and grants through the IAEA and cooperation of international governments;
 - c. Fully supports scholarships for women in order to include them in areas of underrepresentation, specifically nuclear education:
 - i. Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship Programme that supports women pursuing nuclear-related fields;
 - ii. The Women's Scholarship for Peace: Global South;
3. *Endorses* the expansion of the Internet Reactor Laboratory Project, a cost-effective way to educate students in research reactor physics and to help students acquire the human capital needed to ensure nuclear undertakings which would:
 - a. Create a "virtual research reactor" and allow for students to see a reactor's conditions in real time;
 - b. Generate the human capital needed to ensue nuclear undertakings;
 - c. Expand current UNODA and the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) funding to include locations, such as buildings or classrooms, and educators;
 - d. Educational courses may also focus on effects and solutions to nuclear waste;
4. *Encourages* Member States with existing nuclear energy infrastructure to initiate more bilateral and multilateral partnerships with developing Member States and the IAEA in order to:
 - a. Highlight the importance of increased awareness of nuclear technologies and their applications;
 - b. Recognize the need for the development of nuclear infrastructure in Member States without an existing nuclear infrastructure;

5. *Recommends* further development of regional and global information sharing networks through channels such as the UN Department of Global Communications to promote transparency and cooperation:
 - a. Increasing investment in research and development careers, such as engineering and the sciences;
 - b. Ensuring easy access to these information networks through centralized databases for scientific discoveries;
 - c. Reiterates its request to develop a database that would enable Member States to have useful and intelligible data to rely on when assessing the extent of the damages of nuclear waste, enhancing scientific research which focuses on potential solutions to nuclear pollution and radiation;
6. *Encourages* the creation of information centers and workshops aimed at ensuring that new nuclear energy states follow safety guidelines, such as those that already exist in Belarus, Bangladesh and Vietnam, in accordance with the third pillar of the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)*:
 - a. Addressing the challenges faced when using nuclear generators and the safety procedures required when employing nuclear power programs;
 - b. Such workshops would:
 - i. Be hosted annually by the IAEA, with the help of the Nuclear Energy Agency within the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (NEA OECD);
 - ii. With the host nation and continent changing every year;
 - iii. To be funded by the IAEA through the PUI;
 - iv. Suggests further monetary aid from already established nuclear energy member states, at the discretion of each Member State;
 - v. Be in accordance with all 12 articles outlined in the guidelines within the IAEA's *Action Plan on Nuclear Safety*;
 - vi. Be in the hope that more cooperation between nuclear member states will lead to an increased awareness of the potential of nuclear energy as well as change its image from a militaristic resource to a renewable resource;
7. *Further encourages* nuclear energy to be used in an efficient, safe, and peaceful way, so that Member States may invest, research, and communicate with other Member States and the IAEA towards the development of a Low Enriched Uranium Bank (LEU) in order to promote the peaceful use of nuclear power, preventing the further development of nuclear weapons;
8. *Urges* that Member States educate civilians in all age groups on the risks of natural disaster in relevant areas and the threats they pose to communities with close proximity to nuclear power plants in order to further expand on nuclear projects with the full support of the public by:
 - a. Creating information campaigns to educate their civilian populations within proximity to nuclear power plants, expanding on IAEA guidelines and existing national civil

security bodies in order to facilitate reactive measures in the event of civil nuclear disasters;

- b. Promoting the expansion of education regarding natural disasters and climate change in correlation to nuclear power in the same area;
 - c. Emphasizing government programs that further education for all age groups, informing the public on the peaceful and safe uses of nuclear energy;
 - d. Recognizing the difficulties some Member States may face in facilitating education, and calls on Member States with capabilities to facilitate conventions much like the Peer Review of Operational Safety Performance Experience (PROSPER) training course offered by the IAEA;
 - e. Facilitating the Regional Network for Education and Training in Nuclear Technology (STAR-NET) as this is necessary for:
 - i. Life-saving medical technology;
 - ii. Benefits to the agricultural sector;
 - iii. Sustainable energy infrastructure;
9. *Also Urges* Member States to raise community awareness of disaster preparedness in the prevention, response, and rebuilding phases by especially doing the following:
- a. Investing in the creation and progression of technology to simulate the effects of a nuclear power plant accident;
 - b. Revising the existing nuclear accident simulation maps that each power plant has into hazard maps for citizens and publicizing it in the lives of citizens by using it in school education and civic education, especially in the vicinity of nuclear power plants. The hazard map for nuclear power plant accidents indicates the following in an easy-to-understand manner:
 - i. Location of nuclear power plants;
 - ii. Location of public facilities;
 - iii. Precautionary Action Zone;
 - iv. Urgent Action Planning Zone;
 - v. Geographical features;
 - vi. Simulation of radioactive effects in the event of an accident;
 - vii. Evacuation Routes;
 - viii. Shelters;
10. *Suggests* Member States expand on the IAEA's existing *Convention on Nuclear Safety* (1994) to foster collaboration between Member States and facilitating the training of nuclear professionals;
11. *Approves* to use programs such as the IAEA's energy-connect, which allows collaboration between scientists, academics, and students around the globe;

12. *Supports* focusing on addressing regional nuclear safety initiatives, such as the *Regional Cooperation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean* (1984) to potentially reduce incidental nuclear waste output;
13. *Strongly advises* adequate transparency among Member States with peaceful nuclear programs through a voluntary reporting system conducted by the IAEA which will help improve public opinion and create trust towards nuclear energy and its benefits:
 - a. Calls for prospective nuclear energy capable States to biannually submit all planned and current nuclear energy activities and facility locations to the IAEA with all reports made accessible to the general public;
 - b. Further requests that all nuclear energy material in transit to and in possession of Member States must be accounted for and reported to the IAEA for auditing and public research purposes;
 - c. Encourages that Member States' respective reports and documentation are completed yearly and to be mentioned and referred upon at future NPT Review Conferences;
14. *Strongly recommends* the strengthening of the United Nations' partnership with international organizations, non-government organizations, non-profit organizations and multilateral frameworks such as the IAEA, International Energy Association (IEA), World Nuclear Association, *The International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation* (IFNEC), FORATOM (European Atomic Forum), and Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP), in hopes of strengthening cooperation toward the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
15. *Recommends* existing regional bodies create nuclear research and technology centers that are modeled after the Centre for Nuclear Research and Technology (CNST) in Latin America and ASEAN's Centre of Energy and would:
 - a. Focus on developing both domestic and regional nuclear infrastructure through capacity workshops;
 - b. Allow for cross-collaboration between the centers which would promote sharing of best practices, information sharing, and transparency as well as encourage Memorandums of Cooperation with experienced Member States;
 - c. Encourage the creation of programs to increase awareness and knowledge of nuclear technologies and their peaceful applications;
 - d. Collaborate with Member States in regions that lack capacity building workshops and Member States that have existing capacity building workshops;
16. *Recommends* that the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) and the IAEA to start and finance a campaign by the name of SAFE: Sustainable, Affordable, Future, Energy to raise awareness about the safe application of nuclear energy and the contributions it can bring towards sustainable development;
 - a. Emphasizes that this SAFE campaign should be aimed towards Member States without Nuclear Power Plants (NPP) but with ambitions to start a Nuclear energy program;
 - b. Instructs the translation of the SAFE campaign in Member States native language, for the purpose of furthering the reach of the SAFE campaign;

- c. Establishes that the SAFE Campaign will run for the duration of 5 years, and the results of the SAFE campaign will be reviewed during the 2026 NPT Review Conference, to establish the possible further duration of the SAFE Campaign;
- d. Further recommends that the results of the SAFE Campaign will be measured by but not limited to the Globescale inc. poll.



Code: NPT/1/2

Committee: Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Affirming the inalienable right of all nations and the sovereign equality of all Member States under Article IV of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (1968) to develop, produce, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and with the support of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

Having devoted attention to the increasing need for voluntary transparency in Member States programs to assure that nuclear energy will be used in peaceful settings,

Deeply appreciative of the substantial work done by the IAEA and the Member States that use nuclear energy in peaceful applications during the COVID-19 pandemic,

Recognizing that Member States currently signed to the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) have invited all Member States not signed to the Treaty to accede, in order to secure all nuclear facilities under IAEA protection,

Aware of the inherent dual-use nature of nuclear energy and of the importance to implement mutual commitments between Member States in order to prevent the continuous aversion to nuclear disarmament, utilizing peaceful initiatives rather than nuclear weapons and any other nuclear weapons of mass destruction (WMD),

Emphasizing all Member States yet to bring into action comprehensive and safeguarded agreements to take action as soon as possible to achieve the extensive safeguards needed,

Having devoted attention to underlining the transcontinental procedures established by the IAEA,

Aware of the possible negative ramifications that can occur due to the misuse or abuse of nuclear power,

Concerned regarding the challenges that are incorporated with the safe distribution of nuclear materials to Member States that currently do not possess nuclear materials,

Recognizing the efficiency of the IAEA safeguards and additional protocols as the gold standard for nuclear protection and safety,

Emphasizing that there should be an unyielding examination and adherence to IAEA safeguards along with the NPT as a required position for any involvement within nuclear areas with Member States not signed to the Treaty,

Cognizant of the fact that nuclear power plants produce 30 tons of nuclear waste per year according to the IAEA (2019),

Noting that nuclear energy produces zero carbon emissions, and the use of nuclear energy can assist Member States in meeting the requirements in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 3 which ensures good health and wellbeing, Goal 7 regarding affordable and clean energy, and Goal 13 regarding climate action,

Recognizing the fact that nuclear energy makes up 10% of the world's electricity stemming from 440 power reactors and noting the significant disparity in training and instruction which remains prevalent

between countries and their members on the basis of nuclear energy and its technologies for peaceful purposes,

Having examined the world's rising energy needs and the discrepancy which exist within developing countries and the ability to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Radioactive Waste Management* (1997) which is the only legally binding international framework to address and discuss the safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management,

Expressing its satisfaction for a large number of expert missions having been conducted within the framework of the Regional Cooperation Project of the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) which led to enhancing the submission of National Report's Final Draft to the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Radioactive Waste Management* (1997),

Deeply concerned that only 83 Parties have been Contract Parties on the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Radioactive Waste Management* (1997) after 24 years of discussions,

1. *Invites* all Member States who have not yet signed the NPT to find it in their best interest to sign and ratify it as soon as possible and to join in being transparent with their nuclear energy uses;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance for Member States to cooperate and follow the guidance and leadership of the World Health Organization (WHO) in order to facilitate information sharing and training measures on how to use nuclear energy to fight against threats to public health as nuclear-derived techniques have been highly effective when implemented within their countries;
3. *Encourages* Member States to send a representative to participate in IAEA regulated walkthroughs for the purpose of fostering trust and transparency in the peaceful use of nuclear technology;
4. *Suggest* that the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) under the IAEA expand its reach to support the nuclear production of electricity in accordance with the strengthening and developing nuclear energy infrastructure which are Goals 7 and 9 of the SDGs:
 - a. The expansion of the PUI would be under the direct supervision of the IAEA;
 - b. The establishment of a specific fund under PUI which will provide, alongside the concerned Member State, funding for the construction of new nuclear power plants, for adequate electricity distribution infrastructures, and for the evaluation and repair of aging nuclear power plants in order to safely prolong their useful life;
 - c. The funding provided by the PUI to the concerned Member State would be allocated for a specific project, which the Member State could freely allocate within the parameters of the project;
5. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the IAEA, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the WHO in technical cooperation and research projects to share expertise, design guidelines, and document best practices;
6. *Recommends* Member States to expand upon agreements that will provide the strategic framework for international collaboration among Member States, in cooperation and under the supervision with the IAEA, in research, development, and application of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes based on regional cooperation agreements already in force such as

Cooperative Agreement for Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (ARASIA), African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA), Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA), and the Regional Cooperation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARCAL):

- a. Further encouraging Member States without preexisting regional cooperative agreement to negotiate such agreements within their particular region;
 - b. Member States not already party to their corresponding regional cooperative agreement are encouraged to join such agreement in order to expand peaceful collaboration in regard to development and sharing of nuclear technology;
7. *Recommends* launching a “Nuclear Promotion Project” funded by the PUI, under the IAEA, which would oversee the elaboration of a promotion campaign on the advantages of nuclear energy for future generations and aimed at the de-stigmatization of the many peaceful uses of nuclear energy, named the “New Nuclear” campaign;
8. *Calls upon* all participating Member States to apply the universality principle in the adoption of the IAEA safeguards for protection and security of nuclear facilities;
9. *Draws attention* to the idea of establishing regional nuclear fuel banks under the supervision and funding of the IAEA with assistance from the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) to regulate the distribution of nuclear materials, which can create a safer distribution network by implementing:
- a. The establishment of Low-Enriched Uranium (LEU) fuel banks regionally as directed by the NTI;
 - b. The creation of a closed-loop cycle within these regional fuel banks, in which Member States desiring to acquire nuclear materials can purchase these materials through the fuel bank and its operators, which then funds the production of more nuclear fuel;
 - c. The establishment of responsibility by appropriate local authorities to ensure safety, security, and safeguards;
 - d. The utilization and re-establishment of prior existing facilities which have potential personal and financial backgrounds to reuse resources that can be exploited in Member States’ best interest;
10. *Urges* Member States to partner with the *Association for Regional and International Underground Storage (ARIUS)* to provide safe and secure shared nuclear waste storage between developing and developed Member States by considering:
- a. The IAEA GC(47)/RES/7 Section 5 in which a temporary storage facility or method of disposal for radioactive waste and consumed fuel can be established within the origin state;
 - b. Those temporary storage facilities or methods of disposal of radioactive waste and consumed fuel under local oversight have to follow IAEA safety standards entitled Monitoring and Surveillance of Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities;
 - c. The practice of mutual accountability between Member States of a shared multinational facility to ensure the respect of the safety standards;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to continue their collaboration by way of national programs focused on the specific needs of its members and to promote and coordinate bilateral research, development, and training mechanisms in nuclear science and technology;
12. *Reiterates its call* for Member States to work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide capacity building and financial assistance to developing countries in order to meet the world's rising energy demands and further assist in both social and economic development by way of bilateral partnerships and the usage of the Monterrey Consensus which will allow for developed countries to commit 0.7 percent of their gross national income for foreign assistance;
13. *Recommends* that Member States create individual nationwide mandates to modernize their energy grids moving forward by establishing a series of long-term goals:
 - a. These goals include updating the structure of electrical sectors, creating new nuclear power plants and updating existing ones, and improving forms of radioactive waste management;
 - b. Member States should aim to transition away from fossil fuels and to completely sustainable energy sources moving forward due to new access to information and technology:
 - i. Member States whose infrastructure is not adequately equipped to utilize sustainable energy sources can modernize their energy grids via international partnerships formed through previously mentioned regional organizations in order to begin construction of nuclear power plants or other sustainable energy sources;
 - ii. Modernization of infrastructure should be the first step before committing to a complete transition away from fossil fuels;
14. *Calls upon* Member States who have not acceded to the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Radioactive Waste Management* (1997) to accede and join the review meeting in order to improve the national regulatory framework through having a peer-review process;
15. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the regional and bilateral cooperation under the Regional Technical Cooperation Project of the TCP to enhance each regulatory framework on the spent fuel management and the radioactive waste management by:
 - a. Participating in the Coordination Meeting of each Regional Technical Cooperation Project to discuss the challenges of the current regulatory infrastructure that will be addressed in the upcoming projects;
 - b. Suggesting Member States to support each other on submitting the final draft of the National Report to the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of the Radioactive Waste Management* by giving:
 - i. Recommendations for what is to be included and improved in the report;
 - ii. Advice on the installation of a system for the characterization of radioactive waste packages;
 - iii. Advice and technical assistance for the experts in the Radioactive Waste Management Facilities.



Code: NPT/1/3

Committee: Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Bearing in mind the sovereignty of all United Nations (UN) Member States, as detailed in Article 2(1)-(5) of the Charter of the United Nations, when requesting funding and support,

Considering the crucial role the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) plays in promoting safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and seeing as the agency as an expert in the matter,

Affirming articles IV.2 and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons' (1968) (NPT) allowance for the Member States to develop, research, produce, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in a non-discriminatory fashion,

Recognizing the importance of Nuclear Energy Technologies in combating climate change in the coming years, and its potential to lead to the modernization of growing states as discussed in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7,

Encouraging more developed Member States as well as current international organizations to assist and aid, although not obliged, developing countries in their endeavors to produce nuclear energy in order to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Having considered the necessity of providing further funding and operational support for the construction and upkeep of nuclear energy facilities especially in less economically developed states,

Encouraging international cooperation and digitalization of databases, to create a platform for research and information to be shared,

Recognizing that there is a need to promote the inclusion of minority groups, including women, in nuclear energy training,

Noting the need for comprehensive electric infrastructure prior to the activation of the nuclear power facilities as highlighted in the SDG 7 Achievement: Policy Brief 25,

1. *Encourages* Member States to consider the use of nuclear energy in meeting their nations energy needs in order to reduce carbon emissions and further sustainable economic development;
2. *Requests* the IAEA increase the priority of facilitating bilateral communications between states, corporations, and regional organizations for the acquisition and aggregation of funding by creating a recurring annual forum funded through the Peaceful Uses Initiative for:
 - a. The establishment of research programs for acquiring the technology necessary to implement the use of nuclear energy for peaceful uses;
 - b. The expansion of electric infrastructure that is needed to support the increased power production of nuclear power facilities which include, national regulatory institutions, legal and regulatory framework, advanced power grids to handle the nuclear energy output and distribution;
 - c. The training and, when necessary, importation of experts to:

- i. Prepare local governments, corporations, and communities for the implementation of Nuclear Power;
 - ii. Increase local expertise and experience with nuclear power technologies;
 - iii. Assist states in expanding student visas to help in the training of local specialists, especially in medical and biological research;
 - iv. Assure all international IAEA safety standards are complied with to improve the safety and standards of nuclear power plants;
 - v. Establish processes to reduce incidental nuclear waste output;
 - d. The construction and staffing of Nuclear Power facilities;
 - e. Safe Waste Management within developing nation-states;
3. *Calls for* Member States with sufficient resources and finances to take initiatives with developing countries to provide funding and technical support for peaceful nuclear energy uses by:
 - a. Forming agreements or contracts, facilitated by the IAEA organizations relating to the development of:
 - i. Nuclear energy technology;
 - ii. Nuclear infrastructure;
 - iii. Nuclear programs and regulations;
 - iv. Scholar and expert exchange programs;
 - b. Connecting with regional organizations to understand the needs of the specific region;
4. *Invites* the creation of a UN Fund for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy (UNFPUN), working in junction with the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative and financed by a pledged amount of funds from the World Bank's Partnership Fund (WBPF) for SDGs that the WBPF determines to be commensurate to the need of the UNFPUN;
5. *Further invites* the UNFPUN to use their funds to support member states in building equitable initiatives that:
 - a. Build on expert knowledge to handle nuclear energy and its implementation within national structures;
 - b. Dedicate investment in peaceful nuclear energy applications, such as radiotherapy and or sterile insect techniques;
 - c. Create and expanding nuclear energy capacities;
 - d. Provide extrabudgetary contributions to pursue SDGs pertaining to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy that are otherwise impossible under current budgetary restrictions;
 - e. Always fairly include minorities and women;
6. *Recommends* the expansion of the IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review System into an overall IAEA Integrated Information System dedicated to:

- a. Decreasing the overall nuclear power related cost for the international community through international cooperation and a coordinated information analysis;
 - b. Examining the use of nuclear energy in the health and agricultural sector;
 - c. Coordinating technical developments between states and exchange best practice examples by expanding the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) so that:
 - i. Member States share research regarding nuclear energy with each other upon request;
 - ii. Share information previously not open to the public for free;
 - iii. Member States may deny requests by stating the reasons for this decision;
 - d. Ensuring all documents of the INIS are available in all UN official languages;
 - e. Increase the budget of the technical cooperation program, while supporting a substantial increase in the proportion of women and minority groups in training programs;
7. *Supports* the development of a transparent database, modeled off of the IAEA's Country Nuclear Power Profiles, enabling Member States to have useful and intelligible data to rely on when assessing the damages of nuclear waste, the progression of nuclear electrification, and the availability of nuclear technologies and techniques by:
- a. Providing access to relevant Member States and research institutions to update the database with figures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Energy consumption and production totals and breakdowns from each sector from relevant national energy agencies;
 - ii. Available total national energy capacity;
 - iii. Any budgetary designations for nuclear energy, infrastructure, and waste disposal;
 - b. Compiling and presenting the data in the form of quarterly reports to the relevant Member States as well as the IAEA.



Code: NPT/1/4

Committee: Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Affirming the Charter of the United Nations (1945) and noting its purpose to maintain international peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation among Member States,

Acknowledging the importance of equality among Member States to utilize nuclear technologies for peaceful uses,

Acting under the knowledge that most developing countries do not have the means necessary to access nuclear technology,

Recalling the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution 2373 to promote knowledge exchange, research, and development for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Celebrating the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy in partnership with Member States and regional organizations,

Advising a further commitment to the peaceful usage of nuclear technologies in underserved regions as is outlined in the charter of the IAEA,

Guided by the 64-point NPT Action Plan adopted in 2010, especially Action 49: Multilateral Cooperation between Member States and international organizations to further develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as well as Action 52: Continuing efforts within the IAEA to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Technical Cooperation (TC) programs,

Stressing the importance of utilizing nuclear technologies in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) adopted as part of General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015),

Welcoming the IAEA's TC Programme, which enables Member States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as No Poverty (SDG 1), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Quality Education (SDG 4), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life on Land (SDG 15), and Partnerships For The Goals (SDG 17),

Furthering the consistency, accessibility, and reliability of nuclear technologies to hospitals and medical facilities to meet SDG 3 goals 3.1 and 3.2, as well as achieve the goals set by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),

Recognizing the capacity of peaceful nuclear energy to create more effective agricultural programs, as discussed in the IAEA's Peaceful Nuclear Applications program,

Approving of the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) established in 2010, which mobilizes extrabudgetary contributions to underfunded nuclear programs,

Supporting the partnership between the IAEA and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to help fight hunger, malnutrition, and ensure environmental sustainability and food security,

Convinced of the importance of alternative peaceful uses of nuclear energy, such as agricultural uses outlined in the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme,

Observing the positive effects that educating women in the use of agricultural nuclear technologies can have in supporting the economic empowerment of women, reducing childhood malnutrition, and fighting poverty,

Noting the mission of the Sudanese-based Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) that plans, develops, and implements technologies and systems that ensure sustainable crop productivity and food security, especially for local female farmers,

Recognizing also the benefits of biotechnologies and nuclear techniques for livestock reproduction, benefitting Sri Lankan female cattle farmers, in collaboration with IAEA TC pilot project,

Expressing its satisfaction for the Workshop for Future Nuclear Leaders in Latin America and the Caribbean held in Havana in 2019, to support the development of new talent of women for the continued application of peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Noting appreciation for a voluntary international database for nuclear medical programs, enhancing medical equipment through nuclear testing for fatal diseases in research,

Bearing in mind the important role that the Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP) program has already played so far in upholding physician standards and capacity building techniques towards nuclear medicine,

Affirming the necessity to combat diseases that can be transmitted from zoological sources to humanity by revitalizing organizations such as the ZODIAC program within Sub-Saharan Africa and developing testing and treatments via nuclear technologies and medicines,

Noting further the UN General Assembly resolution 72/5 (2017) emphasizing the need for the promotion of nuclear disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear technologies as well as the importance of the work of the IAEA,

Recalling the African Union's (AU) principles on disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, formulated in the AU Constitutive Act and recalled in the 837th meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) (2019) (PSC/PR/COMM.(DCCCXXXVII)),

1. *Suggests* the extension and enlargement of both funding and technical assistance for peaceful uses of nuclear technologies within the framework of the SDGs in all Member States with special regards to developing and least developed countries;
2. *Encourages* the creation of the "UN Fund for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy" beginning in July 2021, and continuing for at least ten years with the possibility of extension:
 - a. Modelled after the PUI within the IAEA;
 - b. Financed by the World Bank's Partnership Fund for SDGs and voluntary Member State contributions;
 - c. Aimed at promoting and de-stigmatizing the peaceful use of nuclear energy with due consideration for developing countries;
 - d. Utilized to support nuclear-based technologies within agricultural and medical initiatives, as stated below;

3. *Promotes* bi- and multilateral expert knowledge exchange programs between private and public institutes in the field of the treatment and diagnosis of diseases to enhance expert knowledge in agricultural and medical fields, especially in developing countries;
4. *Supports* increased cooperation between regional organizations such as the Regional Cooperation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARCAL) and the IAEA TC Programme to improve food security and agriculture by using nuclear technique programs, protect plants from insects and pests, and breed new plant varieties that produce better yields, tolerate drought, and are resistant to disease;
5. *Encourages* Member States to support funding of the IAEA Agricultural Research Programs to grow genetically modified plants by using nuclear technology:
 - a. To grow heat resistant and pest resistant crops;
 - b. To shorten time taken to grow new and improved plant varieties;
 - c. To fight seasonal famine using crop-breeding programs modeled after Bangladesh's fast maturing rice technique called *Binadhan-7*;
6. *Calls for* the sharing of best practices between Member States through a biannual virtual meeting hosted by the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme regarding precision agriculture which helps determine the ideal amounts of fertilizer used to achieve the maximum productivity within a given area, the preservation of soil health, and the prevention of runoff and leaching;
7. *Promotes* the gradual expansion of the Plant Mutation Breeding Network (NBM) between the IAEA and FAO from the Asian Pacific to the Americas, to pursue plant mutation breeding via nuclear technologies, promoting crop diversification and emphasizing food security and sustainable agriculture;
8. *Recommends* Member States use radioisotopes as a sustainable alternative to the use of insecticides to ensure that crops remain healthy, insect free and profitable through continued initiatives, such as:
 - a. The Sterilization Insect Technique (SIT) Program which helps to fight pests such as the screwworm, one of the most harmful parasites in Latin America;
 - b. Further research to reduce pest populations in order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases to humans, such as zika and malaria, and to reduce locust swarms;
9. *Advises* the establishment of international cooperation projects to combat (novel) diseases, such as the Zoonotic Disease Integrated Action (ZODIAC) initiative, which conducts research on the nature and treatment of zoonotic diseases;
 - a. Improve and develop the IAEA network of veterinary laboratories in sub-Saharan Africa and in under-developed regions;
 - b. Advise an increase in funding to global project ZODIAC to combat existing zoonotic diseases which threaten global citizens, such as the H1N1 virus, with nuclear technologies and medicines;
10. *Further recommends* the use of nuclear and isotopic techniques applied to water supply to battle the issue of droughts within agricultural regions affected by climate related drought through the use of:

- a. Stable water isotopes, which are added to agricultural and nutritional systems to be measured and studied;
 - b. The Desalination Thermodynamic Optimization Program (DE-TOP), which provides analysis and optimization of nuclear desalination techniques through the IAEA;
 - c. Environmental nuclear isotopes to identify the best areas to drill new wells in agricultural sites;
11. *Expresses* its desire for Member States to increase production of nuclear technologies and expand agricultural educational programs for female farmers, in cooperation with the IAEA TC Programme:
- a. By encouraging the improvement of living conditions for female farmers in villages where climate change has affected agricultural yields through:
 - i. Increased production and availability of Soil Moisture Neutron Probes alongside installation of the drip irrigation system in villages determined by the IAEA;
 - ii. Increased use of the nitrogen-15 isotopic technique in conjunction with the technologies referenced in sub-clause i;
 - b. In an effort to empower female cattle farmers and facilitate the improvement of their livelihoods:
 - i. Recommends increased production of reproductive biotechnologies;
 - ii. Bolstered by nuclear techniques to deliver superior female calves, such as radioimmunoassay, for monitoring livestock embryo health;
12. *Recommends* the establishment of a global program, by the IAEA, to unify practices and safeguard advancements in nuclear medicine, in accordance with the standards of the Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP);
13. *Suggests* the establishment of the Committee for Medical Uses of Nuclear Energy in Africa (CMUNEA) under the African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA) as part of the already existing IAEA TC Programme for creating a platform for better inter-African cooperation and knowledge in the fields of staff training, research and distribution of radionuclides also considering:
- a. An online tool to register demand for operating information of nuclear medicine equipment as part of the CMUNEA internal network;
 - b. Every African NPT Member State as member of CMUNEA and other NPT Member States as well as the African Union Scientific Technical Research Commission (STRC) as observers on a voluntary basis;
 - c. The idea and long-term goal to establish similar committees in other regions around the world;
 - d. Biannual voluntary meetings with representatives of CMUNEA and the European Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Pacific Islands Forum;

14. *Encourages* Member States to hold a regional workshop every five years while promoting women participants in partnership with the IAEA's TC Programme to raise public awareness of nuclear applications' and radiation technologies' effectiveness in achieving the SDGs by giving lectures on:
 - a. Nuclear application in the medical field such as treating cancer and detecting disease including the Real-time Reverse Transcription-polymerase Chain Reaction (real time RT-PCR) test to combat COVID-19 which led up to achieving SDG 3;
 - b. Nuclear power's role in generating electricity sustainably, compared to other methods of generating electricity from natural resources due to the possibility of its depletion to ensure access to affordable modern energy services in SDG 7;
 - c. Nuclear power plants' contributions to the progress on climate change mitigation by reaffirming the low level of greenhouse gas emissions including CO₂ which is crucial for SDG 13;
15. *Strongly advises* the IAEA to further support Member States by offering and establishing inclusive fellowships supported by the IAEA's TC Programme:
 - a. To build capacity and develop the human resources needed at a national level for disease diagnoses through IAEA training programs;
 - b. To further train university graduates and individuals at technician level in the field of medical research and treatment as well as diagnosis of diseases;
16. *Calls upon* Member States to deepen their international cooperation and coordination to voluntarily share nuclear power for medical production via upgrading and further developing power grid structures to ensure:
 - a. The reduction of energy insecurity by working with local governments and the IAEA by moving regions from traditional power sources to nuclear power because these coalitions would be incredibly beneficial;
 - b. An increase in international information sharing about sustainable nuclear energy development;
 - c. That nuclear-powered nations to share their energy with bordering nations, in conjunction with the IAEA;
17. *Advises* expanding accessibility of nuclear technologies, medicines, and equipment to medical facilities, via the IAEA, international and local NGOs, and global movements such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in order to:
 - a. Increase medical efficacy through the employment of nuclear energy, medicine, and equipment to achieve a furthering of Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948);
 - b. Ensure that medical facilities and hospitals have adequate power to maintain meaningful prowess and meet basic sanitation requirements;
 - c. Develop and strengthen detection and treatment ability via nuclear technologies to combat African sleeping illness and AIDS, some of the most severe diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa;

- d. Create specialized treatment centers in cooperation with the IAEA that focus on the application of nuclear technologies and methods such as radiation therapy;
 - e. Expand capacity through trained teaching staff, the proliferation of updated equipment such as gamma cameras for nuclear imaging;
18. *Highlights* the need of finding nuclear antibodies and vaccines for the purpose of ceasing the spread of current diseases and preventing future outbreaks through international campaigning within a global R&D program:
- a. Research and development into nuclear antibodies to conduct medical cures against future pandemics;
 - b. Nuclear vaccines battles against unknown plagues and illnesses strengthening the human body.



Code: NPT/1/5

Committee: Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Guided by Article IV of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) (NPT), all Member States are strongly encouraged to develop and produce nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, while also being willing to share research and technology with other Member States,

Remembering the dangerous situation created by the damage caused to Fukushima I following the Tōhoku-Earthquake of 2011, and aiming to ensure the trust of the international community in the safety of nuclear energy production,

Recognizing the annual “Nuclear Safety Review Report” by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of 2020, stating that as more Member States are planning on using Nuclear Energy, the need for international and global cohesion is growing accordingly and welcoming the fact that Member States have taken multilateral efforts to address the security of radioactive sources, as reflected in General Assembly resolution 74/8 of 16 December 2020,

Noting with satisfaction the Nuclear Fuel Bank that has already been established in Oskemen, Kazakhstan, through funding given the IAEA by the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), private donors, and Member States from several regions, which currently holds 90 tonnes of low enriched uranium (LEU) which is capable of being transported through secure IAEA measures,

Understanding that the current waste disposal regiment resulting from the World Nuclear Associations (WNA) Guidelines on Storage and Disposal of Radioactive Waste and the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, while being a step in the right direction, is not yet sufficient because of the lack of an acceptable and reliable long-term solution to the disposal of nuclear waste,

Noting the General Assembly resolution 72/221 on “Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency”, in accordance with peaceful uses of nuclear technology, Member States are encouraged to further their investment with the IAEA to gain these goals,

Fully alarmed that the COVID-19 pandemic has furthered the inequality of global education, in accordance with SDG 4: Quality Education and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5: Gender Equality, Member States must take action in building equitable educational goals to foster the next generation of nuclear professionals,

Acknowledging the 1.1 billion global citizens who continue to lack access to electricity, further emphasizing the issues in the Middle East where 1 out of 10 citizens lack access to basic electricity,

Recalling important conventions and frameworks, such as the Seabed Arms Control Treaty (1971) or the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development on the SDGs,

Affirming SDG 3 on Good Health & Well-Being in allowing for those citizens to gain access to electricity,

Conscious that the rising energy need of humanity must be met by pursuing a sustainable energy mix of non-carbon emitting technologies to ensure the fulfillment of the target set by the Paris Agreement (2015) and SDG 13 on Climate Action,

Aware of the valuable contribution of nuclear energy, as it has been pointed out by the IAEA in its report on Nuclear Power in a Clean Energy System (2019) and the UNECE report on the Use of Nuclear Fuel Resources for Sustainable Development (2021), for reaching a clean and sustainable energy system, by that contributing to the fulfillment of SDG 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy,

Taking into consideration the Megatons to Megawatts Program of 1993 as the first successful program to repurpose inactive nuclear weapons into fissile materials for nuclear energy reactors,

*Affirming the efforts of the *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements* (1989),*

Recognizing that all uses of nuclear energy will result in the inevitable toxic radiation waste secretion into the earth, waters, air, or other forms of confinement, as noted in a 2016 report by the UNEP titled “Nuclear Waste Cleanup and Technologies”,

Taking into account that the current standards for nuclear waste disposal have been easily accessible, leading to terrorist organizations and black-market merchants gaining access to the waste materials, reinforced by a study done by the UNSCEAR titled “Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation”,

*Respecting the efforts of the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* (2005) that, for 7 years, has addressed the threat of nuclear terrorism by criminalizing the possession, use, and threat of radioactive devices by nonstate actors and organizers intending to cause death, bodily injury, environmental, or property damage,*

*Appreciating the Zangger Committee, also known as the Nuclear Exporters Committee, which came from Article III.2 of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* which entered into force on March 5, 1970,*

*Acknowledging the *Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies* (1996), the first global multilateral arrangement on export controls for conventional weapons and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies, received final approval by 33 co-founding countries in July 1996 and began operations in September 1996,*

Promoting the Nuclear Suppliers Group, a multilateral export control regime and a group of nuclear supplier countries that seek to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment, and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons,

1. *Recommends the creation of the Nuclear Deterrence for Sustainable Development Initiative (NDSD), with the collaboration of the IAEA, the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in order to repurpose nuclear weapons into fissile materials for nuclear energy reactors by:*
 - a. *Creating agreements between applicable Member States to negotiate a mutual beneficial incentive in order to promote the dismantling of both inactive and active weapons found to be in excess of national defense purposes and repurpose them for the production of fuel for nuclear reactors;*
 - b. *Taking highly enriched uranium, diluting it, oxidizing it, fluorinating it, and finally mixing it in a gaseous stream with highly enriched uranium in order to develop the low level of enriched uranium needed for the commercial use of nuclear reactors;*
 - c. *Designating the immediate need for international cooperation in ceasing all nuclear technology for militaristic endeavors, since the use of militaristic endeavors has caused a negative perception in the uses of nuclear energy, the positive benefits of nuclear technology must be addressed within member state’s public relations in*

combating the negative perceptions, in repurposing nuclear weapons into fissile materials for nuclear energy reactors;

- d. Entrusting UNODA's Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch to supervise and emit reports about the progress of the Member States and promoting its discussion in future Review Conferences (RevCons) and Preparatory Committees;
2. *Advises* all Member States which are creating new or are intending the upgrading of old nuclear power plants to:
 - a. Transparently increase the safety of nuclear power plants, in this way contributing directly to the acceptance and trust of the population, that the peaceful uses of nuclear power can be pursued without bringing additional danger to the population by:
 - i. The creation of safety facilities in secure locations in which backups of emergency systems are located and accessible in case of an emergency, comparable to the specialized safety facilities mandated in Japan following its New Regulatory Requirements instituted after the review of the Fukushima incident;
 - ii. The concentration on advanced nuclear reactor design generations which are more secure and less vulnerable to the impact of catastrophes;
 - b. Work in their respective regional organizations to regionally streamline the safety standards on nuclear power production and the handling of nuclear materials on a high level;
 - c. Inform their population comprehensively on the safety measures taken to ensure a safe operation of nuclear power production and the handling of nuclear material in all peaceful uses of nuclear technology;
 3. *Encourages* close international cohesion to build interconnected, international, and interdisciplinary research groups, formed by regional research alliances and coordinated by the presidents and the secretariat of the NPT, in order to:
 - a. Research peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy;
 - b. Research possibilities for nuclear waste disposal;
 - c. Research new Nuclear power plants accessible for every Member State:
 - i. Under the *Peaceful Uses Initiative* (PUI), Member states can join the IAEA's Environmental Laboratories located in Monaco that focus on projects like the *Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre* (OA-ICC) that uses nuclear and isotope techniques that are key tools for ocean acidification research;
 - d. Help the Member States of the NPT to use Nuclear Energy peacefully by providing assistance and information;
 - e. Provide accessible information on their results through measures such as publishing annual reports or releasing information if approached by a Member State;
 4. *Encourages* Nuclear Fuel Banks as a valuable step in increasing access to nuclear energy once technology and expertise have been secured in respective Member States by:

- a. Allowing Member States without access to their own nuclear resources or state-to-state purchase of uranium to withdraw from the bank by paying for the replacement LEU, and requiring them to use these means solely for peaceful purposes in order to:
 - i. Ensure the promised peaceful use of dual-use nuclear technology;
 - ii. Reduce the likelihood of non-state actors hijacking or abusing LEU for the purpose of weaponry;
 - b. Promoting Member States with LEU in excess of what their own nuclear needs are may make contributions to keep the bank at its maximum of 90 tonnes;
 - c. Encouraging all Member States to enhance their efforts to harness nuclear power, even if they are still working toward gaining the proper machinery and proficiency;
5. *Calls for the State Parties of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements (1989) and Member States interested in joining the Basel Convention, to take action on their nuclear energy disposal methods through:*
 - a. Amending the convention to include the movement and transportation of radioactive waste;
 - b. Reviewing and reconsidering the Sea-Bed Treaty, an agreement between the U.S., Soviet Union, UK, and 91 other countries that ban the placement of nuclear weapons on the ocean floor beyond a 12-mile coastal zone waste;
 - c. Implementing the designation of several geological repository sites, locations typically 200 to 1,000 meters underground to store nuclear waste, recommended by the IAEA, and begin repository operation immediately in any and all countries that currently have or plan to obtain nuclear energy;
6. *Urges all Member States to further transcribe towards IAEA Safeguard provisions for complete domestic transparency within the IAEA inspectors, allowing for IAEA inspectors to have access in routine inspections, special inspections and safeguard visits to further protect against nuclear militarization and in promoting SDG 15 on Life on Land, in protecting the environment, these protections against militarization prevents nuclear energy to be used for non-peaceful purposes, or destruction of the environment;*
7. *Further recommends the formation of a global educational campaign for the meanwhile duration of five years until the next NPT review conference in order to modify the negative perception of the public regarding nuclear energy and further explain the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear energy technologies:*
 - a. Aimed to inform the public about benefits of Nuclear Energy and Nuclear applications in:
 - i. Member States that are not currently producing Nuclear Energy;
 - ii. Member States that are currently producing Nuclear Energy;
 - b. Guided and funded by the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD);
 - c. Allowing the formation of regional campaign groups modeled from The Brazilian-Argentine and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) in order to:

- i. Assure that regional particularities are considered in the regional campaigns;
 - ii. Assure the next generation of regional teachers to be trained by the global campaign team in providing all Member States have equal access to nuclear resource;
- 8. Expresses the desire for all Member States willing to support and aid fellow Member States needing assistance to further peaceful nuclear programs by:
 - a. Aligning with the IAEAs *Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI)*, *Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA)*, and *Additional Protocol (AP)*;
 - b. Strongly encouraging that Member States focus on the attention of developing nuclear programs and provide a framework of resources by:
 - i. Providing funds through donations and contribution for training experts and research in nuclear through *The Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA)* which focuses on Asian countries, and the *African Regional Cooperative Agreement (AFRA)* can insure an International and Regional framework;
 - ii. IGOs like the *European Commission (EC)* and the *World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO)* are organizations that can aid Member States nuclear programs in areas such as waste management;
- 9. Proposes the construction of small modular reactors within the framework Peaceful Uses Initiative of the International Atomic Agency by:
 - a. Harnessing the expertise of the IAEA's Advanced Reactors Information System, the knowledge of the NWS and the private sector, and additionally implementation competence shall be granted to the respective Regional Organizations such as the African Union in close cooperation with the IAEA's bodies in order to ultimately;
 - b. Guarantee particularly developing countries a continuous and reliable energy supply in accordance with SDG 7;
 - c. Promote socio-economic development as stipulated in SDG 8;
 - d. Combat climate change in line with SDG 13;
- 10. Recommends Member States implement the Nuclear Sustainability Convention (NUSUC) with the Guidance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) based on the Management Fund and the Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP) in order to promote the establishing a convention to specifically resolve and review current nuclear waste standards within the treatment, packaging, storage, disposal, and transportation of nuclear waste by:
 - a. Establishing this convention in the beginning in 2022 through the IAEA and who is also responsible for the oversight of participating nuclear waste-producing Member States;
 - b. Holding the convention in April and November of each year;
 - c. Ensuring standards that the treatment is the decontamination, shredding, compacting, drying, and solidifying waste, the packaging is accomplished in specifically engineered containers approved by IAEA standards for safe storage and disposal, storage is accomplished in temporary facilities of the state until suitable routes

become available, the disposal will involve placing waste into engineered facilities of that state where they will remain permanently, and transporting nuclear waste will occur within IAEA standards;

- d. Creating a catalog of the different types of nuclear disposals and the industry that generates them, to implement a cooperative strategy for the management of nuclear waste worldwide;
11. *Requests* the IAEA to further research nuclear waste disposal that are more safe and secure than the current solution of burying nuclear waste underground:
 - a. Encourages the IAEA to work with NGOs to further research in this industry, such as the IAA, IAF, AIAA, and more;
 - b. This research will look into the finances, technicalities, and other possible options that remove the burden of nuclear waste from island nations;
 12. *Implores* Member States to improve infrastructure for current nuclear waste that is kept underground to prevent leakage caused by natural disasters and misuse by terrorist organizations by:
 - a. Establishing an Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review, a peer review system to assist Member States in assessing the status of their national infrastructure for the introduction of nuclear power; covers comprehensive infrastructure required for developing a safe, secure, and sustainable nuclear power program;
 - b. Creating a regional convention to combat nuclear terrorist use of current nuclear waste depositories;
 13. *Suggests* Member States to conduct further research on suitable land for the construction of a final repository for high-level radioactive materials with assistance from the UN Education, Cultural, and Scientific Organisation, UN Industrial Development Organization, and UN Conference on Trade and Development;
 14. *Encourages* Member States to enter into multilateral agreements regarding responsible nuclear waste transportation for the safety of all nations:
 - a. Including with particular emphasis island nations, nations with underground storage facilities, and those who frequently deal with the movement of radioactive materials;
 - b. Highlighting the importance of the *UN Convention of the Law of the Sea* (1982);
 15. *Confirms* to create the 'Nuclear Fissile Materials Safety Guidelines' in collaboration with the IAEA and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in order to increase the security measures in nuclear reactors potentially vulnerable to threats and thefts by non-state actors, specifically research reactor, and creating a protocol to recover stolen or smuggled nuclear resources by:
 - a. Identifying potential non-state actor that due to their geographic proximity might be considered as threat to nuclear energy reactors and fissile materials;
 - b. Using the IAEA's Incident and Tracking Database (ITDB) to report any irregularities regarding stolen and smuggled fissile materials from nuclear reactors;
 - c. Providing oversight and transparency for nuclear energy producing Member States who utilize salt wave reactors.



Code: NPT/1/6

Committee: Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Guided by the principles outlined in the first article of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) (UN Charter), namely the maintenance of international peace and security, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace,

Convinced of the importance of alternative peaceful uses of nuclear energy and of the inalienable right of each Member State to use nuclear energy effectively and focus on the usage of nuclear energy in fields of agriculture, medicine and providing clean drinking water and the importance to exchange knowledge between member states to drive research on the medical usage of nuclear energy,

Keeping in mind the generally negative public perception concerning nuclear technology, even with civil peaceful uses, and therefore emphasizing the need and difficulty to get a general opinion in agreement with developments in nuclear technology in all its forms,

Aware of the responsibility that countries making use of nuclear technology bear, and of the inherent risks associated with such technology, and the need for transparency and clarity among nations of the world to realize the full potential of this technology,

Recalling the importance of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) (NPT) which was adopted in General Assembly resolution 2373 and taking into account each of its pillars with emphasis on the principle of shared benefit, among all nations participating in the NPT, of the peaceful applications of nuclear technology, whether or not in possession of a nuclear arsenal,

Reaffirming Article IV.1 of the NPT secures the inalienable right of all Members States to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Article I, II, and III of the Treaty,

Further reaffirming the Article IV.2 of the NPT assures the commitment and right of all Member States to promote and participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Concerned by the existential threat posed to humanity by the current climate crisis, and the need for credible non-polluting, or low-polluting sources of energy to address the need of the world population and curb the spread of fossil fuel emissions, as acknowledged in the 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C to fulfill the objectives of the Paris Agreement (2015),

Stating the importance of Member States to work together on the issue of nuclear fusion research, and related topics, and to share as freely as possible their achievements with the international community,

Taking into account the recent advancements offered by nuclear technology in the fields of insect population control, insect-resistant crops and agricultural yields increases with the help of the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the latter two fields,

Commending the Animal Production and Health Sub-Program of Joint IAEA/FAO Program of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture that works with International food security with the protection of livestock from life-threatening diseases through the process of inoculation that supports immunization in South Africa,

Recognizing that nuclear medicine can be a technological foundation for the future improvement of disease control, through the educational efforts and oversight of the IAEA, and that it can offer potential solutions to improve the quality of civilian lives while strengthening the improvement of future collaborations between member states,

Cognizant of the fact that producing and using nuclear energy to support human development, in all its social, economic, and environmental dimensions, is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 3, 6, 7, and 13,

Expressing its satisfaction for the Workshop for Future Nuclear Leaders in Latin America and the Caribbean held in Havana in 2019 as one of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme to support the development of new talent of women for the continued application of peaceful uses of nuclear energy which cope with the age and gender gap in achieving SDG5,

Affirming the efforts of the Regional Cooperation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean to improve nuclear safety and precautions,

Welcoming the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, which enables Member States to participate in the discussions and workshops to address and develop the key priorities in areas such as health and nutrition for SDG 3 and 13,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 70/1 entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” and reaffirming the crucial role of nuclear energy in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as in the fields of human health, reducing Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions which contributes to combat climate change according to the report of IAEA “Nuclear Power for Sustainable Development” (2017),

Notes with concern that high-level waste (HLW), which accounts for 95% of the total radioactivity of nuclear waste, is in storage awaiting the development of reprocessing and disposal mechanisms, according to the IAEA’s 2018 Status and Trends in Spent Fuel and Radioactive Management,

1. *Suggests* Member States further pursue the education of nuclear energy and radiation within the medical field, with special emphasis on assisting developing nation-states, through an annual conference of regional medical experts;
2. *Calls* for the development of future nuclear radiotherapy programs to improve the eradication of cancer and create technology that can process isotopes that target cancer cells through programs such as the Afia Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine (ARNM);
3. *Urges for* the expansion of initiatives such as the IAEA CONNECT Platform, a user-friendly online platform that facilitates networking, information-sharing, and capacity building between experts while providing a centralized research hub for distinct areas of interest;
4. *Fully supports* the IAEA and several other Member States, in their efforts to improve nuclear technology radiation within the field of insect control and their constant guarantee to ensure these nuclear technologies are safe, thus:
 - a. Inviting Member States to allocate funding for these efforts that increase nuclear technology to help with insect control and for the constant guarantee that all technologies are safe;

- b. Urging international and regional organizations such as the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), IAEA, and the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific (RCA) to help fund these continued efforts towards insect control through nuclear technology and to expand upon nuclear safety and regulations;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance for all developing nations to access peaceful nuclear technology, more especially the development of a civil nuclear program by establishing a new project under the IAEA by the year 2025, funded by the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), with the focus of pooling knowledge and resources from the FAO, the World Health Organization, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme in order to:
 - a. Enhance cooperation in technical cooperation and research projects to share expertise, design guidelines, and document best practices to provide the strategic framework for research, development, and application of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes;
 - b. Form a knowledge hub that bundles all the relevant expertise inside the UN system related to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for sustainable development purposes;
 - c. Ensure that proper waste management practices are put into effect;
6. *Invites* Member States to implement a mechanism similar to that of the Nuclear Waste Management Organization's (NWMO) Adaptive Phased Management, a waste management method in which spent radioactive fuel can be stored safely and securely for decades in deep geological repositories and is conducted in six distinct phases on site selection and regulatory approval, site preparation, extended monitoring, decommissioning, and post-closure monitoring;
7. *Proclaims* knowledge exchange between member states in order to drive research specifically on the medical use of nuclear energy by:
 - a. Creating an international committee open for all Member States interested in research regarding the medical application of nuclear technology within six months;
 - b. Calling on interested Member States to ensure that this committee consists of researchers as well as political representatives of the respective Member States;
 - c. Encouraging Member States with existing knowledge to share their achievements through the usage of IAEA collaboration centers in order to strengthen the collaboration between all member states and accelerate the progress being done in those research areas;
8. *States* the importance of Member States to work together on the issue of nuclear fusion research, and related topics, and to share as freely as possible their achievements with the international community;
9. *Advocates* for the attention and support of all willing Member States to the further development of more flexible solutions when it comes to the allocation of financial resources, especially during times of multi-national crises, with programs such as the PUI;
10. *Recommends* the launching of a promotion campaign "Positive Nuclear Impact Program", which would be oversighted by the IAEA, to organize the creation of a general advertising campaign on the positive aspects and advantages offered by nuclear energy for future

generations, with the aim at destigmatizing the multitudes aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, under the name “Better Nuclear” campaign;

11. *Invites* Member States to expand peer review initiatives promoting cancer radiotherapy, the development of future medical advancements, and the improvement of information-sharing between Member states that encourages the usage of Nuclear Energy in new ways of medical practices by:
 - a. IAEA’s Programme of Action Cancer Therapy (PACT) to help in assessing and establishing sustainable cancer control strategies domestically;
 - b. The Impact of Tumor Control (ITM) program, in order to improve information-sharing centered on nuclear radiation cancer treatments such as Dynamic Conformal Arc Therapy (DCAT);
 - c. Using nuclear energy in radiotherapies like Brachytherapy, Endovascular-Brachytherapy, X-rays and diagnosis of diseases like cancer and restenosis in arteries;

12. *Encourages* Member States to hold an international workshop annually for youth leaders in different areas of daily life such as medical personnel and others, especially promoting women participants, to be conducted by the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) and will, in turn, be transmitted virtually through COVID's restrictions and in regional headquarters along with the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme and will be funded by the Regular Budget Fund, the Technical Cooperation Fund, and the Extrabudgetary Program Funds in order to raise public awareness of nuclear applications’ and radiation technologies’ effectiveness in achieving SDGs by giving lectures on:
 - a. Existing regional frameworks regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy such as the *Cooperative Agreement for the Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology* (2002) (ARASIA), the *Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific* (1972) (RCA), which provides a framework for research, development, and training related to nuclear science and technology to Asian countries, the *African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology* (1990) (AFRA) and the *Regional Cooperation Agreement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean* (1984) (ARCAL);
 - b. Considering the implementation of regional in-person training due to efficiency, lack of technological resources, and the lifting of covid-19 restrictions;
 - c. Nuclear application in the medical field as treating cancer and detecting disease including the Real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (real-time RT-PCR) test to combat COVID-19 which lead up to achieving SDG 3;
 - d. Nuclear power’s role in generating electricity sustainably, compared to other methods of generating electricity from natural resources due to the possibility of its depletion to ensure access to affordable modern energy services in SDG 7;
 - e. Nuclear power plant’s contribution to the progress on climate change mitigation by reaffirming the low level of Greenhouse Gas emissions including CO₂ which is crucial for SDG 13;

13. *Further recommends* the IAEA and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the creation of a Global Fund for Peaceful Nuclear Energy (PEFUND), which would be a sub-coordination of the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), and OECD nuclear development, to support any peaceful nuclear projects and activities aimed at promoting development objectives in various areas of Member States by:
- a. Working alongside the UNDP for the creation of an international private fund to be led by the United Nations and financed by the Technical Cooperation Fund and Extrabudgetary Programme Funds for the development of peaceful nuclear energy initiatives;
 - b. Emphasizing that access to nuclear energy be granted for diplomatic uses such as economic, research and medicinal purposes to limit the misuse of nuclear energy;
 - c. Creating a Group of Experts (GOE) formed by a panel of ten experts from the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) and international nuclear energy centers, which will be appointed by the International Nuclear Workers Association (INUWA) and approved by the IAEA, in order to review projects that aimed peaceful purposes of nuclear energy, having as evaluation criteria the scope of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
 - d. Ensuring that an annual report of the fund's capital which will be submitted by the Fund is issued to the IAEA and the OECD in order to guarantee its transparency and credibility to avoid illegal transactions or misappropriations.