

Code: GA1 I/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Debating the Inalienable Right to use Nuclear Materials for Peaceful Purposes

1 *Reaffirming* the inalienable right to use nuclear materials for peaceful purposes as defined in
2 article IV of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation Nuclear Weapons (NPT),
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4 *Aware of* the unconditional facts that proliferation of nuclear technology in an irresponsible
5 manner may lead to unspeakable disaster and tragedy,
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7 *Fully aware* that states who have not signed the additional protocol pose an implicit threat to
8 international security,
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10 *Acknowledging* state sovereignty and the right of each nation to determine and develop their
11 distinct path of peaceful nuclear energy progression,
12

13 *Bearing in mind* how the relationship between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
14 and the United Nations (UN), specified in the “Agreement Governing the Relationship between
15 the IAEA and the UN” (INFCIRC, 1957) has thus far ensured a successful dialogue between
16 both agencies,
17

18 *Affirming* that in the face of multi-faceted pressing nuclear energy challenges of the 21st century
19 require an improved dialogue between the IAEA and the UN,
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21 *Recognizing* article 3, section B of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency,
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23 *Highlighting* the need for further education, technology, and information sharing amongst the
24 regional and international communities as pertaining to peaceful nuclear development, in order
25 to ensure the safety of any nation’s nuclear program,
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27 *Observing* the pre-existing regional workshops under the Technical Cooperation Programme of
28 the IAEA require additional support to adequately meet the growing challenges that the world
29 faces,
30

31 *Noting* article 3, section B, subsection 3 of the statute of the IAEA,
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33 *Acknowledging that* the success of countries’ nuclear technology at a national level will help
34 both their individual economies and those of the global community,
35

36 *Emphasizing* the NPT and the need to promote peaceful usage of nuclear materials whilst
37 reducing nuclear based weapons throughout the international community,
38

39 *Also recognizing* that the affirmation of states’ inalienable right to use the nuclear technology for
40 peaceful purposes goes hand in hand with disarmament efforts, as recognized in regional
41 organizations such as the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and
42 Caribbean (OPANAL), for the ultimate goal of a safer nuclear world,
43

44 *Noting with emphasis* the necessity of maintaining a strong and functionally capable IAEA to
45 provide oversight and regulation of the proliferation and development of nuclear energy,
46

47 *Deeply concerned* about the disconnect that has emerged between nuclear and non-nuclear states
48 which hinders the ability of those non-nuclear states to develop safe peaceful nuclear
49 technologies for the benefit of the entire global community,
50

51 *Understanding* the need for stronger international discussions to be facilitated by the IAEA in
52 regards to public relations concerning peaceful nuclear energy programs,
53

54 *Recognizing* the difference between high and low level enriched fissile materials, stating that the
55 peaceful progression of nuclear programs calls for the low level enriched fissile materials,
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57 *The General Assembly,*
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- 59 1. *Supports* the sharing of nuclear technology and information aimed towards the
60 development and improvement of nuclear capability in non-nuclear energy states;
61
- 62 2. *Calls for* the acknowledgement of state sovereignty concerning the progression of
63 peaceful nuclear energy programs;
64
- 65 3. *Recommends* that the IAEA provide bi annual reports expanding upon the
66 INFCIRC agreement between the UN and IAEA to the General Assembly
67 concerning the progress of the development of nuclear energy in member states
68 seeking to establish peaceful nuclear programs along the guidelines of:
69
 - 70 a. The technical progression of their nuclear programs from initiation to
71 complete functional capacity,
72
 - 73 b. The costs of funding for new nuclear programs so as to have a detailed
74 database of the costs necessary to fund nuclear development,
75
 - 76 c. The status of these programs' safety and security from natural disaster,
77 mismanagement, and human error, as well as a potential terrorist attack,
78
 - 79 d. The level of transparency and cooperation provided by the member states
80 developing their respective nuclear programs in compliance with the
81 IAEAs' good standing policy,
82
 - 83 e. The compliance of nuclear energy states in providing technical and
84 educational assistance in promoting the development of peaceful nuclear
85 energy,
86

- 87 f. Specific details of the actions taken by any current and future IAEA
88 regional workshops;
89
- 90 4. *Calls for* IAEA regulators to reevaluate the standing of these Member States
91 subject to this initiative every 6 to 12 months in order to foster stronger relations
92 and information sharing between Member States and the IAEA;
93
- 94 5. *Strongly encourages* the IAEA to work with States with the desire to attain the
95 IAEA standards;
96
- 97 6. *Encourages* a refocusing and strengthening of the programs under the IAEA on
98 the sharing of intelligence regarding:
99
- 100 a. Safeguarding of nuclear materials before and after refinement, to include
101 various processes,
102
- 103 b. Efficiency of waste management of all nuclear materials,
104
- 105 c. Increased agricultural productivity and food safety standards in the
106 civilian sector,
107
- 108 d. Education on safety protocols in regards to accidental exposure and fallout
109 of nuclear material;
110
- 111 7. *Encourages* Member States at the forefront of the nuclear energy technology field
112 to educate other member states on nuclear energy safety and security as affirmed
113 in the IAEA action plan on nuclear safety in order to prevent or lessen the damage
114 caused by:
115
- 116 a. Human error and negligence as exemplified in Chernobyl, Ukraine,
117
- 118 b. Inadequate response protocols in the incidents of natural disasters as
119 exemplified in Fukushima, Japan;
120
- 121 8. *Applauds* the impressive accomplishments of the IAEA Technical Cooperation
122 Programme (TCP) to further the progress of nuclear energy in such sectors as:
123 human health, agriculture and food security, water and the environment,
124 sustainable energy, radiation technology, safety and security, and the preexisting
125 IAEA regional workshops;
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9. *Emphasizes* the need to have practical and equal application of standards to guide the international community in the safe practices of peaceful nuclear progress.



Code: GA_I_3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Debating the Inalienable Right to Use Nuclear Materials for Peaceful Purposes

1 *Affirming* the inalienable right of states to use nuclear materials for peaceful purposes as
2 guaranteed by Article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),
3

4 *Citing* Article III of the NPT, which outlines oversight regulations for the spread of peaceful
5 nuclear technologies,
6

7 *Recalling* the devastation caused during the nuclear disaster at Fukushima and *further recalling*
8 that many states do not currently meet International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safety
9 standards, such as the Metsamor reactor in the South Caucasus region due to outdated facilities,
10

11 *Recognizing* that nuclear disasters have far-reaching negative effects that extend across national
12 borders to impact the environment and humanity in general,
13

14 *Commending* the continued dedication of the IAEA in developing new safety and security
15 standards for nuclear facilities,
16

17 *Acknowledging* the use of nuclear technology as a means of promoting development and
18 stability,
19

20 *Noting* the importance of Additional Protocols in ensuring the safe usage of nuclear materials
21 and in acting as a confidence-building measure in all states, and of Country Program
22 Frameworks in helping the IAEA work with individual states meet their specific nuclear needs,
23

24 *Commending* the work of initiatives such as the International Project on Innovative Nuclear
25 Reactors (INPRO), African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and
26 Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA), and The Afghan Atomic Energy
27 High Commission, which facilitate and monitor the sharing of the peaceful uses of nuclear
28 technology, thereby promoting transparency and trust between states, and *noting* the potential for
29 mutually beneficial cooperation between Member States in the development of safe and
30 responsible nuclear programs,
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32 *Emphasizing* the importance of physical protection of Member States' nuclear materials,
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34 *Recognizing* the need for repercussions for failing to comply with international agreements,
35

36 *The General Assembly,*
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- 38 1. *Encourages* all Member States to work with the IAEA to revisit all nuclear facilities to
39 ensure the existence of prepared response strategies in the event of natural disasters and
40 radiological emergencies, which should include the implementation of safety requirement
41 measures such as but not limited to:
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- 43 a) adequate backup power supplies and cooling systems,

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45 b) evacuation plans and provisions for the transportation to remote shelters for all people
46 in potentially affected regions,
47
48 c) implementation of regular emergency preparedness drills and public awareness
49 campaigns that would account for potential nuclear crises,
50
51 2. *Endorses* the safety standards under development as detailed in IAEA preparation profile
52 DS457, which calls for improved preparedness and response in the event of a nuclear or
53 radiological emergency;
54
55 3. *Commends* the work of the IAEA Department of Technical Cooperation in aiding states
56 gain access to peaceful nuclear technology:
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58 a) in the agricultural sector, through developing technologies for animal disease control,
59 increasing food safety and food control, and enhancing crop nutrition;
60
61 b) in the medical sector, through training for successful radiotherapy, developing nuclear
62 medicine, and developing stable isotope techniques in nutrition;
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64 c) in the environmental sector, through experimenting with isotopes to better understand
65 the impact of ocean acidification on organisms, assess marine pollution, and
66 contribute to studies on climate change;
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68 4. *Recommends* that the IAEA make greater efforts to facilitate the transfer of knowledge
69 and technology from Member States with safe nuclear programs to those wishing to
70 develop safe and peaceful nuclear programs provided they submit to the oversight
71 outlined in the Additional Protocols of the NPT;
72
73 5. *Calls upon* all signatories of the NPT to submit to the transparency guidelines outlined in
74 IAEA Additional Protocols, and to create and join a Country Program Framework (CPF)
75 in order to help the IAEA better meet the individual needs of each state with regards to
76 the peaceful use of nuclear technology;
77
78 6. *Encourages* Member States to form and participate in regional cooperation initiatives that
79 would focus on objectives such as:
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81 a) ensuring that all states in a region have access to modern reactor technology,
82 specialized personnel, and scientific courses;
83
84 b) creating partnerships with the IAEA that allows the Agency to address region-specific
85 nuclear issues in order to increase transparency and trust between neighboring states
86 and promotes further regional cooperation with regards to the peaceful usage of
87 nuclear materials;
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- 89 c) working towards developing nuclear technologies for purposes such as nuclear waste
90 management, radiation protection, and agricultural development;
91
- 92 7. *Welcomes* improved utilization of the IAEA's International Physical Protection Advisory
93 Services (IPPAS), which analyzes and compares states' physical protection systems , and
94 which recommends internationally recognized best practices for the improvement of
95 states' protection of nuclear materials;
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- 97 8. *Calls upon* the Security Council to develop an institutionalized plan of action in response
98 to lack of compliance with IAEA inspections and Additional Protocols on the part of
99 NPT signatories which would:
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- 101 a) provide a defined guideline of action for the Security Council to follow when
102 debating how to respond to a state not complying to the NPT, and facilitate debate on
103 this issue;
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- 105 b) ensure that all states will be treated in the same way if they are noncompliant;
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- 107 c) provide all signatories of the NPT with a clear understanding of the consequences of
108 noncompliance.
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NMUN

Code: GA_1_4

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Debating the Inalienable Right to Use Nuclear Material for Peaceful Purposes

- 1 *Recalling* all previous and relevant resolutions related to the topic,
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3 *Affirming* Article 3 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
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5 *Acknowledging* the commitment of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
6 (NPT) and the needs for all Member states to comply and acknowledge their obligations within
7 the Treaty and follow the guidelines specified within the NPT,
8
9 *Recognizing* that education is a large part of nuclear energy and that spreading nuclear education
10 is of much concern, while also noting how education can greatly influence and aid in nuclear
11 safety and the prevention of more nuclear accidents,
12
13 *Concerned* that regulations are severely lacking and need to be addressed and implemented
14 immediately,
15
16 *Recalling that* nuclear energy is beneficial for the peaceful purposes of medicine, biology, and
17 ecology,
18
19 *Accepting* the safe establishment of alternatives to fossil fuels such as nuclear energy,
20
21 *Keeping in mind* that one pellet of uranium is capable of producing energy equivalent to over
22 1,700 pounds of coal, and is considerably more efficient, cleaner, and potentially safer than the
23 continued usage of coal,
24
25 *Recognizing* that regionalization is not currently a targeted solution while affirming the necessity
26 of the cross-border application of International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) policies,
27
28 *Endorsing* the adoption of the IAEA's Action Plan to implement the right usage of nuclear
29 materials,
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31 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
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33 1. *Stresses* that the possession of nuclear material is an inalienable right, but Member
34 States must comply with international laws of the NPT;
35
36 2. *Recommends* that all Member States work together to ensure that nuclear materials
37 contribute to the establishment of safer environments;
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39 3. *Strongly urges* that all Member States comply with the safeguards and standards of
40 verification over nuclear material proposed by the IAEA and Article III of the NPT;
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42 4. *Suggests* making improvements on the methods of verification of nuclear goods;

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5. *Decides* to strengthen guidelines and safeguards as laid out by the NPT and the increased usage of technologies on tracking transferred nuclear materials, especially those that can be enriched to the 20% needed for nuclear weapons through:
 - a. sharing information among individual Member States;
 - b. establishing registration and verification procedures;
 - c. training individuals and national regulators;
 - d. criteria based approach which will establish compliance with international non-proliferation commitments and strengthen regional partnerships;
 - e. cooperation with the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), which seeks “to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implantation of guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear related exports,” as stated by the NSG;
6. *Encourages* the IAEA to act as a macro-manager for these local bodies;
7. *Desires* the implementation of local nuclear power regulators and for the IAEA to support these regulators acting as the main governing body of nuclear banks and regulators to ensure sovereignty among all states and the availability of nuclear energy to all states, regardless of status as a Greater Developed Country (GDC) or a Lesser Developed Country (LDC) to prevent energy crises;
8. *Keeping in mind* that all nuclear banks should be kept on a localized level unless requested otherwise by any other Member States within the bounds of IAEA and NPT regulation;
9. *Calls upon* the IAEA to improve international safety standards by focusing on risk prevention and crisis management through:
 - a. implementation of stress-tests to reduce the impact of potential accidents, which will be subjected to the European peer review and will be shared with representatives of the civil societies;
 - b. provision of trained professionals to help deal with emergency situations, which will enable a census of human material and technical resources that can be mobilized within the shortest amount of time;
 - c. fundraising by the World Bank and other relevant actors of society such as the International Monetary Fund for the creation of training centers;

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10. *Recommends* consideration of third-generation reactors, which are the latest and most efficient facilitators;
 11. *Encourages* states adopt strict measures on nuclear waste management and nuclear radioactive wastes including:
 - a. implementation of fuel recycling;
 - b. initiatives on nuclear waste management in territories by states;
 - c. cooperation with other Member States with a diplomatic standard;
 12. *Encourages* focusing on improving knowledge sharing for the construction of safer new nuclear facilities especially emphasizing:
 - a. skills to monitor most sensitive nuclear materials,
 - b. abilities to measure the safety of the materials and its development,
 - c. further technical research skills and support its environments,
 - d. cooperation on exchanging knowledge on new developments;
 - e. trainings on personal security in case of accidents;
 13. *Decides* that limits must be placed on certain hostile members – treaty members non-compliant of the policies - claiming to seek nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, while refusing to meet internationally established standards to verify claims in an effort to protect the international community from harm if such states were to acquire nuclear weapon capabilities;
 14. *Calls upon* inspectors of the IAEA to inspect the misuse of nuclear materials and report the misuse to the Security Council;
 15. *Suggests* continued research and development on future possible usage of thorium as an energy source;
 16. *Calls* for four main areas of improving nuclear plant safety for existing facilities through:
 - a. guidance for assessing natural hazards and margins beyond design basis,
 - b. increasing importance to periodic safety reviews and evaluation of natural hazards,
 - c. measures to protect containment integrity,

- 134 d. measures to prevent and mitigate accidents resulting from extreme natural
135 hazards;
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- 137 17. *Reiterates* that Member States should not be building, operating or engaging in
138 nuclear research if they cannot guarantee lifetime safety standards or if there is
139 evidence to suggest the attempted acquisition of nuclear technology for the
140 production of nuclear weapons;
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- 142 18. *Reminds* Member States of the need to exercise caution and diligence in providing
143 technologies and information relating to nuclear technology and to provide these only
144 to Member States who demonstrate a legitimate need of such devices and information
145 for exclusively peaceful purposes, using the IAEA as a base to determine which states
146 are not seeking these items for the creation of weapons;
147
- 148 19. *Supports* using an in-depth approach when building new nuclear plants and facilities,
149 which includes prevention, monitoring, and action and can be performed through five
150 key aspects of:
151 a. high-quality design and construction,
152 b. equipment that alleviates human error;
153 c. comprehensive monitoring and testing to detect equipment or operator failures;
154 d. redundant and diverse systems to control damage and prevent significant
155 radioactive release;
156 e. provisions to confine the effects of severe damage to the plant itself;
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- 158 20. *Accepts* regulatory requirements for new nuclear plants as the significantly reduce
159 effects of any core melt accident must be confined to the plant itself, without the need
160 to evacuate nearby residents;
161
- 162 21. *Endorses* comprehensive and transparent risk and safety assessments involving
163 targeted reassessment of each power reactor's safety margins in the light of extreme
164 natural hazardous events, as well as the loss of safety functions and severe accident
165 management.

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Code: GA_I_5

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Debating the inalienable right to nuclear materials for peaceful purposes

- 1 *Emphasizing* the importance of the Treaty of Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) and the
2 International Atomic Energy Agency to promote the cooperation of nuclear technology for
3 peaceful purposes,
4
5 *Recognizing* the advances in electricity provision, agricultural advancement, infrastructure
6 development, science and technology, and medicine that can be gained through the peaceful use
7 of nuclear materials,
8
9 *Acknowledging* the United Nations mission of maintaining international peace and security as
10 noted in the UN Charter,
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12 *Recalling* the tabled project that is the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, and the efforts that this
13 treaty could make in international security and controlling the use of fissile materials,
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15 *Recalling* the role the IAEA has in determining nuclear security and peaceful nuclear
16 development,
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18 *Regretting* the failure of the NPT 2000 review,
19
20 *Recalling* the Treaty of Tlatelolco and Treaty of Pelindaba, which are nuclear-weapon free zones
21 in South America and Africa,
22
23 *Recognizing* the Nuclear Armed states of the North, recognizing a state of disparity between the
24 Global North and Global South on nuclear technology attainment,
25
26 *Fully believing* that any multilateral frameworks governing the distribution of nuclear materials
27 must be based on the practical equality of all member states, honoring General Assembly
28 Resolution 1514(XV) and the broader spirit of decolonization,
29
30 *Recalling* SC/RES/1929, and the actions taken against Iran's sovereignty and the illegality of that
31 action by the Security Council,
32
33 *Calling* attention to article IV of the NPT, referring to Australia's commitment to the
34 development of nuclear technology and medicine for peaceful purposes,
35 NPT/CONF.2010/PC.1.WP.35,
36
37 *Acknowledging* SC/RES/1540, SC/RES/1673, SC/RES/1810, SC/RES/1810, SC/RES/1977,
38 which establish and reaffirm the non-proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons,
39 and the methods to delivery these devices, and also have been extended past 2021, which also
40 establishes experts in selected fields to disarm and research these devices,
41

42 *Recalling* the fundamental principle of state sovereignty, as established in the Charter of United
43 Nations, A/RES/50/172 and General Assembly Resolution 213(XX), and the paramount right of
44 member states to national self-determination,

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47 *The General Assembly,*

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49 1. *Strongly urges* members to back only legitimate sanctions, states that have truly violated
50 NPT regulations, against cooperative signatories, and observations on non-signatories
51 states that have violated the NPT under the same conditions, within the context of NPT
52 and to recognize equal rights to a peaceful program that each NPT member is entitled to ;
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55 a. Actions against NPT members who actively engage with non-NPT states in a
56 nuclear capacities, trading of nuclear material with non-NPT states,

57 b. Participation in the NPT , which membership is strongly encouraged and
58 recommended and can operate peaceful nuclear materials openly without signing
59 the NPT,

60 c. Stricter regulations, besides from the Additional Protocol, from the IAEA with
61 more participation and transparency for the General Assembly,

62 a) More openness about transfers of nuclear material between states,

63 b) Recording of states actively searching to acquire nuclear material for
64 peaceful purposes,

65 c) General Assembly approval of sanctions dealing with nuclear materials,

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67 2. *Supports* the reopening of debate on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty and the change of
68 the threshold of uranium enrichment be lowered to 20%, that is the highest percentage
69 needed for viable and necessary atomic energy, medical and agriculture usage,

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71 3. *Encourages* member states to pursue these goals through regional frameworks, freely
72 consented to by all relevant parties, that accurately reflect the particular historical,
73 geographic, and political context of the parties thereto, or to expand these frameworks
74 where they already exist,

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76 4. *Requests* that the international community look at South America, and Africa as global
77 leaders of disarmament of nuclear weapons and continued support for the right of nuclear
78 materials for peaceful purposes and suggests more movement to international security;

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80 5. *Stresses* the growing disparity of the Global North and the Global South in the areas of
81 economic development, medicine, and education, also endorsing the use of nuclear
82 technology as a invaluable tool for developing nations pursuing economic, medical, and
83 education development in these ways;

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85 a) The education of nuclear materials for peaceful purposes will give
86 developing countries the chance to be able to secure a better future,

87 b) The movement towards nuclear energy will allow developing countries
without electricity or basic needs be able to acquire these needs easily,

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- c) The education of nuclear materials can be added into the health requirements of developing nation, giving more states the ability to have better health care,
 - 6. *Strongly requests* the removal of the sanctions on Iran by the Security Council and requests that the Security Council review Australia's motives toward nuclear material for peaceful purposes;
 - 7. *Stresses highly* on a program that gives incentives to states willing to develop uranium at thresholds under 20%, which could include international tariff incentives to be decided by individual states of their own will and encourages coordination from the IAEA;
 - 8. Also Invites education and technology incentives;
 - 9. *Suggests* the IAEA set a more concrete and common definition of peaceful and non-peaceful nuclear materials;
 - 10. *Stresses* the protection of the rights of every state to be able to transport peaceful nuclear technology for peaceful purposes;
 - 11. *Encourages* the further research regarding the production of MOX – a fuel made from depleted uranium and plutonium from nuclear weapons – so that nuclear-armed states might have an incentive to destroy/recycle their nuclear arsenals.

NAMUN

Code: GA_I_6

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: Debating the Inalienable right to Nuclear Materials for Peaceful Purposes

- 1 *Reaffirming* Article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
2 (NPT), ensuring the inalienable right of all states to implement the use of nuclear
3 materials for peaceful purposes,
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5 *Acknowledging* that certain states may face unfair inspection and incredulity towards
6 their nuclear programs,
7
8 *Aware of* the success of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Additional
9 Protocol agreements and the need for enhanced international trade safeguards,
10
11 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of the Regional Cooperation of Agreement of the
12 Advancement of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean
13 (ARCAL) as a model for further regional cooperation agreements,
14
15 *Recognizing* that the Fissile Materials Cutoff Treaty (FMCT) has the potential to be a key
16 treaty for denuclearization in prohibiting the further production of fissile materials for
17 nuclear weapons,
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19 *Bearing in mind* the success of bilateral cooperation between states with established
20 nuclear programs and those working towards nuclear power development, especially with
21 respect to Russia's World Nuclear Association (WNA) and The Chinese Nuclear Energy
22 Association (CNEA),
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24 *Drawing attention to* the potential dangers that excess High Enriched Uranium (HEU)
25 stockpiles present, including theft and terrorism, and commending the United States of
26 America and the Russian Federation for their partnership to reduce stockpiles through
27 purchasing and down blending of excess HEU,
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29 *Emphasizing* the importance of developing safe and affordable Uranium Alternatives,
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31 *Welcoming* further research into the development and implementation of uranium
32 alternatives, such as Thorium reactors as developed by The Chinese Nuclear Energy
33 Association and Norway's green energy initiatives,
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35 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
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37 1) *Condemns* the inappropriate use of nuclear materials,
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39 2) *Stresses* the importance of ensuring impartiality towards all NPT Member States, as
40 well as encouraging greater transparency for all Member States that choose to develop or
41 are currently developing nuclear materials,
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- 43 3) *Calls* for the creation of a Nuclear Material Swap Program (NMSP) for willing
44 Member States to share information and materials in a cooperative and mutually
45 beneficial manner, to be run through the auspices of the United Nations Office of
46 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and initially funded by willing nuclear material
47 exporting states followed by a percentage of the capital gained from the voluntary
48 purchasing of nuclear materials,
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- 50 4) *Recommends* the NMSP places an emphasis on meeting the needs of Member States,
51 which have less than fully developed nuclear programs with measures that enhance their:
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- 53 a) medical capabilities,
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 - 55 b) agricultural production and quality,
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 - 57 c) industrial output,
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 - 59 d) energy development,
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- 61 5) *Further recommends* that the NMSP utilize down blended excess HEU stockpiles from
62 Nuclear Weapons States, for use in nuclear power reactors and other peaceful purposes,
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- 64 6) *Further calls* for the creation of an NMSP oversight committee, to be funded in the
65 same manner as the NMSP that will ensure the safe and equitable supervision of the
66 process by means of requiring transparency in regards to the safe use of nuclear
67 materials, which is to be verified by an annual report of nuclear activity to be submitted
68 to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),
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- 70 7) *Encourages* that the NMSP oversight committee be representative of the global
71 population and as such be comprised of eleven nuclear experts, chosen from leading
72 nuclear material exporting nations, as well as six representatives, chosen from states that
73 can best identify the needs of less developed states, by participating members of the
74 NMSP on an election-driven rotating basis per every two years with the goal of creating
75 an adaptable legislative framework to be adopted on the regional level,
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- 77 8) *Calls* upon all Member States to accede to IAEA inspections of transferred nuclear
78 materials sites as an expansion of the Additional Protocol Agreement to ensure specified
79 purposes and minimize dual-use capabilities,
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- 81 9) *Requests* that individual member states, working under the auspices of the IAEA,
82 expand research and development on Uranium alternatives, such as Thorium, as a
83 dramatically safer and more abundant resource, in areas of nuclear fuel reactors and
84 medicinal research,
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- 86 10) *Further Requests* that individual member states consider utilizing green energy
87 technologies such as wind, solar, and hydropower Uranium alternatives, which can also
88 be affordable and abundant sources of energy.