



CONFERENCE A

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**Documentation of the Work of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of
Nuclear Weapons Review Conference**

NPT Review Conference

Committee Staff

Director	Dominika Ziemczonek
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Agenda

- I. Advancing Technical Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy
- II. Article X and Measures to Address Withdrawal from the NPT
- III. Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula

Report Segments adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
NPT/1/1	Improving Cooperation through Information Sharing	Adopted without a vote
NPT/1/2	Strengthening Regional Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
NPT/1/3	Promoting Education through Technical Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
NPT/1/4	Enhancing the Role of the IAEA	Adopted without a vote
NPT/1/5	Implementation of IAEA Safeguards	Adopted without a vote
NPT/1/6	Collaborative Enhancement of Nuclear Energy Facilities	95 votes in favor, 22 abstentions, 5 votes against
NPT/1/7	Safety of Personnel and Facilities	Adopted without a vote
NPT/1/8	Addressing the Physical Security of Nuclear Energy Facilities	Adopted without a vote
NPT/1/9	Ensuring Secure Access to Nuclear Energy Material	87 votes in favor, 28 abstentions, 6 votes against

Summary Report

The NPT held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Advancing Technical Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy
- II. Article X and Measures to Address the Withdrawal from the NPT
- III. Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula

The session was attended by representatives of 128 States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of Advancing Technical Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. The committee organized into several working groups debating potential strategies on topics including nuclear safety standards, development strategies, information sharing and transparency. Monday afternoon and evening sessions were dedicated to a fruitful and productive debate. By the end of Monday evening session, 19 separate working papers were submitted to the Dais.

By Tuesday morning, the committee began cooperatively merging their proposals into nine comprehensive draft report segments, covering a wide range of subtopics including: information sharing, regional cooperation, physical security, education, safeguards, security, facilities, and the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Some working groups found consensus at a very early stage, others had to overcome greater differences and were engaged in strong debates. All papers merged by the conclusion of the fifth session.

During the Wednesday morning session, several delegations delivered speeches in order to achieve consensus in a number of working papers on the floor. The Dais approved a total 9 draft report segments. Two amendments were later introduced for the consideration of the body. During voting procedure, 7 draft report segments were adopted by acclamation while 2 draft report segments were adopted by 2/3 majority of the committee. The outcome of the 2015 NPT Review Conference is a comprehensive report composed of a great variety of topics aiming to advance technical cooperation and peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Code: NPT/1/1

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

Topic: Advancing Technical Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

1 **I. Introduction**

2
3 **A. Improving Cooperation through Information Sharing**

- 4
- 5 1. The States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) recognize the necessity of
6 a more transparent flow of information among Member States, a notion affirmed by Article IV of the NPT,
7 especially considering the lack of a stable and effective method of data sharing and technical cooperation.
8 Currently, bodies such as the International Physical Protection Advisory Services and the Incident and
9 Trafficking Database work to achieve such transparency, however there is a need to strengthen measures of
10 transparency and increase the circulation of resources concerning nuclear technology, nuclear security, and the
11 environmental concerns of nuclear technology.
12
 - 13 2. The Outernet, an initiative to bring information and the sharing of technological assets to areas without Internet
14 access such as parts of Africa or Asia, can be utilized to a much greater degree via a cooperative with States
15 Parties and Member States in the context of Technical Cooperation.
16
 - 17 3. While the Conference recognizes the inherent dangers related to traditional nuclear power plants, it highlights
18 the potential solutions offered by moves toward safer methods of power generation such as thorium and closed
19 fuel cycles. The Conference aims to integrate International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Technical
20 Documents, containing a critical review by IAEA on current projects on thorium fuel cycle and its potential
21 challenges, into the international research on thorium.
22
 - 23 4. Given the issues that could arise from the use of uranium as a fuel source, such as the environmental damage,
24 potential for meltdown, and weaponization, technical cooperation can be inhibited severely. Many states are
25 concerned with the dangers presented by the utilization of highly volatile fissile materials. Replacing these
26 materials with safer variants is the most efficient way of reducing these risks and enhancing the potential for
27 multilateral cooperation and sharing of technology.
28
 - 29 5. The Conference considers an expansion of relationships between the IAEA and the various bodies that make up
30 the United Nations (UN), especially in the following topics: scientific cooperation and intercultural
31 understanding, sustainable development, the involvement of women in security, healthcare coordination and
32 measures addressing medical technology, and risk reduction management.
33
 - 34 6. The Conference highlights its commitments to the UN which have existed since 1970. Such partnership was
35 referred to in the Treaty's preambles by highlighting the importance of UN resolutions aimed at the conclusion
36 of an international agreement on nuclear disarmament. In accordance, General Assembly resolution 66/33
37 (2011), established that the UN shall render the necessary assistance for the efforts of nuclear non-proliferation
38 efforts. Therefore, we emphasize the necessity of establishing Joint Divisions of the IAEA within the UN
39 Framework that will ensure the accurate advancement in technical cooperation of peaceful nuclear energy,
40 taking into account the already existent IAEA's Joint Division with the UN's Food and Agriculture
41 Organization to provide cooperation in the matters of food security.
42
 - 43 7. The need for cooperation between United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
44 and the IAEA has been proven by the previous joint work between such bodies, for instance the establishment
45 of the joint seminar to discuss educational problems in connection with the development of the peaceful uses of
46 atomic energy held in the French Centre for Nuclear Research at Saclay in 1959. We believe there is an inherent
47 need to discuss the pursuit of scientific cooperation, continuing efforts to maintain peace, and building
48 intercultural understanding to address the advancement in research and development of the peaceful uses of
49 nuclear energy. However, there is no permanent agency in charge of coordinating the fulfillment of the

50 relationship agreement between the IAEA and the UNESCO which came into force in 1958, and of ensuring the
51 accomplishment of UNESCO's role in the domestication of atomic energy.

- 52
- 53 8. According to the IAEA Gender Equality Policy, the inclusion of men and women as equals in the decision-
54 making process for peaceful nuclear development and in the research and educational process is of high
55 importance to improve and ensure an accurate technical cooperation. Therefore, the Conference is deeply
56 concerned by the lack of an agency in charge of evaluating the effectiveness of the mentioned IAEA policy.
57 Taking the already existing organization Women in Nuclear as an example for involving women in nuclear
58 development, the Committee considers an establishment of such an approach in the IAEA in coordination with
59 the UN system, thus providing a network through which women can work in the nuclear energy and other
60 industries that use nuclear technology, thus extending their professional development.
- 61
- 62 9. Since the introduction of nuclear fission and atomic energy, this technology has been used for the diagnosis and
63 treatment of various diseases. These technologies, such as Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging, are of the
64 utmost importance in the modern world. They are, however, not accessible to every individual of humankind.
65 Therefore, this problem should be addressed by the World Health Organization (WHO) jointly with the IAEA,
66 seeing as it is the relevant body on nuclear affairs. Nuclear radiation, on the other hand, has been the cause of
67 another number of diseases, which should also be addressed by the WHO in cooperation with the IAEA.
- 68
- 69 10. The Conference acknowledges the imbalance of nuclear power among States Parties. According to the Nuclear
70 Energy Institute, as of January 2015 only thirty Member States have functional nuclear reactors. However the
71 majority of both States Parties to the NPT and Member States in the IAEA lack either the informational
72 resources or the technological capacity to safely pursue and develop a nuclear energy program, demonstrating
73 the need for a strengthening of information sharing initiatives.
- 74
- 75 11. One of the obstacles that many State Parties face is a scarcity of resources. This acts as an almost
76 insurmountable barrier to technical cooperation in many instances. Lack of water, food, electricity, and
77 infrastructure are all threats to the goal of cooperation and the advancement of the peaceful use of nuclear
78 energy.
- 79
- 80 12. The advance of alternative energies within States Party is highly important for achieving sustainable
81 development in an accurate way. Considering nuclear energy as an effective and accurate form of alternative
82 energy, and focused on the foundation of sustainable development in every aspect of development, such as the
83 Rio Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals, Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) and The Future
84 We Want Outcome Document, the Conference highlights the importance of involving sustainability in the
85 advancement towards international peace and security and the involvement of sustainability in the development
86 of energy systems.

87 **B. Strengthening Regional Cooperation**

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- 89
- 90 13. The 2010 Review Conference recognized the importance of cooperating to the fullest to improve the
91 development of applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Conference noted under section 43
92 that Regional Cooperative Agreements (RCAs) can benefit developing States Parties in improving technical
93 assistance. Sections 48 and 49 also provide specific recommendations on improving cooperation on a regional
94 level as well.
- 95
- 96 14. It is evident that the maladies stemming from climate change are consistent throughout regions. For example,
97 Small Island States in the Pacific struggle with rising sea levels and devastating storms, as evidenced in 1978 by
98 the tide gauge installed at Funafuti, Tuvalu by the University of Hawaii and the cyclone that struck Vanuatu in
99 March 2015. In this sense, a regional scope on the development of nuclear technologies, which have proved to
100 be a realistic way to limit the exacerbation of climate change and its consequences, as they significantly cut
101 down the emission of greenhouse gas, would be highly efficient in dealing with these problems.
- 102
- 103 15. Mismanagement of nuclear material and nuclear accidents is a major liability of nuclear technology.
104 Contamination from Fukushima Daiichi accident of 2011, for example, has had detrimental effects on the

105 Pacific Ocean, affecting vulnerable Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which underscores the need for
106 regional approaches to manage nuclear safety.

- 107
- 108 16. The World Nuclear Association (WNA) estimates that 20% of all nuclear reactors in the world are located in
109 zones of significant seismic activity. Whereas these reactors are designed to shut down automatically in the
110 event of an earthquake, Fukushima Daiichi still managed to become a major threat to the environment. Regional
111 cooperation in the Pacific in the form of training programs provided by Australia has been key to prevent
112 further damage to SIDS. Preemptive regional cooperation is key to preventing future catastrophes in other
113 regions.
- 114
- 115 17. The IAEA promotes the advances in nuclear technology to further medical purposes, combat climate change,
116 and improving the well-being of all if the benefits are also shared with developing States Parties to the NPT.
117 The IAEA conducted the Pan African Rinderpest Eradication Campaign (PARC) in the 1980s to combat the
118 Rinderpest in Africa. The program succeeded in limiting the spread of the pest to only two countries, which
119 made a tremendous difference in the lives of African farmers.
- 120
- 121 18. The IAEA PARC program is a collaboration between the IAEA, the African Union (AU), the Food and
122 Agricultural Organization (FAO), the Institute for Livestock and Veterinary Medicine for Tropical Countries.
123 The partnership helped overcome the capital investment costs of nuclear technology application, which can be
124 very high for developing Member States. The 2010 Review Conference under section 35 recognizes the need to
125 improve the scientific, technological and regulatory capabilities of developing States.
- 126
- 127 19. RCAs have made significant progress in furthering the research, development and training of Member States in
128 nuclear energy. In particular, the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training
129 Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific has provided resources and workshops,
130 which further the capacity of Member States in the region on nuclear technology. Improving Cancer
131 Management through Strengthening the Computed Tomography Cancer Staging Process, and Building Capacity
132 for Applications of Advanced Non-Destructive Evaluation Technologies for Enhancing Industrial Productivity
133 are a few successful initiatives that work under the RCA for Asia and the Pacific, which improve the peaceful
134 use of nuclear application and Member States' capacities in that application.
- 135
- 136 20. The Conference commends the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programmes and the Member States that sponsor
137 them. These Technical Cooperation programs are operated at the level of the IAEA and various states' nuclear
138 development agencies. Currently, states must cooperate with the IAEA Department of Technical Cooperation as
139 well as the several states that sponsor them to participate in these technical cooperation programs.
- 140
- 141 21. Currently the AU and European Union (EU) cooperate with each other and have established the Roadmap 2014-
142 2017 tasked with promoting sustainable and inclusive development. The sustainable development goals include
143 sustainable energy such as nuclear energy. In order to follow through on the Roadmap goals, the AU and EU
144 must utilize their function bodies, African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCON) and the European
145 Commission's European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) group. These functional bodies encounter
146 many of the same barriers and need access to many of the same resources. However these functional bodies do
147 not have formal cooperation with each other and therefore cannot communicate with each other on effective
148 strategies and other forms of collaboration.
- 149
- 150 22. The Conference is concerned by states not party to the NPT who are not under the regulation of the IAEA, but
151 do have nuclear energy facilities. The safety of a Member State's nuclear facilities are important regardless of
152 whether they have acceded to the NPT. The Conference further finds that some non-States Parties to the NPT
153 are willing to submit their nuclear facilities to IAEA review. The Conference finds the Peer Review Program to
154 be a very effective mode of regional cooperation, particularly for Member States that have not acceded to the
155 NPT.

156 **C. Promoting Education through Technical Cooperation**

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- 159 23. Today, there are 30 countries that have functional nuclear power plants, of the 194 Member States of the UN
160 and the 190 States Parties to the NPT, according to the World Nuclear Association. The lack of public

161 awareness regarding peaceful nuclear energy can potentially create stigma among states that do not have access
162 to nuclear technology. To eliminate this issue we must increase access to research and education in all
163 countries; the NPT should aim to create a greater understanding peaceful nuclear technology.
164

- 165 24. As designated by General Assembly resolution 42/427 (1987), sustainable development is development that
166 meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
167 Among other alternative energy resources, nuclear energy can provide an alternative to petroleum-based fuels
168 for states seeking other options for economic, environmental, health and social benefits. This is currently under
169 explored and as such the economic, environmental, health and social benefits of safe nuclear electricity
170 production warrants further investigation and study.
171
- 172 25. Regarding issues hindering sustainable development of nuclear and non-nuclear energy sources, the IAEA has
173 worked with The African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to
174 Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA). The Conference supports technical cooperation between regional
175 organizations to develop policies for sustainable and comprehensive nuclear development. To facilitate this
176 process, cooperative efforts could mirror OLADE and the European Commission, which have proven to be
177 successful bodies for their Member States to achieve regional and sub-regional energy integration.
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179 **D. Enhancing the Role of the IAEA**

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- 181 26. The Conference recognizes the energy challenges of the 21st century and the important role that nuclear energy
182 plays, as it aids in protecting the environment, human health, and energy production. Nuclear energy is
183 commonly developed and used as an alternative to other sources of energy, such as fossil fuels, and
184 approximately 16% of the world's energy comes from nuclear power supplied by more than 70 countries
185 worldwide, according to the Nuclear Energy Institute.
186
- 187 27. Nuclear energy may also be used to support advancements in non-energy technology, including from medical
188 innovations that prolong the human lifespan, insect control procedures that prevent widespread crop failure,
189 radiation techniques to lengthen the survivability of food, and tracing mechanisms in reservoirs and streams that
190 help irrigation planners discover and cultivate critical water resources. These advancements are essential to the
191 sustainability of developed and developing States, industrial and agricultural, resource-heavy and resource-poor.
192 Furthermore, the area of nuclear energy in healthcare can have profound impacts, particularly in developing
193 countries. Nuclear energy can be highly beneficial, yet a majority of States Parties lack the resources for nuclear
194 energy infrastructure to be developed and have received inadequate amounts of technical cooperation.
195
- 196 28. The IAEA is the main vehicle in which actions within the NPT are executed, such as supervising safeguards and
197 being responsible for providing technical assistance. At the United Nations Climate Change Summit in 2014,
198 the General Assembly passed a resolution affirming the Assembly's support of IAEA's work in facilitating
199 cooperation.
200
- 201 29. The IAEA remains at the center of coordinating technical cooperation and capacity-building projects through
202 the agency's Technical Cooperation (TC) Programme. The IAEA's TC Programme is the pivotal mechanism to
203 assists Member States in facilitating resource transfer and providing nuclear assistance through information
204 sharing. A major issue facing the IAEA is the expansion of membership to all States as it is currently leaving
205 out twenty-six. As of 31 December 2014, 147 States Parties have signed Additional Protocols of the IAEA
206 stated in the Conclusion of Additional Protocols, and only 124 States Parties enforce them.
207
- 208 30. Furthermore, the IAEA has established RCAs to strengthen and enlarge the contribution of nuclear science and
209 technology to provide socio-economic development. Agreements of this nature are the bedrock of international
210 cooperation in facilitating the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
211
- 212 31. The majority of nuclear power is concentrated and consumed mainly in Europe, as developing states continue to
213 struggle with resource prices and greenhouse gas emissions from unsustainable energy sources. The Conference
214 is concerned at the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services for States Parties in other
215 parts of the world. The World Food Programme Hunger Statistics Report states that there are approximately 805
216 million people around the world who suffer from malnutrition due to lack of access to food. Every year, 3.1

217 million children die due to malnourishment. Ninety percent of these hunger-related diseases and deaths are
218 concentrated in the developing parts of the world. FAO works with IAEA on programs to improve food
219 sustainability, assisted by nuclear and related biotechnologies.

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- 221 32. In conjunction with the IAEA's TC Programme, the IAEA produced the 2010 Action Plan, which was included
222 in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. Despite the implementation of the 2010 Action
223 Plan and the progress of the IAEA's TC Programme, the Conference recognizes the gaps that exist within
224 existing frameworks. Without resources and technology possessed by States Parties development of nuclear
225 programs is a concern, as there is an increasing number of Member States within the IAEA TC Programme
226 requesting TC projects, according to IAEA statement GC(58)/RES/12.
227
- 228 33. The Conference recognizes that the IAEA's TC Programme does not focus on assisting developing states.
229 Despite the presence of existing regional frameworks created and largely funded by the IAEA to aid developing
230 States Parties, much of the infrastructure required to administer and facilitate technical cooperation are
231 underfunded. Thus, established agreements are incapable of meeting the needs within and across regions, such
232 as promoting sustainability and development cooperation, and States Parties lack the requisite educational and
233 managerial structure to ensure depth of qualified personnel and prevent issues relating to turnover. Though there
234 are numerous educational programs and services throughout the IAEA, they are currently focused around
235 experts and programs from developed, western States.
236
- 237 34. The Conference recognizes concerns that the resources and capacity of the IAEA are insufficient to meet the
238 needs of Member States aiming to develop and strengthen their nuclear capabilities. The Conference is
239 concerned with the access to energy and sustainable modern energy services, as energy directly affects towards
240 poverty eradication. The world lacks cooperation that could envelop regional nuclear projects and foster
241 discussion between all interested States under IAEA-guidelines.
242
- 243 35. The Conference recognizes the IAEA has not yet used their potential in the health division. Although the TC
244 Programme of the IAEA provides assistance to African Member States, about 80 % of Africa's population still
245 lacks access to basic cancer therapy and radiation. This lapse in health care is in part because the TC
246 Programme focuses on sending foreign experts without providing adequate training to medical professionals in
247 regards to nuclear technology.
248
- 249 36. The Conference emphasizes that natural and man-made disasters are issues that cause concern to all members of
250 the international community. The Conference recognizes the IAEA Mandate and their guidelines have been
251 successful in preventing and safeguarding against many nuclear disasters. However, the 2011 Fukushima
252 Daiichi power plant breakdown demonstrated gaps remain. More importantly, the safeguards are not legally
253 binding and numerous states may become non-compliant.
254

255 **E. Implementation of IAEA Safeguards**

256

- 257 37. The Conference recognizes the essential nature of the IAEA in assuring compliance with the three pillars of the
258 NPT: disarmament, nonproliferation, and the peaceful utilization of nuclear resources.
259
- 260 38. One of the key activities of the IAEA is assisting Member States in creating and upholding procedures and
261 standards for the safe disposal of nuclear waste in order to prevent radiological contamination of the
262 environment and to safeguard the health of the international community. As evidenced by such incidents as the
263 1986 nuclear meltdown in Chernobyl resulting from poor technical operation, the tsunami-induced meltdown of
264 the Fukushima-Daichii nuclear reactor in 2011, and the ongoing radiological crisis in Central Asia resulting
265 from the by-products of Soviet nuclear weapons testing and unsafe uranium mining practices, there is a great
266 need worldwide for an increased focus on safe, practical, and effective nuclear waste disposal methods..
267
- 268 39. Another crucial activity of the IAEA is to ensure that NPT States Parties undertake enrichment of nuclear
269 material for solely peaceful purposes. While it is necessary in almost all cases to enrich nuclear material such as
270 uranium through the nuclear fuel cycle process in order to render it usable for power, this cycle can also be used
271 to refine this material to such an extent that it becomes a weapon. This is one of the most dangerous issues
272 confronting the IAEA and the international nuclear regime and while all Member States have the right to

273 peaceful nuclear energy development according to Article IV of the NPT, ensuring that States Parties do not
274 abuse this right in order to covertly weaponized their nuclear capabilities is an integral part of the IAEA's role
275 in ensuring nuclear nonproliferation.

276 **F. Collaborative Enhancement of Nuclear Energy Facilities**

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- 279 40. Current standards for the IAEA administration of fuel cycle facilities provides for structures, systems and
280 components of enrichment plants in addition to guiding the initial construction and commissioning of a plant.
281
- 282 41. The Conference duly notes and expresses concerns over the possible risks associated with nuclear fuel cycle
283 facilities. A plethora of facilities have the capacity of utilizing high uranium enrichment reactors, which can be
284 used for the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Moreover, fuel cycle facilities that are owned and operated by
285 individual Member States often lack the transparency necessary to ensure trust amongst other Member States
286 due to the sovereignty concerns of Member States housing nuclear facilities. Member States are often concerned
287 by the lack of transparency in facilities with the capability to develop weapons grade uranium. The design of
288 multilateral fuel facilities ensures facilities maintain a peaceful trajectory due to International Atomic Energy
289 Agency oversight and increased transparency. Thus, the Conference recognizes the apparent benefits of
290 multilateral facilities in maintaining the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
291
- 292 42. The Conference recognizes the large financial burden that comes with the process of creating safe and
293 sustainable nuclear energy facilities. Many developing states are limited in their abilities to develop nuclear
294 facilities due to the costs associated with the development, maintenance, and personnel management of said
295 facilities. The IAEA relies on voluntary donations to their TC Programme's funding and thus relies heavily on
296 developed States' willingness to support its services. According to the Nuclear Energy Institute the costs to
297 maintain a nuclear facility, not including waste management, are upwards of 40 million USD for an 18 month
298 duration. Furthermore, it is often difficult for developing states to receive the resources necessary to maintain
299 the facilities that have already been established, namely mineral resources for the purposes of fuel sources.
300
- 301 43. The Conference strongly supports the tenet ingrained in Article IV of the NPT maintaining that all Member
302 States have the right to pursue the development and use of peaceful nuclear energy and energy technology. In
303 addition, the Conference is wholly cognizant of the great benefits to nuclear energy technology in providing
304 both sustainable energy and medicinal support, such as vaccine production, to developing states. Many Member
305 States have expressed security concerns regarding highly enriched uranium, its weaponization capacity, and its
306 presence in conflict zones. Thus, it is necessary that the development of facilities with high uranium enrichment
307 capacity is limited to already established nuclear weapons regions as they have already registered and
308 internationally recognized high uranium enrichment capacity.
309
- 310 44. The Conference further recognizes the need for alternative options in nuclear technologies such as thorium and
311 light water reactors, for future production of nuclear energy. Developments can include research and
312 development of thorium, to that of increased filtration systems to limit the nuclear by-product from uranium
313 reactors. There are multiple benefits to designing nuclear facilities to meet the needs of the regions in which the
314 multilateral facilities are housed; thus, by providing multiple energy source options the Conference could ensure
315 these facilities are shaped to the needs of the individual Member State and/or group of states.
316
- 317 45. The NPT Review Conference recognizes the work done in the Conference on Disarmament via the drafts of the
318 Fissile Material Cut-off Treaties, as previously endorsed in General Assembly resolution 66/44 (2011), as a
319 potential source for quantitative guidelines for enrichment activities. The Conference notes the inability of the
320 Conference on Disarmament to successfully negotiate a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, and notes that such a
321 treaty is vital to ensuring nuclear material is not weaponized. The Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty addresses the
322 need to limit and/or regulate the production of highly enriched uranium that has been of concern to this body.
323 As the Conference is addressing exceptions to the limitations in this Treaty on highly enriched uranium, for the
324 purposes of vaccine production in the established regions mentioned above, it is important the relationship
325 between the NPT and the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty is considered.
326

- 327 46. High enrichment uranium isotope 235 is utilized in nuclear weapons technology, as stated in Annex 3 of the
328 IAEA Ongoing Monitoring and Verification Plan. However, low enrichment uranium is exclusively utilized in
329 nuclear reactors and for research purposes.
330
- 331 47. The international community is aware of the importance of nuclear energy for the economic and social
332 development of many Member States, and acknowledges that the domestic demand for electrical energy is
333 expected to grow by more than 29% from 2011 to 2040, as stated in the report by the US Energy Information
334 Administration. Nuclear energy, among other alternatives, can fill this demand.
335
- 336 48. There is not, at present, any comprehensive, safe and sustainable procedure for the disposal of nuclear waste,
337 including its storage or neutralization. As such, continued research in all fields of nuclear technology is vital to
338 finding an active solution to the nuclear waste question.
339
- 340 49. Nuclear technology has not advanced to the point where there is an effective solution to the nuclear waste
341 question. Until then, passive measures must be undertaken to store the waste in a way as to be least detrimental
342 to the wellbeing of all involved.
343
- 344 50. The conference recognizes the historical successes of multilateral collaboration, as well as the scope of
345 functionality presented between enrichment facilities, reactors, and waste storage facilities, which together
346 constitute the entire lifespan of fissile material for peaceful use.
347

348 **G. Safety of Personnel and Facilities**

349

- 350 51. In its 2891st Competitiveness Council meeting, the Council of the EU acknowledged that the lack of engineers
351 and researchers hinders the development of nuclear facilities. The EU recognizes the importance on the teaching
352 of skills across all stages of nuclear development, including design, construction, waste management, and
353 decommissioning. The lack of engineers and researchers in developing countries is slowing the process for the
354 emergence of a strong nuclear industry. In order for NPT to ensure that countries have developing power and
355 access to materials, there must be a solution to the lack of a strong localized workforce, that is properly trained
356 to ensure that current nuclear power plants remain open and to avoid the issue of outsourcing the workforce so
357 that not only are the independent economical interests of each State Party protected, nuclear power plants will
358 have the capacity for long term stability.
359
- 360 52. To date, nearly 100 mines, over 100 commercial power reactors, 46 experimental or prototype reactors, over
361 250 research reactors, and a number of fuel cycle facilities have been retired from operation. The abandonment
362 and decommissioning of nuclear power reactors places a huge financial burden on States Parties, due to the
363 degrade of uranium inventory and investment in construction of the plant. This places roadblock that halts the
364 mission of NPT to ensure every State Party has the right and the resources available to develop nuclear energy
365 and causing States Parties to halt demolition thus resulting in radioactive risks that can dangerously affect a
366 State Party's population. These risks are currently being seen in South Africa with the delayed demolition of the
367 Koeberg nuclear plant. Such risks can be avoided and prevented through the education of operations and
368 safeguards of nuclear plants, which in turn would be pivotal in enhancing political cooperation by establishing
369 more efficient and successful uses of nuclear power. The financial burden among States Parties is significant,
370 and to solve this issue, we must eliminate damages to property due to misuse and the premature retirement of
371 nuclear facilities that are in good working order.
372
- 373 53. The Conference reaffirms the importance of the 1994 Convention on Nuclear Safety. This obliges the States
374 Parties to implement safety regulations in civil nuclear energy facilities. There is a need to promote, discuss,
375 and educate the workforce with internationally collaborated oversight of safety training for workers involved
376 with nuclear developments. According to the National Institute for Occupation Safety and Health, there were
377 371 deaths from lung cancer in uranium miners who worked underground for a minimum of one month in 2000
378 in the United States of America alone. This number was 6 times higher than what was originally projected.
379 Other causes of death include pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis, and emphysema. Ensuring the intervention of
380 power plant mismanagement will directly improve the safety and protection of the environment for the
381 population as well as the materials and infrastructure invest by States Parties. Implementation of safety
382 regulation oversight is of the utmost importance for the mission of the NPT.

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H. Addressing the Physical Security of Nuclear Energy Facilities

54. Since its establishment in 1968, the NPT has been concerned with the spread of nuclear technology as stated in the Treaty. Additionally, the protection of the global environment from climate change due to greenhouse gases is ensured by these alternative energy sources, in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
55. According to Article 4 to the NPT, all States Parties to the Treaty are required to participate and aid the exchange of scientific and technological experience as well as equipment materials concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy. State Parties have also brought attention to the threat of non-state actors to said exchange. Those non-state actors include but are not limited to organized political actors not directly connected to a state but effecting vital state interests, civil society, criminal groups and terrorist organizations. Furthermore the possibility of nuclear material being stolen or used by those non-state actors poses an immense threat to global security and must be addressed by enhancing the physical protection of nuclear material.
56. According to Article 4, all States Parties to the Treaty are required to participate and aid the exchange of scientific and technological experience as well as equipment materials concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy. States Parties have also brought attention to the threat of non-state actors to said exchange. At this point in time the international community has not been able to define non-state actors threatening international peace under a term such as “terrorism”. In order to ease communication and aid in time of conflict involving non-state actors, the Conference strongly recommends a universal definition of the term “terrorism”. Furthermore the possibility of nuclear material being stolen or used by those non-state actors poses an immense threat to global security due to a lack of authority of the IAEA over non-state actors possessing nuclear material, and must be addressed by enhancing the physical protection of nuclear material.
57. The 2010 NPT Review Conference Outcome Document expressed an increased concern to ensure universal adherence to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material introduced in 1980, and its amendment. The amendment builds a milestone in international efforts to ensure a certain level of nuclear security worldwide. It also aims to reduce the vulnerability of states to nuclear terrorism. Moreover the Convention intends to prevent and combat offences relating to such material and facilities all over the globe; as well as to facilitate cooperation among the States Parties to those ends.
58. In September 2005, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was adopted. In accordance with the IAEA, it aims to criminalize acts of terrorism and promote police and judicial cooperation in order to prevent and punish terrorist acts. Over the past two years it has been ratified by 99 Member States and has 115 signatories.
59. According to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) there is a concern with the possibility of non-state actors and terrorist organizations acquiring fissile material from current and proposed nuclear facilities due to lack of international cooperation with regard to the protection and security of nuclear materials. Resolution 1540 states that the Security Council is “gravely concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that non-state actors such as those identified in the UN list established and maintained by the Committee established under Security Council resolution 1257 (1999) and those to whom resolution 1373 (2001) applies, may acquire, develop, traffic in or use nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.
60. Terrorist activities of the past years have posed great threats to international peace. Terrorist organizations have been trying to seize nuclear material. In July 2014, the Iraqi UN ambassador, Mohamed Ali Alhakim, informed the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon that terrorist groups had seized nuclear material from an Iraqi nuclear site. Therefore, the protection of nuclear materials, especially in the Middle East, must be increased.

I. Ensuring Secure Access to Nuclear Source Material

61. The NPT is committed to nuclear safety as stated in Article III; the sovereign right of every state party to use nuclear energy peacefully without discrimination as stated in Article IV; and the non-proliferation of nuclear material and technology for military purposes as stated in Article II.

- 439 62. Nuclear power presents a unique opportunity for developing Member States because of its sustainable and
440 efficient nature, which is underscored in IAEA-CN-164-1P06. Nuclear energy requires stable political and
441 regulatory conditions as well as huge start-up costs. Many developing Member States, lack necessary capital for
442 establishing nuclear power plants.
443
- 444 63. Through INT/4/142 under the IAEA Technical Cooperation Project Promoting Technology Development and
445 Application of Future Nuclear Energy Systems in Developing Member States, Member States have expressed
446 interest and willingness to provide further financial assistance and regulatory oversight to developing Member
447 States for the purpose of nuclear energy development.
448
- 449 64. Some developed states have expressed their interest and willingness to assist financial support and to provide
450 regulatory oversight to developing nations for the purpose of nuclear energy development. The Conference
451 hopes that measures will be instituted that can enable willing developed states to provide such support.
452
- 453 65. Recalling IAEA statements GOV/INF/2007/11 and GOV/2009/30, the Conference notes with appreciation the
454 efforts that have been taken to establish an International Nuclear Fuel Bank (INFB). These efforts underscore
455 the need to establish a reserve of uranium that would be available to Member States that face supply disruptions
456 unrelated to technical or commercial reasons. The fuel bank concept is intended to build confidence that
457 sovereign states using nuclear power would be able to purchase nuclear fuel reliably and predictably.
458
- 459 66. The IAEA is the world's center for cooperation in the nuclear field and has key roles and responsibilities under
460 the NPT. An INFB could provide easy access to peaceful nuclear power without increasing the risk of
461 proliferation.
462
- 463 67. Security measures and export controls on nuclear materials of the INFB could be enhanced through the Nuclear
464 Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee, along with the oversight of the IAEA and in accordance
465 with the IAEA Convention on Nuclear Safety. The NSG is a body of 46 nuclear suppliers which since 1975
466 coordinate their exports through the signature of a common code of conduct. The Zangger Committee is a
467 subgroup of 36 nations within the NSG establishing further safeguards on non-proliferation commitments.
468

469 **II. Mandate**

- 470
- 471 68. The Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT is responsible for reviewing and supporting the
472 implementation of the treaty, be guided by its three pillars of disarmament, non-proliferation, and the peaceful
473 uses of nuclear technology. In order to comply with this mandate, the Review Conference shall consider any
474 questions or matters within the scope of the NPT, arriving at conclusions and making recommendations related
475 to the implantation of the Treaty.
476

477 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

478 **A. Improving Cooperation through Information Sharing**

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- 480
- 481 69. The Conference concludes that it is necessary for the usage of a transparent and accurate information exchange
482 system between States Parties and Member States. This system should be designed as a multilateral platform of
483 data sharing based on the pillar of TC in the advancement of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
484
- 485 70. As it is important to bear in mind the obligations and responsibilities to states of all development levels and
486 geographic locations, the Conference concludes that Member States and States Parties should both utilize and
487 support the implementation of the Outernet Program in areas that have little or no internet access. The NPT
488 urges the IAEA to investigate the possibilities of a junction of the IAEA, and the Outernet, called the Archive
489 Initiative. The Archive Initiative will use the same routers and devices as the Outernet to transmit and share
490 information to areas without sufficient information transmission infrastructure to utilize the internet on a
491 constant basis. This is not only to cooperate technologically but also foster a spirit of cooperation while
492 offering a method of information access globally. This will also be the chief method of communication in this

493 context via establishment of a special link between the internet and the Outernet through the IAEA and the
494 organizations responsible for the maintenance and execution of the Outernet programs.
495

496 71. The Conference concludes that there is a need for an IAEA platform which could serve as a point of contact for
497 States Parties who wish to transfer information and/or expertise regarding nuclear development policy and a
498 safeguards Regime. State Parties that have advanced their nuclear programs and those State Parties who wish to
499 advance further, or establish new nuclear programs, could utilize this platform to protect sovereignty and
500 privacy of sensitive information while facilitating the transfer and sharing of technical and informational
501 cooperation. These seminars could be hosted at suitable venues such as the IAEA's Vienna International Centre,
502 and funding managed by the Division of Budget and Finance (MTBF). Seminars may discuss the parameters of
503 technological exchange, environmental and sustainable appliance of nuclear programs, counter-terrorism
504 measures, research and education programs, the protection of nuclear facilities, and other fiscal needs.
505

506 72. This body advises that this platform, should it be created, be comprised of States Parties representatives who
507 could also be tasked with the delivery of a biannual report to the IAEA Board of Governors on how such
508 projects may have developed and progressed, including individual specialized sections for each seminar that
509 might be activated. Such reports shall be kept by the IAEA Publications division and be delivered to the NPT
510 Review Conference meeting according to article VIII of the NPT.
511

512 73. The Conference commends the adoption of safer forms of nuclear power as a legitimate and accessible choice
513 of power generation for states who seek nuclear power. We see the need to not only expand the utilization of
514 nuclear energy, but to shift the types of nuclear power generation facilities from uranium-based fission to
515 thorium fueled reactors, and eventually fusion reactors. The infrastructure change that traditionally occurs with
516 the adoption of stable power generation can generate the economic momentum necessary for developing states,
517 or any state without nuclear power, to increase their overall financial health and stability. With these reactors,
518 Member States can utilize technologies such as water desalinization, hydroponics, and nuclear waste disposal
519 simply by constructing desalinization facilities in close proximity to these power generation facilities.
520

521 74. Construction of facilities such as these in this fashion will aid States Parties and Member States to address
522 resource scarcity, specifically scarcity of water, agriculture, medicine, and most importantly, energy. However
523 given the prevalence of uranium-fueled reactors, and the general ease of conversion possible, the Conference
524 recommends that all currently operating open fuel cycle power plants be examined and assessed by the state
525 who utilizes them as to the viability of conversion to closed fuel cycle technologies in order to prolong the use
526 of any given amount of fuel. This may also shift the global nuclear environment closer and closer to a safe and
527 minimally hazardous system of power generation. This should be addressed specifically by individuals and
528 experts named by the IAEA Board of Governors.
529

530 75. The Conference recommends that the IAEA investigate potential joint actions in unison with UN bodies,
531 including but not limited to UNESCO for issues regarding the economic and social impacts of nuclear
532 technologies and their use; UN-Women, for issues such as the lack of gender equality in STEM programs
533 around the world; the World Health Organization for matters pertaining to radiological medicine and the impact
534 of nuclear technologies on health; and the United Nations' Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, dealing with
535 precautionary measures regarding nuclear safety in facilities and nearby areas, as well as post disaster agendas.
536

537 76. The World Health Organization (WHO) may be able to undertake the task of solving the major healthcare
538 issues arising from the peaceful use of nuclear energy and would help heighten the standards of these
539 technologies. This Joint Division may fall under the mandate of the Technical Cooperation Program of the
540 IAEA, which will be in responsible for defining the working parameters of the division and its budget along
541 with the Division of Budget and Finance, as there are a number of issues that have arisen in recent years that
542 have links to the generation of Radiological Isotopes used in radiological medicine such as PET /CT,
543 SPECT/CT, PET/MR and SPECT/MR which are limited largely by the discrepancies
544

545 77. The issues of environmental effects rising from the use of nuclear energy, the refinement of radiological
546 materials, and the disposal of waste are all in dire need of address. As such it is our recommendation that an
547 IAEA expert related to the particular environmental issue at hand be linked with a United Nations
548 Environmental Programme (UNEP) representative and be sent to areas of pressing need of examination, study,

549 and aid due to IAEA or other nuclear activities. Algae blooms, the potential for a reduction of greenhouse gas
550 emissions due to livestock farming, water purification and conservation, and sustainable development. The
551 Conference further calls for the exchange of such information and reports with the International Cooperation on
552 Radiological Protection (ICRP) and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic
553 Radiation (UNSCEAR) as well as the Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform which can maintain a link
554 between these actions and other UN actions such as the SDGs and the Post 2015 Agenda.
555

556 78. The conference supports research into the viability of, and technologies necessary for, fusion. The logistics of
557 which should be addressed by Member States, through the expansion of relations between the IAEA Board of
558 Governors (BoG), States Parties, Member States, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who have the
559 resources and expertise necessary for this type of research and development.
560

561 79. It is our position that a large portion of research efforts be made towards integrating thorium reactors by
562 addressing many of the issues in existing technology and the limitations therein, such as the materials necessary
563 for construction of these reactors, the equipment necessary for maintaining them, and the techniques necessary
564 for the disposal of waste. Further technical complexities that shall arise from implementations of these
565 technologies shall be addressed as they are discovered. Experts both in the IAEA and the private sector, such as
566 research experts and engineers, shall be nominated and invested with the responsibility of action on these issues
567 by the BoG.
568

569 **B. Strengthening Regional Cooperation**

570

571 80. States Parties to the NPT should engage in developing technical education programs with their respective RCA,
572 with a special focus on improving regional cooperation to ensure the region as a whole can achieve the proper
573 management of nuclear materials. These could be modeled after the Australian Nuclear Science and
574 Technology Organization (ANSTO) provides training to Small Island States in the Pacific in the topic of
575 nuclear safety and security. This will assist regional organizations in better securing their materials and avoiding
576 disasters. States Parties to the NPT should designate specific country points-of-contact to improve information-
577 sharing in regards to nuclear materials safety during disasters.
578

579 81. All possible efforts should be taken to establish jointly-managed research programs through each respective
580 RCA if Member States desire to further the non-energy application of nuclear technology. In particular,
581 programs currently managed through the IAEA Peaceful Use Initiative (PUI) such as the Ocean Acidification
582 International Coordination Center (OAICC), may assist Member States in advancing climate change research
583 through nuclear application jointly. These initiatives can make more resources available to States Parties in their
584 region to improve capacity building efforts and other applications of nuclear technology. States Parties are
585 encouraged to support the work of the IAEA by making more technical, financial and personnel resources
586 available to strengthen the efforts of RCAs in furthering joint programs.
587

588 82. The Conference encourages RCAs to partner with research institutions and universities in their region to assist
589 in the training and development of future scientists and current nuclear research personnel. As a guiding
590 example, the European Nuclear Education Network Association (ENEN) pursues the development of expertise
591 in nuclear training through such a partnership with several universities and regulatory bodies. Many RCAs
592 already host workshops and training events for nuclear scientists within the region. Together these efforts
593 improve capacity building efforts of each State Party to the NPT to better utilize nuclear energy peacefully and
594 increase partnerships within the region.
595

596 83. RCAs are encouraged to facilitate conducting regional forums to discuss best practices and information-sharing
597 on the peaceful application of nuclear energy. These forums can build from and contribute to the IAEA's
598 Technical Cooperation Best Practices Initiative, which currently makes available best practices in nuclear
599 application for all Member States. The Conference suggests that they be hosted in varying cities in the region
600 with the capacity and resources to do so appropriately, in cooperation with their respective RCA.
601

602 84. Recommends that Member States develop regional emergency plans in the event of a disaster that damages
603 regional nuclear research facilities or plants. Member States should follow the Convention on Nuclear Safety of
604 1994, which can be found in the IAEA's Safety of Nuclear Installations. These obligations cover design,

605 location, and other important aspects of emergency preparedness in regards to nuclear plants and can be applied
606 to other nuclear installations.

607
608 85. Regional cooperation on the construction, maintenance, and emergency repair of nuclear facilities cannot be
609 effective if regional partners are not aware of the technical details of their partners' facilities. The Conference
610 calls on all Member States pursuing the utilization of nuclear energy as well as corporations constructing plants
611 to adhere to IAEA Specific Safety Requirements SSR-2/1. A standardized and similar layout and operational
612 plan will promote successful nuclear cooperation between developing nations. This will help increase
613 cooperation between organizations and states as it will allow those educated in this technology to help those
614 who seek it. Standardization helps further regional cooperation because workers and experts are trained on the
615 same standards and can aid surrounding nations using the same standards.

616
617 86. Further, Member States can work collaboratively with their respective regional organization such as the African
618 Union, or Pacific Island Forum, to set guidelines on emergency preparedness, as well as deadlines to ensure
619 plans are developed. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has considered establishing a
620 Regional Radiological and Emergency Preparedness and Response Center to improve technical expertise and
621 assistance in the event of radiological or nuclear emergencies. The Conference recommends States Parties to
622 further consider such initiatives.

623
624 87. The Conference maintains the belief that the IAEA must remain the central authority on nuclear energy
625 development and that any efforts to strengthen regional organizations should seek the support of the IAEA in
626 these efforts. The Conference takes note of the AFCONE's subsidiary the AFRA's resolution RAF/0/031,
627 Promoting Human Resources Development and Nuclear Knowledge Management. The Conference takes note
628 of the OLADE 2014 Seminar on Renewable Energy. Finally, the Conference takes note of the EURATOM
629 Treaty and its efforts to ensure nuclear safety and security.

630
631 88. Additionally, the Conference recommends that the IAEA begin fostering collaborative efforts between
632 AFCONE, EURATOM, and OLADE. Such collaborative efforts may take the form of conferences, seminars, or
633 shared databases that will enable each organization to learn effective strategies on nuclear development at the
634 regional level.

635
636 89. The Conference recommends that regional organizations such as AFCONE, EURATOM, and OLADE begin
637 working with the IAEA's TC programs. This cooperation could materialize by having representatives from the
638 TC programmes meeting regularly with Member States of the regional organizations. The Conference believes
639 that greater cooperation between the IAEA and regional nuclear organizations will allow states easier and more
640 centralized access to programs dealing with safety and oversight. The Conference also believes that the IAEA
641 should invite regional nuclear development organizations to participate in conferences and seminars that
642 involve discussion among general Member States.

643
644 90. The conference suggests that in order to better facilitate access to capital for developing Member States,
645 AFCONE and OLADE establish a Nuclear Buyers Group within the mandate of the each of these organizations,
646 capable of appealing to nuclear corporations as one entity representing all Member States of the regional
647 organizations desiring to participate in a bid. In this way, individual states will not have to individually bid for
648 nuclear plants in their states, instead a stronger collective group may negotiate on their behalf. The Conference
649 believes that such an entity will be able to reduce costs to African and Latin American states seeking nuclear
650 energy and help further facilitate participation of a greater number of African and Latin American states.

651
652 91. The Conference believes that a cost-effective and diplomatically sensitive method of assessing the stability of
653 nuclear power infrastructure is through the IAEA peer review program. The 2014 IAEA's Integrated Regulatory
654 Review Service Mission of Pakistan led by China's National Nuclear Safety Administration evidenced that
655 Non-Parties to the NPT are willing to submit their facilities to peer review. The World Association of Nuclear
656 Operators (WANO) is the most prominent association of international cooperation with regards to nuclear
657 energy observation. One of the main components of the WANO is peer review. The Conference suggests
658 regional organizations, such as AFCONE, OLADE, and the EURATOM group of the European Commission,
659 facilitate peer review among Member States.

660

661 **C. Promoting Education through Technical Cooperation**
662

- 663 92. The Conference encourages multilateral information exchange facilitating the cooperative development of
664 nuclear energy sources, which should be outlined by Goals 8, 10, and 12 of the Sustainable Development Goals
665 (SDGs). Doing so would promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth by reducing inequality
666 between Member States to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Therefore, multilateral
667 information exchange facilitating the development of cooperative nuclear energy sources is essential.
668
- 669 93. Based on the success of the Latin American Energy Organization and the European Commission, we encourage
670 regional cooperation for the development of safe and secure nuclear energy. Regional organizations are
671 recommended to endorse the comprehensive development, via technical cooperation policies such as an
672 establishment of a research institute that oversees collaboration, between Member States. Furthermore, re-
673 enforcing and updating information accessible by all Member States of the NPT is necessary to enhance the
674 advantages of the peaceful nuclear energy. Through increased financial contributions from Member States,
675 projects concerning access to education and information regarding nuclear energy will further the cooperation
676 processes under the guidance of the IAEA.
677
- 678 94. It is highly recommended that the IAEA increase already existing funding to educational programs, similar to
679 the Nuclear Law Institute, to offer all nations access to education and information regarding nuclear energy
680 regardless of their development status. This can also be accomplished in cooperation with the IAEA's TC
681 Program, which sponsors the International School of Nuclear Law that was created in 2011 and offers a two-
682 week intensive training session for lawyers working on national nuclear legislation via the Nuclear Law
683 Institute.
684
- 685 95. The Conference encourages the IAEA to provide professional education for those administering and managing
686 enrichment facilities, such as the joint Masters Program in Nuclear Security. This program is housed in several
687 European States with curriculum established by the IAEA. Being the only program of its kind, it is encouraged
688 that regional organizations investigate the creation of similar programs. Additionally, we endorse the IAEA to
689 promote international student exchange programs and academic scholarships for students in the fields of in
690 nuclear security, finance, missile technology, export control, maritime transportation, customs, and air
691 transportation as a means to further information sharing and regional cooperation.
692

693 **D. Enhancing the Role of the IAEA**
694

- 695 96. This Conference recommends that States Parties recommit to the 2010 Action Plan. We encourage States
696 Parties to evaluate the steps they have taken since the 2010 Review Conference, and advocate for States Parties
697 to further take concrete actions in achieving the goals that this Conference agreed to in 2010. Our delegations
698 advocate for collaboration by all States Parties primarily in the promotion of technical cooperation of peaceful
699 uses of nuclear energy.
700
- 701 97. This Conference recommends, in line with ideas expressed within A/RES/32/50 that States Parties continue
702 voluntary international contributions to development funds. These funds are designed to augment nuclear
703 capacity in developing nations, as well as continued participation of all States Parties in forums concerning the
704 proliferation of nuclear technology.
705
- 706 98. This Conference further asks that all States Parties wishing to pursue nuclear development through the IAEA TC
707 Programme voluntarily produce a Nuclear Energy Development Report about the current status of their Nuclear
708 Energy Production and Development, paying particular attention to sustainability, financial solvency,
709 environmental effect, and infrastructure. These reports will be posted on the IAEA website under a database
710 labeled "Nuclear Energy Development Report" to promote transparency in this process.
711
- 712 99. Furthermore, the Conference recommends that discussion be held during the 2020 Revisionary Conference, as
713 well as in the General Assembly, about the creation of partner organization to this Conference, to meet
714 concurrently to this Conference, and to analyze and summarize these reports to help inform policy decisions and
715 track progress of development on a regional and country-specific basis. The Nuclear Energy Development
716 Report Review Committee could then advise the future agenda for the next NPT Review Conference.

- 717
718 100. This Conference recommends that the IAEA's TC Programme work in conjunction with regional and local
719 authorities within States Parties to ensure the accountability of TC programs and projects. If regional or local
720 authorities are not in place within the States Parties, we recommend that the IAEA TC Programme aids in
721 establishing and training such bodies to help States Parties, if they so choose, to help monitor and ensure
722 success of TC programs and projects.
723
- 724 101. This Conference advocates for all States Parties to demonstrate an enhanced usage of nuclear energy through
725 the IAEA TC Programme in the area of health. We recommend that all States Parties fully adhere to the
726 commitments of Article IV paragraph 2 of the NPT, specifically in the area of health, as this area remains
727 unexplored in many States Parties. Moreover, the Conference calls for more investments in research and
728 development through the medical departments of universities, as in grants for study abroad programs and
729 internships. In addition, this Conference advocates for increasing investments within the IAEA TC Programme
730 for those developing countries that exhibit a commitment to the area of health.
731
- 732 102. This Conference calls upon the IAEA Nuclear Power Technology Development Section to convene a High-Level
733 Summit on the Exchange of Experts. The mandate of this High-Level Summit is to gather, examine, and analyze
734 information from Member States of the IAEA, relevant UN bodies and other interested parties regarding the
735 implementation of Country Programme Frameworks, International Cooperative Mechanism and other regional and
736 trans-regional agreements. A planning committee, consisting of the Member States to the IAEA would meet in six
737 months to set the agenda and finalize logistics. The conference suggests that The High-Level Summit on the
738 Exchange of Experts will meet annually for its first three years, after which a special session will be commissioned to
739 assess the effectiveness and periodicity of this summit. The Conference further suggests that the Summit be held in
740 Vienna since being in the vicinity of the IAEA headquarters would make transmission of information and exchange
741 easier. Funding for the summit could be derived from the IAEA TC Programme's budget, along with voluntary
742 donations from interested Member States and relevant stakeholders. The High-Level Summit on the Exchange of
743 Experts should be focused on holding several workshops and Training Seminars to increase knowledge about nuclear
744 technology and foster a higher level of cooperation between countries and experts, specifically to developing States
745 Parties. The High-Level Summit on the Exchange of Experts should produce an outcome report on its final day
746 outlining their progress and recommendation to the international community.
747
- 748 103. In addition, the Conference calls on States Parties to cooperate and coordinate outside of the High-Level
749 Summit through the sharing of information on a national level and in assisting in training of experts. We
750 recognize that through the use of experts, States Parties who have nuclear technology and the adequate training
751 necessary would be in a position to benefit those States Parties wishing to expand and develop their nuclear
752 capabilities for peaceful purposes.
753
- 754 104. The conference recommends that experts employed by the IAEA act as advisors to those States Parties wishing
755 to start, add to, develop, maintain or further expand their nuclear programs, and to ensure success and
756 sustainability of such programs. The IAEA should facilitate arranging agreements between States Parties who
757 wish to have an expert sent to their country and countries where these experts currently reside. This Conference
758 recommend that such experts be clearly demarcated as employees of the IAEA, and not their national
759 governments, and be required to continuously submit reports with the cooperation and full support of their host
760 country to the IAEA detailing progress, goals, and sustainability of programs or projects being administered.
761
- 762 105. The Conference recognizes that despite a wealth of information on nuclear disarmament, research on the
763 relationship between nuclear energy and agriculture, health care, food preservation, and IAEA safeguards is
764 underdeveloped. The IAEA is concerned with these topics, but lacks of forum to properly address them.
765 Therefore we recommend the inclusion of all topics related to the implementation of nuclear technology to be
766 incorporated into one forum; the Nuclear Technological Cooperation Forum (NTCF). The NTCF will aim to
767 enhance transparency and achieve a universal security among all Member States. This would provide improved
768 multilateral technical discussion by enhancing the ease of access to knowledge for Member States. These
769 incentives would appeal to NPT parties to adhere to the IAEA-guidelines and Additional Protocols.
770
- 771 106. The Conference therefore recommends to the IAEA to establish the NTCF. The NTCF will be complimentary
772 to the existing IAEA TC program but will extend the items of discussion to include the following;

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- a. Focusing on nuclear medicine, agriculture, food preservation, strengthening regulations, providing education about safety protocols and economic safety especially with regards to natural disasters and also calls for the creation of a nuclear developments board which will prevent covert, illicit dealing of nuclear fissile material;
- b. Adhering to the IAEA guidelines, the NTCF shall gather information from existing regional projects while encouraging governments to closely collaborate on a regional level by forming regional technical and nuclear safety cooperation groups;
- c. The forum could also provide a platform to resolve all cases of non-compliance of the safeguard obligations provided in the IAEA statute in a peaceful manner;
- d. In case a state has been unable to maintain or conform with the aforementioned safeguards due to a lack of financial or logistical means, the NTCF could provide assistance;
- e. Inviting every State while guaranteeing the possibility of every interested State being able to participate, which will provide better organization and coordination to the research discussions in the specific topics;
- f. It is advised that this forum will be working together with and report to the NPT Review and Preparatory Conferences as well as the IAEA Director General and IAEA Secretariat;
- g. Furthermore inviting Non-Government Organization (NGOs) as well as the World Health Organization (WHO) and regional organizations as participants;

107. The Conference recommends to the IAEA to extend their funds to the NTCF through the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) of the IAEA and the agency's Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI).

- a. The PUI raises budgetary contributions from the European commission and the PUI Member States, and supports the agency's activities to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear technology. The budget of the TCF was increased to 67.4 million Euros in 2013.
- b. In the recent survey of IAEA fellows, a suggestion was made to establish an international discussion forum. This shows there is a necessity in the IAEA community for the NTCF proposed in this paper.
- c. Additionally, the Conference suggests that Member States increase annual voluntary contributions to the TCF that will benefit the NTCF. An annual target for the contributions to the NTCF could be set one year in advance in consultation with the NPT Review and Preparatory Conferences.
- d. The Conference would also advise that the NTCF will receive a contribution to their start capital by the UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP).
- e. The Conference suggests that the NTCF would convene twice a year to discuss and evaluate the work that has been done throughout the year by the Member States in conjunction with the Forum and the IAEA.

108. The NTCF could build a secure extranet interactive information sharing system which will allow for the discussions between the different bodies of the forum and the Member States to share information on a continual basis throughout the year. This system facilitates faster transmission of important data between the States, the experts and all associated personnel of the IAEA. The Conference also recommends the NTCF be used as a platform and a safe-source for gathering information about the safety mechanisms currently in place in the nuclear power plants. To accomplish this, the NTCF will work with Member States willing to share the data from the self-powered sensors monitoring the nuclear reactors by linking it up to an online extranet system, which will be administered and controlled by the unit of the scientific experts assembled by the NTCF.

- 829 109. The Conference suggests that any Member State receiving assistance from the IAEA to establish nuclear
830 facilities and programs, or to expand those already existing, would be required, through the use of the NTCF, to
831 report on those facilities and programs, in full, to the international community. Currently, the IAEA monitoring
832 and evaluation guidelines encourage the dissemination and sharing of information only among the stakeholders
833 of a program. In doing so, a formal statement of intent by these Member States will eliminate any later
834 confusion on the uses of nuclear facilities and programs.
835
- 836 110. The Conference recommends all Member States in the bi-yearly NTCF adhere to the IAEA's safety
837 requirements. In light of recent disasters, the forum necessitates the cooperative and cohesive behavior of all
838 States to protect their citizens. Upholding the minimum safety guidelines set by the IAEA will be required by
839 all Member States to maintain continued participation at the forum.
840
- 841 111. The Conference suggests the NTCF aim to provide for a straightforward system to assess and evaluate the
842 safeguards already in place in the nuclear facilities owned by States. The NTCF, with collaboration of the
843 Member States, will assemble a unit of nuclear experts to work with Member States gauging the current status
844 of the nuclear reactors and recommending upgrades to the inoperative or malfunction parts.
845
- 846 112. The Conference also recommends the NTCF be used as a safe platform for all Member States to share
847 information regarding safety measures, mechanisms, technologies, and resources promoting development in
848 healthcare, agriculture, and trade.
849
- 850 113. The Conference recommends the import and export of fissile materials, such as uranium, should be monitored
851 by the IAEA and the sale of fissile material to non-state actors should be prohibited. Furthermore, any exchange
852 of nuclear materials or technologies must reported to all state parties, as transparency is crucial in enhancing
853 global technical cooperation as developed in the agreement between Member States and the IAEA for the
854 application of safeguards in connections with the treaty of the NPT. To ensure that the safeguard agreements are
855 not violated, the IAEA needs to be empowered both financially and physically.
856
- 857 114. The Conference recommends to all nuclear energy-advanced States to help providing developing States with
858 information, resources, and access to education regarding medicinal uses of nuclear energy. There are countries
859 around the world that have significant amounts of nuclear resources, yet due to financial and educational
860 restrictions; they are unable to utilize it properly. The Conference recommends this NTCF, with the cooperation
861 of the World Health Organization, would ensure that these countries, and others, receive the necessary
862 information, resources and education so they could expand research and experimentation on the medicinal uses
863 of nuclear energy.
864
- 865 115. The Conference furthermore concludes there is a necessity for the UN, IGOs and NGOs to actively to utilize the
866 NTCF to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the IAEA and facilitate cooperation regarding nuclear
867 energy in the following areas:
868
- 869 a. Medicine: the Programme of Action on Cancer Therapy (PACT) can foster cooperation among other
870 cancer-related organizations to build and fund the creation of nuclear reactors and supply radioisotopes
871 to developing nations.
872
 - 873 b. Agriculture: in constructive collaboration with medicinal institutions, agricultural safety facilities, and
874 the assistance from the IAEA, the NTCF invites The World Food Programme (WFP) to engage in
875 cooperative measures with the World Health Organization to educate nations on the benefits of food
876 irradiation for disease prevention, selective breeding of crops for higher yields, disease resistance,
877 fertility, and to facilitate access to these foods to these States.
878
 - 879 c. Building Nuclear Infrastructure: by working closely with the United Nations Conference on Trade and
880 Development (UNCTAD), the NTC-forum aims to facilitate access to research and development to
881 developing States and establish fair trade standards on the import and export of nuclear materials.
882

883 d. Promoting Education on Safety Measures: acting within the United Nations Institute for Training and
884 Research (UNITAR) offers various learning and educational institutes to engage countries in achieving
885 expansive social and economic development.
886

887 116. The Conference suggests that the NTCF will work towards resolving the issue of improving food sustainability
888 mentioned above in Hence, working closely with IAEA will help to make significant steps to combat poverty,
889 hunger, diseases, illiteracy and environmental degradation. The Conference is pleased that IAEA is working
890 hard to promote socio-economic impact, which has continued to contribute directly in a cost effective manner to
891 the achievement of the major sustainable development priorities of each country.
892

893 117. The Conference suggests the NTCF would assist in implementing processes for increasing food production in
894 order to improve the economy of the developing regions and by using nuclear energy adequate management
895 practices, breeding programs for indigenous and other animals as well as pest control, diagnostic tools and
896 measure for the control and prevention of animal and zoonotic diseases. These technologies will help greatly in
897 regions like South American to greatly improve on food production.
898

899 **E. Implementation of IAEA Safeguards**

900
901 118. The Conference notes with approval the precedent set by the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Rod
902 Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (1997) regarding the need for an
903 international standard regarding the safe and practical disposal of nuclear waste. Historically, an inevitable side
904 effect of the utilization of nuclear energy is the production of radioactive nuclear waste products, such as spent
905 fuel rods, heavy water effluent, and airborne radioactive particles. These waste products are almost always
906 extremely harmful to both human health and to the health of the greater natural environment, as was detailed in
907 the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste
908 Management.
909

910 119. The Conference declares that the safe disposal of nuclear waste is not merely a national issue, but an
911 international one, which has the capacity to negatively affect humanity for generations. The significant number
912 of nuclear accidents and incidents that have occurred since the inception of nuclear power, including the reactor
913 meltdowns at Chernobyl and Fukushima, as well as the near-meltdown at Three-Mile Island have raised the
914 specter of the release of vast amounts of nuclear waste into the greater environment, leading to catastrophic
915 economic, medical, and environmental damage on a global scale.
916

917 120. The Conference deplores the long history of nuclear pollution and waste resulting from the developing,
918 manufacturing, testing, and active use of nuclear weapons such as explosive warheads and depleted-uranium
919 ammunition, actions that are already contrary to both the spirit and letter of the NPT. An additional significant
920 source of nuclear waste has been the mining of nuclear materials such as uranium, due to the fact that these
921 mining efforts were often undertaken with inadequate or outright nonexistent safety measures in place in order
922 to prevent contamination and pollution. In cases such as these, poor nuclear policy can be just as dangerous as
923 high-profile nuclear accidents, as can be seen in the long-term environmental damage present in numerous
924 Central Asian countries as a result of such practices.
925

926 121. The Conference acknowledges that effective techniques, such as using sealed concrete-capped pits to contain
927 nuclear waste, have been developed to facilitate long-term containment and quarantine of nuclear pollutants.
928 However, such measures are frequently difficult to implement, are massively expensive for countries to
929 undertake, and are not sure solutions to the problem of nuclear waste disposal. In numerous cases, attempts to
930 contain nuclear waste have failed to do so, resulting in a radiological catastrophes that are as potentially
931 dangerous as a reactor failure, as can be seen in the case of the failed attempts to contain nuclear waste present
932 at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation and the Rocky Flats Plant.
933

934 122. The Conference also emphasizes, however, that there is not yet a way to entirely neutralize the radioactive
935 properties of nuclear waste. These wastes have the capacity to harm both people and the environment for
936 thousands of years, as detailed in the IAEA Safety Standards, Volume SSG-5. And yet despite this, countries
937 afflicted with nuclear waste disposal issues are frequently left to manage these issues themselves, greatly
938 reducing the potential aid rendered by the international community to resolve waste disposal issues. The

939 Conference thereby affirms the need for a stronger set of international standards regarding the disposal of
940 nuclear waste in order to resolve nuclear pollution crises and issues.
941

942 123. The Conference affirms the need for a stronger international nuclear safeguard regime in order to facilitate the
943 safe and clean disposal of nuclear waste and the resolving of related nuclear pollution issues, as a result of the
944 above conclusions. In order to fulfill this aim, further voluntary funding ought to be solicited from States Parties
945 to go to the IAEA's TCF for the purpose of developing nuclear waste disposal techniques, with the specific aim
946 of developing a way to permanently neutralize the harmful properties of nuclear waste. The Conference further
947 recommends that if Member States find directly contributing funding to the TCF is difficult or prohibitive, that
948 those Member States contribute in-kind resources, such as used nuclear equipment, nuclear expertise, best
949 practices, fissile material, or other relevant commodities. In addition, States Parties are encouraged to create
950 nuclear oversight bodies on the national level, in order to achieve same aims as detailed above.
951

952 124. The Conference further recommends that a major target of this new TCF funding should be research into new
953 techniques to neutralize the radioactive properties of nuclear waste. New containment measures and research in
954 cleaning and refining existing nuclear utilization procedures should be prioritized, rather than creating entirely
955 new ones, which would be impractical and expensive.
956

957 125. The Conference encourages all Member States afflicted by nuclear waste issues to meet at conferences among
958 themselves at regular intervals, on a regional and global basis, in order to encourage mutual cooperation and
959 assistance in resolving these pollution issues. States Parties are encouraged to collaborate in providing mutual
960 cleanup assistance, establishing protocols for waste removal, and creating plans laying out how to resolve
961 nuclear crises that could result in the release of nuclear pollutants when such a crisis should arise. In addition,
962 all States Parties are encouraged to collaborate with the private sector on elements that relate to the field of
963 nuclear cleanup and safety, in order to coordinate their abilities and specialties regarding this subject with
964 national and international goals regarding the disposal of nuclear waste.
965

966 126. The Conference recognizes that in order to effectively make use of uranium, likely the most common nuclear
967 catalyst, as a source of nuclear power, it must be enriched via the nuclear fuel cycle. However, a deeply
968 concerning factor is that if uranium is enriched beyond approximately twenty percent, it can become suitable for
969 use as a necessary component of nuclear weaponry. Therefore, it is integral for the IAEA to play an important
970 role in preventing the enrichment and subsequent weaponization of uranium in order to ensure that the "nuclear
971 disarmament" pillar of the NPT is upheld.
972

973 127. The Conference also recognizes that many developing Member States that are interested in developing nuclear
974 power are often priced out of more advanced and cleaner nuclear reactors. As a result, these Member States are
975 forced to make do with older, dirtier reactors and infrastructures that produce more waste, are at greater risk for
976 meltdown, and often contain the capability to refine uranium to a dangerous and potentially weaponizable
977 extent. To combat this worrying pattern, States Parties are encouraged to increase financial and technical
978 assistance through the TCF for the specific goal of aiding new nuclear states in procuring safe, clean, and
979 modern nuclear equipment in order to avoid the prospect of nuclear weaponization.
980

981 128. The Conference further recognizes that given recent advances in nuclear technology, enriching uranium to the
982 point of weaponization is not necessary for any peaceful nuclear energy purpose, and that economic and
983 development difficulties are the only legitimate obstacles in the path of all states members' pursuit of lowered
984 levels of uranium enrichment.
985

986 129. The Conference notes with approval that in recent years, technological innovations have provided States Parties
987 with ways to enrich and utilize nuclear material for peaceful purposes without risking potential weaponization.
988 These measures include, for example, research reactors that incorporate cyclotrons, which act to enrich uranium
989 for medical research. However, these devices lack the capacity to refine uranium to the point where it would be
990 produced in a quantity suitable for use as weaponry. Another example would be thorium reactors, which can be
991 used to replace the older, uranium-dependent nuclear energy plants and utilizes a type of nuclear material that is
992 not capable of being weaponized.
993

- 994 130.The Conference calls upon all States Parties to utilize the technology and materials transfer programs mandated
995 in the NPT and their related operational bodies contained within the IAEA to expand the use of low or non-
996 enriched uranium for peaceful nuclear energy, and to limit and eventually eliminate the usage of Highly-
997 Enriched Uranium (HEU) from all nuclear programs in order to forestall the creation and development of
998 nuclear weapons.
999
- 1000 131.The Conference believes the ideal maximum ceiling of allowable enrichment should be below 8% enrichment
1001 for uranium and 7% for plutonium nuclear fuel sources, and that the intermediate goal should be set at a ceiling
1002 of 20%, as uranium enriched beyond twenty percent qualifies as being highly-enriched. Special considerations
1003 and assistance are to be provided by the IAEA and voluntary States Parties' contributions to ameliorate cost and
1004 technology hurdles faced by developing States Parties in reducing their nuclear fuel sources to the
1005 aforementioned goals. The Conference seeks to remind states members that in the other fields of peaceful
1006 nuclear technology excluding nuclear energy production, the use of comparatively tiny amounts of HEU is
1007 currently common and necessary in the pursuit of nuclear medicine and its associated research, and that this
1008 body does not seek to curtail this right of states members to utilize HEU in minute quantities for other-than-
1009 energy purposes.
1010
- 1011 132.The Conference seeks to support, in the pursuit of a lowered usage of HEU, the IAEA's practices of offering
1012 access to states members to the IAEA's enriched uranium resources, and the IAEA's offer to developing nations
1013 of support for research and development initiatives and/or the chance to export radioisotopes.
1014
- 1015 133.The Conference calls upon all States Parties to utilize the technology and materials transfer programs mandated
1016 in the NPT and their related operational bodies contained within the IAEA to expand the use of low or non-
1017 enriched uranium, and to limit and eventually eliminate the usage of HEU from all nuclear energy programs.
1018
- 1019 134.The Conference urges that all States Parties uphold the IAEA's uranium verification standards as elaborated in
1020 IAEA Safety Manual SSG-5, and draws special attention to the Nuclear Material Laboratory for Safeguards
1021 Analysis as a vital facility in the effort to verify that all States Parties abide by this directive.
1022
- 1023 135.The Conference emphasizes the need for regional and international multilateral agreements, working in
1024 conjunction with the IAEA, to govern transfers and sales of nuclear material and associated components
1025 between States Parties, in order to ensure that the end use of the nuclear material is legitimately required for
1026 energy purposes, medical purposes, research purposes, or other, similarly peaceful aims.
1027
- 1028 136.The Conference believes that the transfer of nuclear materials, components, and technology should continue to
1029 be conducted with the participation of the NSG and the Zangger Committee, and be subject to the latter entity's
1030 Trigger List, which serves to identify the type and quantity of nuclear items being transferred, and help to
1031 implement safeguards pertaining to the risk inherent in proliferating the involved materials.
1032
- 1033 137.The Conference desires to act in accordance with the goals of the IAEA's Additional Protocol which aims to
1034 promote coordination between nuclear supplier states, and wishes to state that these multilateral agreements
1035 should consider including measures for the suspension of nuclear trade with countries that violate safeguard
1036 obligations.
1037
- 1038 138.The Conference encourages States Parties to draft agreements amongst themselves, which will apply to the sale
1039 and transfer of nuclear materials while remaining in compliance with all relevant IAEA regulations on the
1040 subject, and will seek to establish precautions for their transport. These agreements should specify which
1041 government or private domestic agency/entity are authorized to sell and receive this material, and should work
1042 towards establishing a guarantee that the sale and use of this nuclear material is only for peaceful purposes.
1043
- 1044 139.The Conference requests that, as a prerequisite for the transfer of fissile materials or nuclear components, an
1045 existing domestic receiving and regulatory body located within the receiving States Parties to should be named
1046 in order to coordinate with and assist the IAEA transfer.
1047

1048 **F. Collaborative Enhancement of Nuclear Energy Facilities**

- 1049 140. The Conference requests that IAEA evaluate the option of developing multilateral fuel facilities organized via a
1050 networking system similar to that in design of CASA-1000, but for the purposes of developing all forms of
1051 peaceful nuclear facilities between interested Member States. It is the Conference's recommendation that the
1052 multilateral facilities should be funded by multiple Member States with the assistance of the IAEA in the
1053 development process; and will be overseen by the IAEA BoGs, authorized by the IAEA Director General. As
1054 the IAEA aids states via the TC Programme, their services can assist State Parties in the development of the
1055 multilateral facilities. The Conference suggests that these facilities develop various forms of nuclear fuel for
1056 atomic energy reactors, most notably uranium. By engaging multiple states' collaboration in these facilities, the
1057 increased technical cooperation will help to promote transparency in the system through increased information
1058 exchange. The Conference suggests IAEA coordinate the pairing up of any States Parties to the NPT who are
1059 interested in assisting and participating in the establishment of peaceful nuclear multilateral fuel facilities.
1060
- 1061 141. The Conference strongly suggests the IAEA create a contractual agreement with the States Parties participating
1062 in the multilateral facilities outlining the financial contributions each state must contribute to the facility with
1063 the advice of the Economic and Social Council as there are societal concerns as to the long term effects of
1064 nuclear facilities. Moreover, the contract will detail the geographic location of the facility, the disbursements of
1065 its energies and vaccines, and management of the facility.
1066
- 1067 142. The Conference recommends that multilateral facilities be created on a regional basis, with consideration of the
1068 nuclear energy needs of each region. Moreover, the Conference suggests that multilateral fuel facilities housed
1069 within Nuclear Weapons states be granted the permission to use and maintain high uranium enrichment reactors
1070 for the sole purpose of vaccine production as they have already developed the capacity.
1071
- 1072 143. As the Conference wishes to ensure the risk of proliferation is nearly eliminated, it is imperative that the
1073 Conference strongly caution and recommend that the states who are granted the resources necessary to develop
1074 highly enriched uranium are only States Parties to the NPT. This will prevent these materials from contributing
1075 to the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons. As these reactors allow for the efficient and expedient
1076 production of vaccines that are in high demand in several developing States and could increase the overall
1077 health of many States Parties to the NPT they should be restricted but not banned.
1078
- 1079 144. While the conference recognizes the concerns of Member States to the possible weaponization of high
1080 enrichment uranium, the threat of these reactors becoming proliferated is nearly eliminated due to the
1081 international community's oversight via the IAEA coordination of the multilateral facilities. The transparency
1082 of the multilateral facilities will prevent the development of nuclear weapons, but will still allow the
1083 development of vaccines.
1084
- 1085 145. The IAEA should initiate a safeguards initiative for each multilateral facility by following the same protocol
1086 they already conduct for individual Member States establishing a facility. The Conference recommends these
1087 safeguard agreements to be as equally binding as the Safeguard Initiatives all States must enact with the IAEA
1088 for individual nuclear facilities.
1089
- 1090 146. States Parties of the NPT that already possess fully functioning and stabilized fuel cycle facilities would be
1091 encouraged to transform them into multilateral fuel facilities in order to reduce costs and assist other Member
1092 States in developing expertise needed to sustain their facilities as well as provide energy and vaccination
1093 support to other Member States.
1094
- 1095 147. The Conference advocates for increased attention to research areas in the development of thorium and other
1096 fusion sources with more environmentally friendly effects. The Conference supports and encourages states to
1097 promote the production of low uranium enrichment reactors where it is economically and socially feasible, on a
1098 voluntary basis. The Conference supports the production of low uranium enrichment reactors, thorium reactors,
1099 light water reactors, and for the purposes of vaccination, high uranium enrichment reactors in already existing
1100 high uranium enrichment areas. Creation of these various reactors should suit the needs of the States Parties
1101 participating in the multilateral fuel facilities. Thus, the Conference suggests facilities are designed for
1102 increased safety and efficiency with the geographic location and socio-economic standing of the States Parties
1103 to the facilities taken into consideration.
1104

- 1105 148. The multilateral fuel facilities service will only be available to States Parties to the NPT. If any State Parties
1106 participating in the multilateral facilities withdraws from the NPT, they automatically withdraw from the
1107 benefits of and stakes in the facilities. The implementation and production of multilateral fuel facilities will
1108 provide an incentive for states to remain within the NPT and will rectify the transparency and security concerns
1109 of Member States.
1110
- 1111 149. The Conference encourages developed states with nuclear capacity to support investment in multilateral fuel
1112 facilities as such actions would satisfy Article IV of the NPT. As the IAEA TC Programme relies heavily upon
1113 developed States Parties donations, the Conference urges developed states to fulfill their obligations in this
1114 regard.
1115
- 1116 150. The Conference asserts that light water reactors can meet the demand for sustainable energy sources due to the
1117 ease of their construction and the minimal resources required for their construction, including only water for
1118 coolant and the neutron moderator for the reactor.
1119
- 1120 151. According to the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Light Water Reactors system is a safe means of energy
1121 production with the radiation produced by nuclear power remaining entirely within the confines of the Treaty.
1122 In the event of reactor damage, release of the light water moderator will act to stop the nuclear reaction and
1123 shut the reactor down, which assures that no nuclear damage would occur in cases of emergency.
1124
- 1125 152. Due to the harmful impact of nuclear waste on human life and the environment, the question of nuclear waste
1126 disposal is of great concern to the Conference. The Conference strongly believes that the most effective
1127 solution to the nuclear waste question is the continuance of research in all aspects of nuclear technology. The
1128 Conference supports the research and creation of new reactor designs that function without producing any waste
1129 product in their electricity producing process. The Conference supports the continued research of shelved
1130 nuclear designs with specific attention to light water reactors. Furthermore, the Conference recommends
1131 continued research of thorium as an alternative to uranium. Thorium reactors have an effective design that
1132 depends on fissile material that cannot be weaponized.
1133
- 1134 153. Until nuclear technology has advanced to the point where a viable solution to the nuclear waste question is
1135 found, the following passive storage measures are recommended as the most sustainable, economically viable,
1136 and safest in conjunction with continued IAEA involvement. In-ground sequestration (alternatively deep geological
1137 repository), spent-fuel pool storage (alternatively controlled decay) and dry cask storage have been approved by
1138 the IAEA as effective measures to store nuclear waste. Each of these methods serve to isolate people and the
1139 environment as much as possible from the detrimental effects of nuclear waste, and to safely store nuclear waste
1140 in a manner that is both economical and sustainable. The Conference recognizes that nuclear waste can be
1141 extremely harmful and therefore promotes the use of in-ground sequestration, spent-fuel storage, and dry cask
1142 storage, as a method of protecting human beings from radiation. However, due to the temporary nature of
1143 sequestration, the Conference recommends that alternative solutions to the nuclear waste dilemma be sought
1144 out. The Conference suggests that continued research be pursued in this field, into options of active nuclear
1145 waste disposal.
1146
- 1147 154. The Conference recommends the use of Office of the Disarmament Affairs (ODA) loans as a viable option for
1148 member nations with low Gross National Income (GNI). In order to maintain the multilateral nature of this
1149 project, and to facilitate greater access to these loans, the Conference recommends the repayment period be
1150 based on the GNI of each nation, among other primary concerns such as risk and length of loan, and consist of
1151 various options with various levels of a grace period. ODA loans support developing countries by providing
1152 low-interest, long-term and concessional funds to finance their development efforts. Ownership is crucial for
1153 economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. ODA loans do require repayment; however,
1154 they promote the efficient use of the borrowed funds and appropriate supervision of the project they finance.
1155 The Conference recommends cooperating with NGOs to serve as intermediaries between the developing and
1156 developed nations. NGOs may take the form of brokers and financiers. NGOs could use their tools to verify the
1157 GNI of each state and produce assessments on appropriate interest rate and financing options.
1158
- 1159 155. The Conference observes that under the ODA infrastructure is the Project-Type and Non-Project Loans and
1160 recommends the use of Project-Type loans to focus on financing projects such as roads, power plants,

1161 irrigations, water supply and sewage facilities. The loans are used for the procurement of facilities, equipment
1162 and services, or for conducting civil and other related works. Thus, the use of ODA Project-Type Loans for the
1163 use of facilitating the development of nuclear power plants to promote the use of peaceful nuclear energy
1164 development. However, while ODA Loans consist of Project-Type Loans and Non-Project Type Loans, it fails
1165 to adequately deal with the acquisition of nuclear fuel without encroaching on Member States' independence
1166 and sovereignty. Thus, by ensuring the independence of the International fuel bank system through the creation
1167 of an ombudsman, Member States will not feel their independence and sovereignty have been encroached upon.
1168

1169 **G. Safety of Personnel and Facilities**

1170

1171 156. This Conference recommends international cooperation when suggesting the oversight of safety regulations in
1172 nuclear plants for the proper training of the workforce, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of nuclear
1173 power plants. It is extremely important that the development of nuclear technologies is accompanied by the
1174 implementation of safety regulations. Safety is in the interest of the community of sovereign nations, all of
1175 whom share the same concerns for the well being of its citizens. This committee is mindful of the sovereign
1176 right of each state to make its own assessment to undertake nuclear power plant construction, under IAEA
1177 safeguards. This includes the right to develop the complete nuclear fuel cycle. In the consideration of national
1178 sovereignty and States Parties' right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, this Conference
1179 recommends implementing oversight to ensure that safety regulations are streamlined. This Conference
1180 recommends that oversight be comprised of regional experts in nuclear physics, which will not only ensure the
1181 safety of States Parties' population, but also the long term sustainability of the power plant itself due to the
1182 reduction of accidents cause specifically by a lacking of workers and training.
1183

1184 157. This Conference acknowledges the importance of the 1994 Convention on Nuclear Safety. This creates
1185 obligations for States Parties to implement safety regulations at all civil nuclear energy facilities. These
1186 regulations govern many facets of security including the development and placement of mines, creating nuclear
1187 reactors, and the transfer of power. It is extremely important to develop these types of programs in the
1188 appropriate locations in order to ensure the environmental and public safety; in the wake of serious nuclear
1189 disasters, we must endeavor to strengthen safeguards while respecting national sovereignty.
1190

1191 158. This Conference recommends expert driven, streamlined design construction, safety regulation and emergency
1192 preparedness of international nuclear power plant facilities. These regulations will directly facilitate states'
1193 development of nuclear energy while reducing costs, ensuring that the NPT remains with great momentum to
1194 develop new and improved technological applications. It is imperative that current operations remain
1195 sustainable long-term, otherwise this will cause the current global need to improve technology within the plants
1196 to become stagnant. This convention is greatly concerned about solving these issues so that States Parties may
1197 continue with future developmental plans, while demonstrating attention to maintaining current plants.
1198

1199 159. This Conference recommends the IAEA to create standards on the safety of power plants for the workforce.
1200 Two nuclear power plants in Taiwan are facing closure due to not being able to safely operate storage facilities
1201 of these nuclear power plants. This exemplifies the need to promote, educate, and discuss the importance of
1202 safety within the nuclear energy workforce. The Conference recommends that guidelines be more efficiently
1203 implemented, utilizing the groundwork created by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Once workers
1204 are informed about their safety, they will be able to promote the IAEA's Specific Safety Guidelines, to ensure
1205 future development in nuclear power.
1206

1207 160. This Conference recommends that States Parties collaborate with programs like that of IAEA's DAT program
1208 and other programs such as AREVA, where companies create model power plants in order to better train their
1209 employees. If employees are inadequately trained on how to run and operate nuclear power plants, these plants
1210 will shut down. An example of this can be referenced in the 1999 accident that occurred at a Japanese nuclear
1211 power plant; three workers who were conducting research on experimental nuclear fuel suffered extreme
1212 consequences due to their lack of expertise and education on this matter. This accident was caused by
1213 insufficient access to crucial information that is necessary in order for the nuclear energy workforce to
1214 efficiently perform their work duties.
1215

1216 161. As discussed in the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT Final Document, it is important to have
1217 safety records from all participating Member States. This Conference recommends the creation of an annual
1218 health surveillance of all mining sites, opened and closed. This Conference recommends detailed reports
1219 including the baseline testing results mentioned above, the health conditions of the workers, and the health
1220 conditions of the local populations. The Conference recommends surveillance of these sites so that continued
1221 security in these locations can persist. As detailed in the IAEA's report on Monitoring and Surveillance of
1222 Residues from the Mining and Milling of Uranium and Thorium there must be routine inspections that have
1223 detailed reports on the erosion of water and wind, waste management facilities, radon and dust emissions. These
1224 detailed reports will help educate future populations on how peaceful nuclear energy can be developed,
1225 harnessed and used with the least amount of destruction possible to the people and to the environment.
1226

1227 **H. Addressing the Physical Security of Nuclear Energy Facilities**

1228

1229 162. The States Parties are deeply concerned by the lack of a stable cooperation between UN institutions, such as the
1230 IAEA, and states suffering from instability in their region in the combat against nuclear terrorism, considering
1231 such as a direct threat to the universality of the NPT.
1232

1233 163. The States Parties to the Treaty recognize the authority provided to the IAEA safeguards over nuclear facilities
1234 in Member States that possess such infrastructure. It is imperative that these nuclear facilities be used solely for
1235 the peaceful advancement of humankind; thereby, providing the IAEA with greater capability to assess their
1236 purpose can be an effective method by which to avoid the misuse of nuclear technology.
1237

1238 164. In light of the threat of nuclear terrorism and the heightened security measures needed to combat this threat, it is
1239 advised that all States Parties to the NPT ratify both the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear
1240 Material as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and
1241 implement their provisions to the fullest extent possible. These two documents endorse stricter export, import,
1242 and transit controls, encourage multilateral co-operation in the event of nuclear theft, and set a precedent for the
1243 criminalization of non-state actors who seek to obtain nuclear material and equipment for hostile intentions. All
1244 of these stipulations are fundamental to the development of an adequate multilateral basis upon which to combat
1245 the threat Non-State actors represent to nuclear disarmament.
1246

1247 165. The obligation of States Parties to the NPT to contribute to the TCF of the IAEA is not to be neglected. Further,
1248 it is suggested that additional funds, such as those provided for in the Nuclear Security Fund of the IAEA, be
1249 provided for the purpose of establishing training programmes for civilian security personnel tasked with the
1250 protection of nuclear facilities in states that require such security presence against Non-State actors.
1251

1252 166. Considering the IAEA is the institution responsible for verifying and assuring the use, in accordance with the
1253 statute of IAEA and the IAEA safeguards system, we recommend the further implementation of the IAEA's
1254 Nuclear Safety Action Plan. In addition it is encouraged that enhanced cooperation with the IAEA be pursued
1255 via ratification of IAEA Safeguard Additional Protocols. This would allow for a more thorough monitoring
1256 process and accurate accounting of nuclear material and equipment, thereby helping to mitigate the risk of theft.
1257

1258 167. We recognize that regional cooperative arrangements such as AFRA, and other arrangements strengthening and
1259 enlarging the contribution of developing countries, for the promotion of peaceful use of nuclear energy can be
1260 an effective means of providing assistance and facilitating technological transfer, and technical cooperation of
1261 the IAEA in developing countries.
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1263 168. Considering the importance of tackling terrorism within the framework of nuclear programs, the States Parties
1264 advise a common agreement amongst the international community in order to prevent non-state actors from
1265 acquiring nuclear precursors. The States Parties affirms that a definition of "terrorism" is of high importance for
1266 the States Party to accurately tackle this matter. Further, the States Parties extend a recommendation to the UN
1267 Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, the GA Sixth Committee and the Commission on International
1268 Law – wishing for their joint work – to establish a common ground on the official definition of the term
1269 "terrorism" that would be accepted by state actors and non-state actors alike. Said definition shall include the
1270 parameters considering and exact definition of terrorism and types of terrorism existing, such as, nuclear
1271 terrorism, chemical terrorism, biological terrorism, among others.

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I. Ensuring Secure Access to Nuclear Source Material

169. The Conference recommends that the IAEA take up the creation of an International Nuclear Fuel Bank as encouraged by IAEA statement GOV/2010/67. In this document, the BoGs mandated the Director General “to accept voluntary contributions of funds, services and material offered to the Agency for the establishment and operation of an IAEA bank” and authorized the Director General to operate the IAEA LEU bank. The creation of an INFB could enable sovereign governments to buy guaranteed capacities of low-enriched uranium (LEU) to run their exclusively peaceful national nuclear programs. The INFB has the potential to provide LEU stocks to respective governments for lower than prevailing market prices determined by full consensus among the Board of Governor of IAEA and NPT review conference.
170. The Conference recommends States Parties planning to conduct a national nuclear program for peaceful purposes to join in the creation of the INFB in order to further regional and international cooperation. Such measures could save immense costs by abstaining from the construction of separate uranium enrichment facilities and by equally ensuring energy supply from the bank
171. The Conference suggests that the IAEA establish a linkage between the nuclear development status of Member States and create a safeguards process for fuel procurement. These safeguards would ensure that all procured materials would be in line with Articles I, II, and III of the NPT.
172. The Conference wishes to see the INFB grown into a self-sustaining institution through any possible measures. The Conference recommends the Member States to financially contribute to the reserves of the LEU. With these financial resources the INFB could have LEU energy for all the nations who seek safe energy source and development of the nuclear energy.
173. The Conference recognizes the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as mandated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to “promote development co-operation and other policies so as to contribute to sustainable development.” The Conference recommends that the DAC consider assisting *NPT* State Parties with low GNIs. The Conference suggests that financial assistance in the form of loans could be used for procurement of facilities, equipment, services, or for conducting civil and other related works.
174. The Conference encourages improvements in transparency in conjunction with the IAEA Nuclear Safety Action Plan Platform (NSAT) and Application of Safeguards to Geological Repositories to facilitate activities associated with implementing the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and promote the IAEA’s objective to obtain credible assurance that nuclear material and technology associated with geological disposal activities are not diverted from peaceful nuclear uses.
175. The Conference recommends collaboration between the INFB and the Zangger Committee. The Committee’s standards cover nuclear related technologies and source materials including: heavy water production equipment, zirconium, isotope separation, clarification on reprocessing plants. The Conference suggests that transfers of nuclear material be done in accordance with the NSG Guidelines and under the auspices of the IAEA.