

5 – 8 April 2021

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



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The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference (NPT)

Committee Staff

Director	Eileen Austin
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Chair	Andrew Snow

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
NPT/1/1	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	37 in favor, 2 against, 1 abstention
NPT/1/2	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	34 in favor, 5 against, 1 abstention
NPT/1/3	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	38 in favor, 2 against, no abstention
NPT/1/4	Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	34 in favor, 5 against, 1 abstention

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 40 Member States. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a range of sub-topics including education, security and infrastructure, partnerships, and a Member State “monetary fund” factored on GDP for development investment. The Committee was lively in a professional decorum with multilateral dialogue during informal sessions and ample speakers and motions during formal session. On Tuesday the diplomatic atmosphere of the committee continued and formed the foundation of early frameworks that lead into working papers.

On Thursday, four draft resolutions had been accepted by the dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted all four draft resolutions, all by simple majority vote. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including education, infrastructure, partnerships, and a development “fund.” There was an atmosphere of collaboration and success as the delegates began discussing the merits of each draft resolution. The Committee was lively in a professional decorum with multilateral based dialogue and the results of the week reflect this attitude.



Code: NPT/1/1

Committee: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference,

Reaffirming Article IV of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)* on the right of all States parties to develop nuclear energy for peaceful uses,

Applauding the *Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review's* assessment structure established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in promoting nuclear power program evaluations and encouraging international transparency,

Affirming the success of the *Convention on Nuclear Safety* (1994) in promoting international safety standards, simultaneously respecting the sovereignty of each nation,

Welcoming all Member States to commit to transparency in regard to their nuclear programs and atomic energy programs,

Recognizing the achievement of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* as a unified priority of the international community, most relevantly, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, targeting the use of clean and affordable energy,

Considering the various uses of nuclear energy in various fields, such as its use in radioactive medicine and the generation of electricity, as established by the *Peaceful Uses Initiative* (2010),

Remembering the environmental and health dangers of uncontrolled nuclear radiation from improperly disposed nuclear materials as outlined in the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management* (1991), which outlines proper disposal methods of nuclear waste, such as spent sealed radioactive sources and permanently sealed capsules containing spent nuclear fuel that is generated from peaceful uses of nuclear technology,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which specifically acknowledges children and youth as agents of change, recognizing their importance to accomplishing SDGs, including SDG 7,

Stressing the contribution of the IAEA to developing application of nuclear energy and information-sharing,

Emphasizing the *Global Threat Reduction Initiative* (2009) to reduce and safely consolidate mismanaged nuclear materials and nuclear technology that poses significant threat to global health and environmental stability,

Understanding that there exists a fundamental schism between developed and developing countries in regard to nuclear research and technology,

Acknowledging the extensive efforts of the IAEA on establishing the IAEA regulatory inspection system that facilitates the monitoring of nuclear energy development,

Commending the IAEA's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) for its role in creating a mutually beneficial dialogue between IAEA Member States to foster the spread of sustainable nuclear technology,

Noting with gratitude the INPRO Steering Committees, which provide the overall guidance for the INPRO and monitor its project results, along with its Dialogue Forums, which connect States with nuclear technology to interested Member States that do not yet have nuclear technology,

Seeking for Member States to recognize the barriers of influence and resources that developing countries face in attempting to build nuclear infrastructure due to anxieties over whether peaceful and safe use will be fully followed,



Applauding the efforts already made by nuclear-developed countries toward broadening access to peaceful nuclear research and technology on a global scale, including those actions made by the European Union with the goal of assisting developing countries,

In accordance with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom, “establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste,” which established a community framework based in Europe for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste,

Bearing in mind that according to the IAEA, 440 nuclear power reactors account for about 10% of global electricity production, or almost 30% of all low carbon electricity,

Reaffirming the success of the *2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action* between the G-5 and the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Keeping in mind that the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Programme is a key international knowledge sharing programme, which lacks a funding mechanism that enables Member States to utilize the best practices and knowledge they receive,

Guided by Article 51 of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)*, which urges Member States to increase their official development assistance (ODA) governmental aid provided directly from developed Member States to developing Member States governments,

Understanding the struggles Member States have in developing nuclear power facilities due to geographical and topographical concerns and the inalienable right of all Member States to develop peaceful use nuclear technology and programmes as outlined in Article IV of the NPT,

Cognizant of the vital role of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) at regularly monitoring ionizing radiation levels and constantly suggesting protective measures to combat the threats of high ionizing radiation levels,

Deeply concerned with the fact that the United Nations Statistical Divisions found that there were 840 million people without electricity, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, thereby severely inhibiting their likelihood of living safe comfortable lives,

Acknowledging the importance of cooperation between developing countries (South-South cooperation) and the involvement of developed countries (Triangular cooperation) and noting the work of the African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development, and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA) in helping Member States better utilize peaceful uses of nuclear technology,

Stressing the work that the IAEA Nuclear Energy Management School has done to address the lack of the necessary skilled workforce to operate nuclear energy facilities and the important research and knowledge the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) have on nuclear facility management,

Understanding the role of General Assembly resolution 32/50 (1977), “Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development,” which laid out the importance of cooperation between Member States and the IAEA, with Country Specific Agreements and Additional Protocols, furthering collaboration and trust,

Aware of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme and its database of knowledge on nuclear energy facilities and Target 7.b of the SDGs and their goal of expanding and upgrading energy services and infrastructure, especially in developing Member States,

Recognizing the effectiveness of utilizing nuclear technology in sanitizing personal protective equipment, emphasized within the *2020 COVID-19 Response Report*, from the Joint World Health Organization (WHO) IAEA Project, which aims at utilizing nuclear techniques within healthcare systems,



Reaffirming the importance of the IAEA Nuclear Communicator's Toolbox, which contains key principles and best practices in state utilization of various media forms, including social media, in communicating, educating, and advocating for increased nuclear technology within Member States,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States with nuclear power to endorse sharing knowledge to initiate nuclear programs in developing countries by:
 - a. Encouraging all willing Member States to pledge financial contributions to jumpstart programs in low-middle income countries;
 - b. Developing professional programs for training purposes that will prepare new developing Nuclear States to avoid any complications or accidents in the first period of activities;
2. *Invites* increased standards of safety and accountability through the IAEA's review process of nuclear infrastructure to:
 - a. Promote transparency and accountability for the international nuclear technology through:
 - i. Encouraging an openness of recurring unannounced inspections of nuclear research facilities;
 - ii. Confirming the peaceful application of new nuclear research facilities in developing nations before providing investments to promote nuclear technology in developing nations;
 - b. Ensure that the proliferation of nuclear technology remains used for the sole purpose of peaceful applications;
 - c. Verify the waste management processes of nuclear plants;
3. *Expresses* support towards further collaboration and transparency regarding not only structures for the planning of nuclear power plants but especially for promoting safe practices of nuclear energy usage amongst all Member States in order to provide a safer and sustainable future for all;
4. *Asks that* consideration be put toward further investment, in the form of nuclear knowledge and technology, to be provided from Member States that are developed in nuclear technology into the energy matrices of developing countries throughout the global South by:
 - a. Encouraging the utilization of the funds of foundations close to the United Nations such as The Energy Foundation to stimulate developing countries' access to affordable and safe nuclear energy;
 - b. Encouraging the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to increase funding toward the proliferation of clean nuclear energy;
 - c. Encouraging participation of those developed nuclear nations in potential funding;
5. *Looks forward to* the potential creation and maintenance of an oversight committee, henceforth referred to as the Nuclear Oversight Committee (NOC), within the framework of the NPT to ensure inclusive access to nuclear research and technology, by:
 - a. Implementing the NOC under the direction of the NPT, and encouraging possible funding in part by the UNDP;
 - b. Encouraging the funding of the NOC's creation with potential funds of foundations close to the United Nations efforts toward clean energy such as the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Oak Foundation;



- c. Allowing for the election of a 20 member NOC committee from nominated parties through the General Assembly First Committee with proportional representation according to region with general maintenance of the committee by the NPT Review Conference every five years;
6. *Encourages* Member States to expand on the IAEA Responsible and Safe Management of Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Project towards the creation of personalized nuclear waste management framework, specifically designed to best suit each Member States' individual circumstances and possible issues;
7. *Further supports* Member States to fully implement the IAEA Safety Standards protocols, especially in regard to Spent Sealed Radioactive Sources (SRS), in order to fully protect all peoples and countries from used radioactive materials;
8. *Supports* greater commitment to addressing the accumulation of dangerous nuclear materials in the environment and mismanaged radiological sites through international collaboration and pre-existing international bodies by:
 - a. Facilitating yearly dialogue forums inviting Member States to discuss solutions to consolidate dangerous nuclear materials accumulated;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to convert outdated nuclear reactors from high enriched nuclear fuel to low enriched nuclear fuel where economically appropriate;
9. *Recommends* the enhancement of strategic partnerships between various United Nation bodies and relevant entities to promote the diverse uses of nuclear technology in different fields as a means of facilitating the successful attainment of the SDGs, particularly SDG 7;
10. *Further invites* the establishment of the Nuclear Energy Framework Monitor (NEFM), under the IAEA, that would work on regularly updating and amending existing frameworks that oversee the diverse themes of nuclear energy in order to ensure that the implementation mechanisms of existing frameworks is well-suited to accommodate the volatility of Nuclear Energy development through:
 - a. Expanding upon the regulatory inspections that are currently being implemented by the IAEA, in which the NEFM would work on nuclear energy provisions that States parties should abide by, whereas the inspections monitor the physical use of nuclear energy by Member States;
 - b. Submitting recommendations to Framework signatories, in order to communicate the suggested amendment;
 - c. Submitting amendments on a biennial basis through showcasing reports to the IAEA General Conference;
11. *Suggests* that the INPRO 29th Steering Committee discuss the implementation of the following measures and objectives by:
 - a. Encouraging all IAEA Member States to take part in the yearly Dialogue Forums and to foster information and best practice sharing with developing Member States that are interested in using nuclear technology;
 - b. Facilitating the admission of more Member States from the African Union (AU) into the INPRO (due to the fact that only 5 AU Member States are currently members), in favor of a multilateral approach to facilitating the spread of sustainable nuclear technology;
12. *Welcomes* the intensification of collaboration between developed and developing countries to ensure increased transparency in the construction of nuclear infrastructure in collaboration with existing international bodies by:
 - a. Proposing bi-annual inspection reporting between countries in collaboration with the IAEA on safety guidelines with respect to each Member States' confidentiality;



- b. Recommending that the reporting go into an accessible database to ensure that transparency regarding safety among Member States' nuclear projects increases, such as concerns with unsafe enrichment levels;
 - c. Further recommending that countries enter new agreements with the IAEA and reaffirm the guidelines laid out in the NPT, therefore countries will be able to pursue these suggestions and further ensure nuclear projects are being used for peaceful means;
13. *Endorses* the empowerment of youth and promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy by:
 - a. Actively reevaluating how Member States view nuclear power by changing how they teach it in schools, through the creation and expansion of a national curriculum to teach about peaceful uses of nuclear technology including as a reliable low-carbon power source;
 - b. Creating a series of educational programs specifically aimed towards sparking the interest of young children in the world of nuclear science and research;
 - c. Establishing internships and research programs through regional programmes, national initiatives and relevant institutions targeted at drawing teens and young adults to the field of nuclear science;
14. *Requests* the creation of an international social media campaign aimed at promoting the use of nuclear power as a substitute for traditional carbon-based energies through:
 - a. Educating the public on the environmental benefits of using nuclear energy and showcasing its ability to help curb climate change by reducing fossil fuel emissions;
 - b. Potential funding from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and potential implementation by the United Nations Education, Science, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
15. *Further suggests* that all Member States that develop nuclear facilities to support the work of IAEA and that signing States parties of the NPT agreement continue to use nuclear technology for peaceful needs only by:
 - a. Providing more funds for IAEA to support those countries that are building nuclear infrastructure;
 - b. Developing information sharing system by Joint States conference so as to provide more assistance for those countries under the construction of nuclear facilities;
16. *Draws attention* to the importance that Member States continue to ensure that all Member States have access to technology that allows them to use nuclear energy for peaceful needs;
17. *Recommends* the creation of a multinational IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme Fund to help developing Member States in implementing national projects, such as nuclear power creation for mass electrification, in order to further the utilization of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
18. *Suggests* willing and able Member States give 0.7% of their gross national income as ODA to developing Member States in order to enable developing Member States in their national development and nuclear technology agendas to better utilize peaceful uses of nuclear technology;
19. *Further suggests* the development of an IAEA Geological-Nuclear Assessment Programme, which will encourage consultations between the IAEA and Member States with constraining geological conditions and high seismic activity, in order to identify potential nuclear power sites that fall within IAEA geotechnical standards to increase the utilization of peaceful nuclear technology;
20. *Proposes* the creation of the *Action Plan on Nuclear Power Plant Construction Safety (PPCS)* as an instrument of expertise sharing between Member States that are advanced in the nuclear technology arena and Member States that are currently working on the construction of nuclear power plants by:
 - a. Expanding upon the UNSCEAR's mandate that regularly reports ionizing radiation levels;



- b. Working through establishing a modern protocol that governs the physical aspect of the construction of nuclear power plants;
21. *Requests* Member States partner with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to expand the Nuclear Data Services to include specific details such as cost, manpower, training programmes, and other pertinent information on the creation of nuclear power plants, nuclear research facilities, and other peaceful use facilities in order to better educate those Member States seeking to develop their own national peaceful use nuclear programmes;
22. *Encourages* increased South-South and Triangular cooperation among Member States by:
 - a. Joining or creating regional cooperative agreements, such as AFRA;
 - b. Enabling Member States infrastructure development through the sharing of technologies, expertise, and best practices;
 - c. Accompanying oversight from the IAEA to:
 - i. Ensure the highest safety standards by providing technical and scientific backstopping and administrative support;
 - ii. Enable and promote increased supra-regional partnership with other regional groups by holding annual workshops and events in order to share knowledge and best practices;
 - d. Increasing voluntary funding found and provided by the Non-Governmental Major Group in order to better facilitate the utilization of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
23. *Supports* the expansion of the IAEA Nuclear Energy Management School, holding this programme annually and by including the UNODA and UNIDIR in curriculum development, to create a highly educated workforce to operate nuclear energy systems;
24. *Further recommends* Member States to create IAEA verifiable Country Specific Agreements and Additional Protocols to increase transparency within the international community on Member State's national nuclear technology programmes, in order to further the uses of peaceful nuclear technology;
25. *Recommends* that Member States utilize the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme in mainstreaming the development of nuclear energy programmes and infrastructure within national energy systems in order to create a diversified carbon-free energy grid to better achieve a carbon neutral world;
26. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with the WHO-IAEA Joint Programme to construct irradiation facilities within existing healthcare systems that will utilize radiotherapy measures in order to sterilize personal protective equipment as well as implement state-of-art test kits based on nuclear technology for the diagnosis of viruses to combat the spread of disease and virus, such as the COVID-19 virus;
27. *Further requests* that Member States Energy Ministries create and expand social media public outreach campaigns using the IAEA Nuclear Communicator's Toolbox to educate and advocate for the greater implementation of nuclear technologies through the creation of Peaceful Use Ambassadors who will help alleviate concerns of Member State's populations to increase public knowledge and trust in using peaceful nuclear technology.



Code: NPT/1/2

Committee: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference,

Cognizant of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, which calls for quality and diverse education, especially one that stresses the importance of nuclear energy in achieving the other SDGs,

Keeping in Mind the importance of the protection and expansion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy to implement General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” specifically, SDG 9, a goal to enable “sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection”, in all Member States,

Recalling Article IV of the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which recognizes the inalienable rights of all Member States to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Having noted the lack of commitment towards Article IV of the NPT to increase cooperation and to develop a shared body of knowledge for an increased global nuclear framework,

Addressing the Member States who choose to waive representation on this committee in an effort to achieve worldwide consensus and cooperation,

Recognizing the inherent knowledge and safety barrier to developing safe, peaceful, and effective nuclear energy initiatives including but not limited to the lack of implementing the non-legally binding instrument of the International Atomic Energy Agency’s (IAEA) Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources,

Bearing in mind the efforts of the United Nations Office of Information Communications Technology (OICT) in enabling the sustainable development and innovation of technology,

Concerned that according to the 2016 Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) Report on “Outpacing Cyber Threats”, almost 50% of states with nuclear facilities did not have cyber security requirements for those facilities,

Acknowledging that according to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, after the Chernobyl disaster, 220,000 people were forced to relocate due to radiation and more than 6,000 cases of thyroid cancer were reported in children who were in affected areas at the time of the incident,

Fully aware of the potential dangers nuclear energy presents through past disasters such as Tokaimura and Fukushima,

Deeply disturbed by the ambiguity which exists in the language and terminology of non-proliferation documents and export control regimes,

Appreciating the expansion and streamlining of the International Nuclear Information System (INIS), a comprehensive glossary of terms to create a universal standard of vocabulary and reduce ambiguity in future non-proliferation negotiations,

Alarmed by the significant gaps which remain in the oversight of fissile material and nuclear technology transfers to unsecured nuclear fuel cycles,

Recognizing the potential of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) as a simpler and a more flexible alternative nuclear energy source,

Taking into account the significant data and analysis provided by the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) of the European Union (EU), that pursues nuclear research and training activities with the objective to improve nuclear safety, security, and radiation protection,



Reiterating the importance of SDG 7 concerning the accessibility of affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for everyone in moving towards a bright future for all,

Stressing the vision and mission of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) in conducting research and finding practical solutions towards disarmament,

Reaffirming the critical role of the IAEA Milestones Approach as a comprehensive method to the sustainable development of nuclear power programs,

Expressing the appreciation to work along with and contribute to the progress of the following SDGs: Quality education, Affordable and clean energy, Decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation, and infrastructure, Sustainable cities and communities, and Climate action,

Taking into consideration that according to the IAEA, 1.1 billion people still need access to electricity and energy poverty is stopping 1 billion people from obtaining healthcare,

Desiring the expansion of shared information and technology regarding nuclear energy and the development of safe uses of atomic energy in fields outside the energy sector,

1. *Expresses its hope* for collaboration between NPT, IAEA, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in order to:
 - a. Develop mobile training clinics, which would could be conducted in partnership between the IAEA and UNICEF, and they could be set up all around the world in developed and developing nations for short periods of time (around a month or two), as well as keep moving around to different Member States to spread knowledge, which could have trained experts in the nuclear energy sector that can educate the youth on the benefits of nuclear energy as they will be the future leaders;
 - b. Allow youth, ages 15-24, to participate at international conferences, where they would collaborate with other youth from around the world on the capabilities of nuclear energy with training from volunteer nuclear energy experts, which could give them access and the experience of how real world negotiations work in order to prepare them for a future surrounding nuclear energy;
 - c. Create an international awareness campaign about the peaceful uses of nuclear technology and how the people of the world can get involved;
2. *Encourages* NPT and IAEA to continue its efforts in defining peaceful and militant uses of nuclear energy, as well as a collaboration between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to:
 - a. Safeguard the environment by increasing the development of nuclear energy programs in developing and developed states;
 - b. Increase development in fields such as agriculture and medicine to accelerate the development of Member States, and suggests project incorporation through the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme;
3. *Calls for* increased action of Member States with advanced nuclear infrastructure to reaffirm their commitment of Article IV of the NPT by expanding upon existing nuclear development practices and devising novel programs for the future by:
 - a. Reaffirming the existence of the INIS, which includes nuclear technology, patents, information, and experiments as a vitally important resource for providing a path towards nuclear development;
 - b. Expressing its hope for a policy proposal entailing increased support from willing and interested Member States toward those Member States without existing nuclear infrastructure to catalyze nuclear development;



- c. Achieving accountability towards SDG 16 by developing inclusive and accountable institutions through nuclear cooperation;
4. *Urges* that international efforts to increase the inclusivity of peaceful uses of nuclear technology be certain that the shared technology and expertise be applied peacefully and safely by:
 - a. Recommending that the sharing of nuclear technology and expertise be conditioned upon recipient countries' willingness to permit safety reviews and on-site checks possibly by IAEA experts;
 - b. Including but not limited to, cross border partnerships ensuring safety of nuclear production with a multinational expansion of Euratom;
 - c. Guaranteeing the safety of nuclear material by calling for the self-implementation of the *Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources* and supplementary guidance on the import and export of radioactive sources into the national law of countries with existing or planned facilities;
5. *Suggests* increased communication with absent Member States with the goal to gain worldwide membership by:
 - a. Requesting cooperation from Member States allied with those absent Member States to relate the benefits of a cooperative mission toward nuclear safety led by unanimous agreement under the purview of the NPT;
 - b. Including, but not limited to sharing nuclear information, IAEA cooperation, and oversight for novel nuclear programs, as well as relaying safeguard practices necessary to properly handle nuclear material;
6. *Recommends* a proposal of establishing regional technology parks through the possible collaboration of the IAEA and OICT that highlights *techno zones*, which are specialized branches that focus on the development of nuclear energy and technology, guided by the IAEA Safeguards and could be funded through the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF), which will focus on:
 - a. Nuclear research and literacy;
 - b. Training and development;
 - c. Technology development and innovation;
7. *Supports* the increase of safeguards on nuclear power plants in regards to cyber security, which could be applied and reviewed by the IAEA through:
 - a. Implementing the recommendations of the IAEA's Nuclear Security Series and the recommendations of the NTI Report on "Outpacing Cyber Threats";
 - b. Ensuring that control systems in nuclear power plants are kept separate and not accessible by other computer systems in the power plant;
8. *Strongly advises* the creation of an international research program focusing on the advancement of long-term storage capabilities for nuclear waste to protect the environment and humans from radiation by:
 - a. Cooperating with the IAEA's 1997 *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management* (JCSFRW);
 - b. Using modern technology, advances, and methods previously unavailable during the JCSFRW;
 - c. Updating storage safeguards on an annual basis to stay up to date with newest technologies and advancements made from the program;



- d. Possibly being implemented by United Nations Energy (UN Energy) and could be funded by the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative;
9. *Invites* collaboration between IAEA, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), to aid Member States pursuing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the development and creation of nuclear programs that are capable of meeting the Member State's specific energy needs;
10. *Reiterates* the safety protocols set forth in the 1994 *Convention on Nuclear Safety* regarding the design and construction of nuclear power plants and expanding upon them through the following features:
 - a. Establishing a commission of NPT Member States to evaluate on-site related factors likely to lead to potential nuclear disaster and report their findings to the IAEA Commission on Safety Standards;
 - b. Assuring the technologies used in the design and construction are proven methods by expertise and analysis;
 - c. Emphasizing the provisions outlined in operative clause 11 and 12, which express hope to work multilaterally with non-governmental organizations and other Member States in sharing common knowledge, expertise, and cooperating in coordinated research projects (CRPs), for achieving assurance of safety in the technologies used in design and construction of nuclear technologies;
11. *Calls upon* all Member States to commit themselves to increased transparency and oversight of nuclear facilities and technology transfers, to further build upon the international non-proliferation regime based on trust, accountability, and responsible use of nuclear energy by:
 - a. Supporting the strengthening of inspection capacity and development of better technology by the IAEA and other regulatory bodies and;
 - b. Promoting the goals of SDG 7 by developing multilateral approaches to building capacity in nuclear energy;
12. *Further invites and encourages* the creation of a commission for the Euratom to work jointly with the IAEA's CRPs and IAEA's Technical Cooperation Programme, with the objective to share common knowledge, expertise, and experience regarding the provision of delivery of technical cooperation and research topics that could provide useful guidelines for Member States that want to further implement nuclear power activities in their territory by:
 - a. Opening a specific case study for each Member State that requests aid to these joint institutions;
 - b. Always taking into consideration the expertise and experience provided by the Euratom Programme, that especially aims to pursue nuclear safety and the sharing of good practices regarding nuclear energy;
 - c. Aiding the development of sharing best practices of the guidelines provided by the Euratom programme annually, for all Member States to keep constantly updated regarding safe practices of uses of nuclear energy;
 - d. Attempting to make a concession between the Euratom programme and the aforementioned IAEA programmes to ensure access to funding for research for the case of each Member States that requests, so that does not place an undue financial burden on the Member State itself;
13. *Draws the attention* for a Needs-based Nuclear Plan that could be incorporated into the IAEA Milestones Approach, which will aid in the implementation of nuclear programs which could be a collaboration between the IAEA and UNDP, and which could include:



- a. Conducting a report that will determine the strengths and weaknesses of each state to discern the optimal sector to develop and will gather data such as but not limited to:
 - i. Infrastructure;
 - ii. Literacy;
 - iii. Food and agriculture;
 - iv. Water resources;
 - v. Medicine;
 - b. Devising an assessment that would accurately identify the most efficient and effective nuclear program to adopt, which include:
 - i. Smart grids;
 - ii. Water desalination plants;
 - iii. Food and agriculture practices;
 - iv. Nuclear medicine;
 - c. Creating a dynamic nuclear framework based on the findings from the assessment that will effectively complement the strengths of Member States;
14. *Endorses* the repurposing of nuclear rods from nuclear power plants that would aid in the construction of SMRs as a way of sustainable waste management;
15. *Also calls for* Member States to expand the research and development of nuclear energy and atomic materials by:
- a. Fostering research into new uses for atomic materials in the medical field to diagnose and treat various conditions;
 - b. Creating a framework to allow Member States to share their research and practices.



Code: NPT/1/3

Committee: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference,

Recognizing Art. IV of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) that endorses the peaceful uses of nuclear energy through the development of research on nuclear energy,

Acknowledging Art. XI of the *Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency* (IAEA) that highlights the importance of making available the financial means necessary for the execution of atomic energy projects,

Considering the technical report No. 353 of the IAEA that evidences the difficulties of developing countries to finance arrangements for nuclear energy projects,

Affirming the importance of the advancement of nuclear technology in facilitating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Re-emphasizing that in order to achieve the SDGs, in particular zero hunger (SDG 2), good health and well-being (SDG 3), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9) and climate action (SDG 13), but also numerous others, the distribution of nuclear technology is an essential component,

Expressing its concern regarding the threats of climate change and its negative consequences which can be combated through the utilization of nuclear energy,

Highlighting the numerous initiatives of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) that aims to attain food security, which is especially endangered through nuclear waste,

Stressing the adoption of the *Convention on Nuclear Safety* (1994) that establishes safety protocols required to be followed by nuclear power plants,

Recalling the efforts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in development financial support for Member States,

Alarmed by the global inequality over access to nuclear technology and its benefits, where less developed Member States that hardly have nuclear advances despite multilateral technical cooperation efforts on this matter,

Bearing in mind the importance of bilateral private-public partnerships in order to create incentives for collaborative agreements such as the *Nigerian-Russian Nuclear Partnership* (2015),

Reaffirming the declarations of the twenty-third Conference of Parties (2017) of the *United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change* (UNFCCC) that highlighted the importance of nuclear energy to reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere and fulfilling the Nationally Determined Contributions established in the *Paris Agreements* (2015),

Calling attention to the United States-Russia Highly Enriched Uranium Purchase Agreement (Megatons to Megawatts Program) for its contribution in the promotion of the conversion of highly enriched uranium from nuclear warheads to low enriched uranium for peaceful purposes,

1. *Recommends* the formation of regional platforms collaborated upon with the IAEA, where Member States can share experiences, best practices, means of financing, and technological transfers of nuclear energy in all sectors through multi-stakeholder panels, forums, and discussions, including:
 - a. Participation of stakeholders invested in the use of nuclear technology such as universities, research institutes, medical institutes, the private sector, and local authorities;



- b. Guidance of international institutions specialized in peaceful and safe uses of nuclear energy such as the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the IAEA, regional agencies on nuclear technology, and others;
2. *Proposes* the establishment of the International Fund for the Development of Nuclear Technology and Energy (IFDNTE) as the primary tool, within the World Bank and the IAEA, that allocates appropriate funding for developing Member States as a means of facilitating their entrance into the nuclear technology arena and providing them with the required finances that would allow for the development of nuclear technology advancement plans to accommodate the different requirements of advancing nuclear technology, the IFDNTE would work through:
 - a. Communicating with the IAEA and World Bank to accommodate the needs of developing countries regarding the data collection process needed to assist the establishment of national nuclear energy projects;
 - b. Reviewing national nuclear power plans submitted to a group of experts on fund allocation as a subsidiary of the IFDNTE, as the means of fund allocation to developing Member States;
 - c. Financing the IFDNTE through extra-budgetary contributions, by IAEA Member States, and to not be part of the IAEA's regular budget;
 - d. Having favorable lending conditions with low interest rates for developing nations and with almost zero interest rates for less developed nations without nuclear reactors to prevent an undue financial burden being placed upon individual Member States;
 - e. Using the safeguards of the IAEA as the set of supervisory guidelines of these projects funded by the IFDNTE to each country and to generate reports to the General Conference of the IAEA;
 - f. Providing financial assistance in projects of developing and least developed Member States related to the following topics:
 - i. Construction, maintenance, and innovation of infrastructure;
 - ii. Nuclear waste management plans;
 - iii. Nuclear technology used in agriculture;
 - iv. Radioactive medicine;
 - v. Research projects promoting nuclear advancement;
3. *Calls upon* intensifying bilateral private-public partnerships between developed and developing Member States with the aim to export knowledge, infrastructure, and security expertise in order to lower entry barriers of nuclear technology by:
 - a. Suggesting possible lending support by the IMF to incentivize bilateral cooperation;
 - b. Recognizes the experienced private sector of developed Member States that can contribute to the secure and efficient development of the necessary infrastructure;
4. *Appeals* to Nuclear-Weapon State Members to apply circular economy strategies on waste management through programs of multilateral cooperation with developing State Members by:
 - a. Ceding enriched uranium from warheads to repurpose it for peaceful uses such as nuclear fuel for power plants, smart grids, and small modular reactors and;
 - i. Suggest the establishment of incentive mechanisms funded by the IFDNTE in cases of non-profitable recycling processes for enriched uranium from warheads in order to further promote the peaceful potential of nuclear energy;
 - ii. Is supported by the involvement of further UN bodies such as the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR);



- b. Contracting for a limited time private professional expertise from Nuclear-Weapon Members States to help with the lack of ready infrastructures and experience;
 - c. Employing needs-based knowledge transfer mechanisms in proper measures for reprocessing and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, weapons, and other materials of the same nature;
5. *Suggests* the establishment of an international supervisory mechanism within the IAEA that oversees the peaceful uses of nuclear energy based on the expansion of the IAEA safeguard standards to ensure international compliance in maintaining peaceful uses of nuclear energy in order to:
 - a. Ensure the support for peaceful and responsible use of nuclear technology through projects financed by the IMF through the creation of an independent committee observed by IAEA to share observations and findings;
 - b. Suggest to further enforce the IAEA safeguard standards by providing resources to increase unannounced controls;
6. *Highlights* the need for the distribution and accumulation of knowledge pertaining to nuclear fusion under the international supervisory mechanisms, facilitated through:
 - a. Establishing the peaceful use of nuclear fusion energy on Earth;
 - b. Facilitating rapport-building and ratification of treaties and conventions aimed at legitimizing and overseeing the peaceful use of nuclear fusion energy through the creation of a multilateral convention governed by the IAEA for the development of nuclear fusion energy and an international legal tool that regulates its use;
 - c. Recognizing the necessity of nuclear energy in developing societal prospects of countries, with equal opportunities and contributions to such developments including:
 - i. Support for research of nuclear fusion in developing nations;
 - ii. Recommending the conditioning of the receiving of the technology upon the receiving nations by creating a knowledge database of experienced and developed nations to share observations and findings to ensure proper and peaceful use of the fusion technology;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to convene a conference in collaboration with the IAEA, World Nuclear Association, UN Development Programme, the UN Commission on Science and Technology, to draft a convention on financing internationally the acquisition, implementation, and improvement of nuclear energy and technology aiming to enhance international mechanisms to allow national governments to procure nuclear instruments, technology, and material;
8. *Endorses* the collaboration between the IAEA, Member States, and relevant UN bodies to address the benefits associated with the utilization of nuclear technology in a peaceful manner, in order to contribute to the attainment of various SDGs, through:
 - a. Encouraging continuous partnership with FAO in conducting research and applying effective applications of nuclear technology in the field of agriculture such as food irradiation, fertilizers, insect control, and plant mutation breeding which will aid and improve climate-smart agriculture practices and food production, in pursuit of SDG 2, zero hunger;
 - b. Allocating the required resources and gathering the necessary expertise to promote the development of nuclear medicine as a means of attaining SDG 3, promoting health and well-being;
 - c. Ensuring clean water and sanitation SDG 6 by emphasizing Member States to follow all compliance regarding safeguard standards and international regularizations of nuclear waste management;



- d. Supporting the development of regional smart grids as a means of a nuclear power system which would be complemented with checks and balances from IAEA in partnership with UN Energy as a means to achieve SDG 7, promoting clean and affordable energy;
 - e. Emphasizing the possibility for Member States to ensure affordable energy production enabling decent work and economic growth SDG 8;
 - f. Allocating the required resources in space exploration, and the development of technologies to be used in space relying on nuclear resources in achieving SDG 9, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure;
 - g. Encouraging Member States to engage in research and the utilization of environmental tracers that analyze pollutants making zero emission technology accessible to achieve SDG 13, Climate Action;
 - h. Advocating for transparency regarding the use of nuclear energy and in accordance with IAEA guidelines, as a way of implementing SDG 16, aiming to develop peace and justice on the nuclear technology arena;
9. *Encourages* Member States to convene a conference, within the upcoming 5 years, in collaboration to the IAEA, World Nuclear Association, UN Development Programme, the UN Commission on Science and Technology, to prepare a major convention on financing internationally the acquisition, implementation, and improvement of nuclear energy and technology aiming to enhance international mechanisms to allow national governments to procure nuclear instruments, technology and material;
10. *Urges* Member States to sign and ratify the relevant treaties and conventions on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as a means of advocating for its development and the international regularization thereof.



Code: NPT/1/4

Committee: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

Topic: Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference,

Reiterating the commitments of each signatory of the 1968 *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) under Article IV that “[a]ll the parties to the treaty undertake to facilitate, [...] the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy”,

Applauding the impact of the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Training (INIT) created in 2016 in providing training through courses, scientific visits, workshops, and fellowships with the main objective of providing participants the ability to understand and analyze various aspects of the economics of a nuclear power program,

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in integrating youth in the pursuit of sustainable development,

Acknowledging further the initiatives of the World Nuclear Exhibition in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy through exhibiting technological innovations,

Having considered further that the NPT is a guide for Member States to promote SDG 17 and nuclear weapons disarmament and to aid in providing technological support for peaceful purposes,

Recalling the support of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to be non-infringing on the national autonomy of Member States, providing technical support on nuclear energy, and having the existence of the NUCLEUS Database for the compiling of technical resources to improve technical support,

Fully Aware of the Regional Cooperative Agreement (RCA), which provides Asian countries training and research on nuclear energy for protection of workers as well as citizens,

Emphasizing the reuse of elements of technology from disarmed nuclear warheads in order to create new forms of clean nuclear energy under the safeguards of Article III of NPT,

Bearing in mind the success of the IAEA’s International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) in the examination of innovative reactor concepts to consider how they may prevent severe accidents and in its studies on waste potentially generated by innovative reactors and fuel cycles,

Appreciating the IAEA’s Programme of Inspections of Radiation Protection and Waste Management,

Lauding the success of Capacity Building Centers for Emergency Preparedness and Response (CBCs-EPR) in North Africa, Eastern Europe, and East Asia in enhancing disaster readiness and prevention in developing nuclear programs in their regions, while acknowledging their absence in the Middle East and the Global South,

Noting that many Member States do not possess national tracking systems for radioactive materials, leading to unclaimed radioactive materials referred to as ‘orphaned’ radioactive materials by the IAEA,

1. *Invites* Member States to further research, develop, and incorporate in their education systems the methods to optimize nuclear energy usage by:
 - a. Acknowledging the necessity to employ nuclear energy to bridge nuclear inequality, decrease fossil fuel dependence, modernize energy infrastructure, and combat against the effects of climate change;
 - b. Revising current frameworks, including Article IV of the NPT, to meet the needs of the present, including declaring against hostile uses of nuclear energy, technology, or materials to protect the lives of innocent civilians;



2. *Further Invites* the expansion of the INIT of the IAEA to include mentored training for both Member States and non-governmental organizations involved in the use of nuclear energy, which:
 - a. Would provide options of both in-person workshops or online modules to increase accessibility to developing and undeveloped regions;
 - b. Could be funded by the Technical Cooperation Fund;
3. *Requests* IAEA to integrate the youth along with the nuclear epistemic community in the pursuit of peaceful uses of nuclear technology through:
 - a. Encouraging the collaboration with the UNESCO along with its Associated Schools Network, and the IAEA in providing learning opportunities for the youth regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology;
 - b. Providing grants through the Peaceful Uses Initiative of the IAEA to individuals who pursue research that contributes to the promotion of nuclear innovation through:
 - i. Selection process for grants will be based on the outcome of an international technology competition focused on the aspect of utilizing nuclear technology sponsored by the Peaceful Uses Initiative of the IAEA, graded by its sustainability potential and feasibility;
 - ii. Participants of the international technology competition will be sourced from the UNESCO-affiliated youth institutions;
 - c. Nurturing the relations between factors from different fields of nuclear energy such but not limited to medicine, agriculture, energy generation, and the like, by supporting the World Nuclear Exhibition and creating opportunities to include youth-led contributions from the foregoing sub-clause by opening avenues for the nuclear epistemic community to establish relations between stakeholders from various fields such as but not limited to:
 - i. Government agencies;
 - ii. Public-private partnerships;
 - iii. Research and development sectors;
4. *Further requests* re-acknowledgement of the NPT to reaffirm Article IV of the treaty to provide aid to Member States interested in nuclear energy and technology from Member States working jointly with the IAEA to promote SDG 17 in the fields of science, technology, and financial inclusion;
5. *Encourages* the expansion of the IAEA support to encompass both technological knowledge sharing through the NUCLEUS Database and financial backing in a larger capacity for developing Member States who may not have these crucial resources otherwise through:
 - a. Support being provided by Member States who have ample research experience in the field and finances;
 - b. Encouraging the upper-management and administration of the NUCLEUS Database to be directly proportional to the regions which utilize it rather than solely those who have funded or contributed to it;
6. *Proclaims* the importance of Member States cooperating with the IAEA to reach a substantial resources agreement for the development of nuclear techniques and programs;
7. *Advises* the practical and safe implementation of nuclear technological elements under the guidance of the IAEA Article III statute;
8. *Emphasizes* the need for increased Member State collaboration in INPRO to enhance standard reporting, transparency, and stringent nuclear sustainability with an emphasis on:



- a. Cooperation in measuring a nuclear energy system's proliferation resistance;
 - b. The annual demonstration of progress on relevant Member States' nuclear safety by its design and its waste management provisions;
 - c. Projects spearheaded by INPRO to develop and use the projects methodology to assess the sustainability of nuclear energy systems and galvanized its expansion to meet global energy needs;
 - d. The promotion of mutually beneficial dialogue between Member States concerning long-term sustainable planning, strategic development, deployment of nuclear energy;
9. *Suggests* expanding IAEA's programme of inspections of radiation protection and effluent and waste management to include:
 - a. Cooperation with regional nuclear safety organizations;
 - b. More frequent unannounced inspections;
 - c. Strengthening the evaluation measures of regulatory inspectors' conduct and objectivity;
10. *Proposes* the creation of three additional CBCs-EPR to better prepare the developing nuclear energy programs in disaster preparedness and prevention which:
 - a. Could be funded by the Technical Cooperation Fund;
 - b. Would be located in Southeast Asia, Southern Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Central America, and South America to assist areas with low access to these programs;
 - c. Would have existing CBCs prioritize training professionals who do not have a CBC in their region in the interim;
11. *Recommends* the creation of a comprehensive international registry by the IAEA called the Nuclear Material Tracking and Reporting System (NMTRS), which can be overseen by the IAEA and will:
 - a. Identify and track the lifecycle of sources of radioactivity that are higher than those found in nature and viable for enrichment and processing;
 - b. Use the IAEA safeguards as the collector of all the information necessary for this registry in all Member States;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to engage biannually in regional ministerial consultations on nuclear technology, equipment, material exchanges, and multi-regional cooperation on the transfer of such elements among countries from different regions with guidance of the IAEA, regional agencies on nuclear cooperation, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), aiming to establish regional frameworks on how to better implement Article IV of the NPT through the facilitation of nuclear international trade of the aforementioned elements and national procurement of nuclear technology.