

Greetings Delegates!

The dias is extremely excited for debate and hopes you all are ready to propose some powerful ideas for nuclear technologies and pave the road for new, clear nonproliferation efforts! As this is a novice committee, we will have roughly **5.5 hours to get through both topics** which is why we highly encourage all delegates to put in a little more effort before debate rolls around. We plan on having **Topic A done by lunch** as to allow enough time for **Topic B in the afternoon**. While there is discrepancy for which topic will go first with the website listing a different order than the topic synopsis we would like to have it clearly stated now that the dias would smile upon **addressing Re-Drafting the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty before addressing Increasing the Safe Usage of Nuclear Power in Developing Countries**. This is a tech debate so having some sort of device in your possession will serve only to help you.

Below you will find the docket for this debate. If your paper is not found below, do not worry as the documents were selected for their ability to fill a specific niche of committee. As for the format of the documents addressing the NPT, both the **formal treaty format and standard resolution format are acceptable** and are thus to be treated the same with articles and operatives being synonymous. Debate will progress with you as a delegation picking a paper that you wish to revise and then with the rest of your caucus group, drafting a series of amendments to make to it. We would recommend **printing out a copy of the docket** and then **writing notes along the margins** of the document as you skim through so that when debate rolls around, you will be ready to discuss all of the papers on the floor. You are allowed to take ideas from your original papers need be and we **highly encourage additional research** be undertaken to find specifics to either support or challenge the ideas of these papers.

If any further comments, questions, concerns, ideas, queries, or qualms arise, feel free to ask!

Welcome to the Manhattan (Beach) Project,  
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A/1

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Redrafting the Nonproliferation Treaty

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Believing* that if the spread of nuclear weapons around the world doesn't slow, the chances of having a nuclear war will increase,

*Expressing* its appreciation towards further development and research of peaceful nuclear applications,

*Seeking* a strict set of regulations for all nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear- weapon States to abide by,

*Emphasizing* the need for all States to co-operate with efforts to end the nuclear arms race,

*Recalling* the past efforts of the United Nations to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons as in their past resolutions and in 1963 when a treaty was signed that banned test explosions of nuclear weapons,

*Declaring* that the earlier the cessation of nuclear arms, the faster that countries can be allowed to peacefully develop nuclear energy and other forms of nuclear technology,

1. Requests that a standardized set of regulations, modeled of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office's safety standards, which will be imposed on all countries who wish to develop nuclear technology that will regulate:
  - a. The amount of nuclear material being transported in and out of the country as well as throughout the country,
  - b. Authorized uses of nuclear materials, such as storage facilities, equipment and processors,
  - c. If permits that have been issued to nuclear reactors for possession or radioactive material and for radioactive transport are currently expired and if so renew these licenses to ensure that all activity is legal,
2. Encourages multilateral and bilateral agreements and arms regulation agreements between States so that:

- a. Non-nuclear- weapon States can obtain nuclear technology through entirely accepted methods,
  - b. Negotiations can take place between nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states regarding the transfer of nuclear technology and scientific information,
  - c. the benefits of nuclear technology can be made available to non-nuclear- weapon states on a non-discriminatory basis,
3. Further recommends the use of multilateral and bilateral agreements and arms regulation agreements to perform negotiations where non-nuclear- weapon states can obtain nuclear technology where they could otherwise not get this information. One treaty that could be made an example of is the African Nuclear-Weapon- Free Zone Treaty, also known as the Treaty of Pelindaba, which:
  - a. Reinforced the Non-Proliferation Treaty's objectives by:
    - i. Implementing all of the provisions stated in the NPT,
    - ii. Promoting regional cooperation, which will ensure the safe development of peaceful nuclear technology,
    - iii. Recognizing the inalienable right of all States, as said in the NPT, to develop, research, produce, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,
  - b. Worked to watch the environmental effects of producing nuclear energy in developing countries by handling radioactive matter and radioactive waste in safe ways,
4. Draws the attention to the program Megatons to Megawatts, which can be used to reinforce the NPT's mission to promote environmental safety. The program, commercially financed, works conjointly with any nations government to recycle radioactive waste. This program has:
  - a. Recycled 14,500 metric tons of radioactive waste, which would have been enough for 20,000 nuclear warheads,
  - b. Produced 10% of the electricity in the US by using low enriched uranium,
  - c. Converted excess nuclear warheads into energy to fuel the nuclear reactors that would transform the waste into usable uranium,
5. Takes note of the Silk Road Initiative, which will build nuclear reactors along the Silk Road, providing a source of nuclear energy for developing countries along that path. The Silk Road initiative:
  - a. Provides funding to developing countries along the Silk Road to help build nuclear reactors for countries that need nuclear energy to support their immense population or crumbling infrastructure by:

- i. Storing \$40 billion in a development fund to be used when necessary to invest in projects and businesses
    - ii. Distinguishing itself from banks to allow for tax-deductible state-backed investment fund
    - iii. Receiving donations from countries who want to be included in the initiative, such as a \$1.65 billion investment by Pakistan to begin an energy project in Gwadar city
  - b. Allows for South Asia to gain access to cheap, efficient, reliable energy, while stabilizing economy and infrastructure at the same time,
  - c. Supplies the European Union and Southeast Asia with clean energy while improving economy and infrastructure, by providing jobs at the construction sites,
- 6. Calls upon a negative consequence on countries that don't sign the NPT because without full cooperation, ending the proliferation of nuclear arms will be impossible. Some of these consequences could be:
  - a. Financial sanctions because:
    - i. With these sanctions you can limit how leaders receive money to fund their nuclear projects,
    - ii. You can freeze liquid assets in foreign countries so that countries can't access government money to use in the development of nuclear weapons
  - b. Trade sanctions because:
    - i. If we target specific industries, such as manufacturing, it will limit the accessibility to materials that would be used to develop nuclear weapons,
    - ii. By stopping imports and exports to a country, it puts the economy at risk for a depression, and once in the depression the country could look into signing the NPT, which will result in the lifting of any sanctions,
    - iii. Specific sanctions like this would target countries like Israel, Pakistan and Iran which pose threats to other nations in the world that have signed the NPT;

A/2

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Redrafting the Nonproliferation Treaty

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Concerned* with the different holes with the Non-Proliferation Treaty that have allowed nuclear weapon technology to be spread,

*Alarmed* that Israel, India, North Korea, Pakistan have nuclear weapons but they are not regulated by the Non-Proliferation Treaty,

*Endorses* the Security Council resolution 1373 because it stops nuclear terrorism and the spread of nuclear weapon materials illegally,

*Appreciating* the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop the spread of nuclear weapons through their Safeguard Standards, which verifies that member states of the NPT are honoring their agreement with the international community to use nuclear energy and technology only for peaceful purposes,

*Determined* to enforce the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1965 to stop tests from occurring underwater, in the atmosphere, and in space,

*Takes note of* the correlation between the spread of nuclear weapons and the danger of nuclear war occurring,

*Recognizes* the hard work of the World Nuclear Association, World Energy Council, and the National Nuclear Security Administration in the field of nuclear technology,

*Approves* of the General Assembly's Resolution 3472, which establishes nuclear- free regions by strengthening the world's efforts to reduce nuclear proliferation,

1. Requests that Nuclear Weapon States proportionally reduce their nuclear weapon stockpiles by 10 percent each year to relieve tension between countries;
2. Authorizes the IAEA to have extensive checks on nuclear programs if they are deemed questionable:
  - a. If there are reports from multiple credible sources stating a certain nuclear program is becoming hazardous,

- b. By allowing this company to check the reactor, nuclear plant and known storage facilities, but also in any place that has the potential to handle nuclear materials,
  - c. Giving the IAEA the same powers as the U.N. Nuclear Watchdogs will give them the ability to arrive virtually unannounced to nations that might exploit their nuclear capabilities,
  - d. Making this possible by increasing the accessibility of Radiation Isotope Identification Device to IAEA audits because it is able to identify and locate nuclear radiation easily;
- 3. Urges the expansion of the IAEA's safeguard system through more funding and by allowing third party audits to be available;
- 4. Expresses the need of other organizations to participate in audits alongside the IAEA:
  - a. Such as the World Nuclear Association can ensure the proper disposal and recycling used energy,
  - b. With an expanded National Nuclear Security Administration because it has been successful in stopping the spread of nuclear weapon technology and stopping
  - c. Promoting the safe usage and supply of nuclear energy by the World Energy Council,
  - d. By doing this, the IAEA will be able to mainly focus on auditing nuclear programs and making sure that they do not become dangerous, and to ensure that nuclear weapon technology is not spread;
- 5. Approves large sanctions on any country that violates the Non-Proliferation Treaty:
  - a. There will be different punishments depending on the severity of the violation,
  - b. Such as the international community blocking trade with the violating country, similar to the world crippling Iran's economy to make them stop their nuclear program,
  - c. By creating new laws stating that a country distributing technology or information for creating nuclear weapons will be stopped and be economically pressured into cutting their stockpile greatly;
- 6. Emphasizes the need for incentives to countries if they reduce stockpiles of nuclear weapons and join the Non-Proliferation Treaty:
  - a. Such as tax benefits on any material being used to create safe nuclear energy,
  - b. To create alliances and trust within cooperating countries, and this will keep peace between rival nations,
  - c. Supported and handled by the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

- d. Such as providing funding and help from the IAEA to begin and operate a successful nuclear program;
7. Stresses the need for Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM), which are large gateways with radiation detectors:
- a. Placed in any location where materials and minerals are exported such as borders,
  - b. Through the scanning of trains, personnel, vehicles, containers, and shipments for radiation,
  - c. To check any shipments imported into a country with nuclear power and ensure that they are not receiving any undocumented illegal nuclear materials,
  - d. This will be run by third-party audits and the IAEA, and these individuals will have the information of what nuclear materials and minerals the country has the ability to import;
8. Declares that this treaty is always open for non-member states to join, but before they can participate they are subject to the extensive checks highlighted in operative 2, and this will keep these countries from receiving aid if they are attempting to construct a dangerous nuclear program.

A/3

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Redrafting the Nonproliferation Treaty

International Atomic Energy Association,

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the “Parties to the Treaty”,

*Acknowledging* the increase of nuclear weapons worldwide, ensuring that the security of mankind is the priority of all nations as nuclear weapons are further spread across the world, control of these weapons must be maintained and further production of these weapons must be regulated,

*Accounting* that many nuclear weapons worldwide are undocumented, countries and organizations that may have undocumented nuclear weapons should be urged to document their weapons without being penalized, the important of maintaining control over the arsenals should be prioritized over punishing a country for not documenting weaponry,

*Recognizing* the acceptance and approval of the original Non-Proliferation Treaty, the new drafted version wishes to maintain satisfaction of countries and pertain to more countries’ needs,

*Recalling* the need for amendments and changes to be made towards the Non-Proliferation Treaty, although the original document was greatly accepted, decades later the situation of nuclear arsenals has changed greatly,

*Emphasizes* the need for equality among Parties to the Treaty, the current Non-Proliferation treaty does not give adequate power to countries that wish to possess an arsenal and countries that do not possess an arsenal,

*Draws attention to* the dangers of a nuclear world war and emphasizes the prevention of a war,

## ARTICLE I

1. Increases to the amount of countries currently allowed to possess nuclear weapons. An increase hopes to decrease the number of illegal weapons trading and arsenals in circulation. Country’s that currently possess nuclear weapons, against, the will of the treaty, will be granted

allowance if voted upon. An increase will lower improper and threatening uses of nuclear weapons.

2. Countries that will be granted allowance must be voted on and approved by the member states. This will provide an equal opportunity for countries currently not allowed to gain permission of possession. It will also require countries with permission to be approved and vetted by other countries. Voting will prevent countries that should not have an arsenal from gaining approval.

3. Permission to possess nuclear weapons will be granted to those who follow regulations set by the redrafted treaty. Permission will be dependent on countries pertaining to regulations therefore allowing safe possession among countries. This should decrease the number of nuclear weapons being used improperly as they must follow the regulations.

## ARTICLE II

Establishes more restriction on the number of nuclear weapons that a country may possess. This decrease the further production of nuclear weapons. With decreased number of nuclear weapons, it allows for easier management of nuclear weapons. Consequently, it permits for easier tracking of nuclear weapons as there will be fewer in number. Requires countries to follow restrictions for there to be legal possession allowed for their country.

## ARTICLE III

Establishes punishments for breaking the regulations agreed upon. Countries that decided not to conform to the agreement will have their permission revoked. If the country currently does not have permission of possession countries will have sanctions placed against them. If continued disobedience proceeds sanctions will again be place against them. Countries will begin to face economic deficits and will be required to follow the agreement.

## ARTICLE IV

Ensures power on decision and possession to be equal among countries. Allows countries to have a voice in the process of redrafting and while agreeing on further treaties. Policies can be provided from countries that do not plan on having a nuclear arsenal. Gives countries without current arsenals to vote on allowing other countries to have arsenals.

## ARTICLE V

Recognizes countries in emergency crises that need to disobey the agreement due to urgency. Countries will be allowed to respond in acts of severe human rights violations in opposition to the agreement. Due to actions, such as nuclear tests and acts of violence from countries with improper possession of nuclear war heads, intervention is necessary.

#### ARTICLE VI

Allows further research on nuclear energy, for the usage of electricity and medical purposes. Countries should continue to research and make advances to provide innovated solutions for future problems. This treaty should not prevent any country from discontinuing research.

#### ARTICLE VII

Allows countries, with voted-upon permission, to perform nuclear tests. Countries with allowance of performing tests should be the country to intervene in case of the misuse of nuclear weapons threatening lives. Still prioritizing the security of lives, intervention should be taken place against those misusing or improper possession of nuclear weaponry.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Reaffirms the agreements made on the original draft of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Continues to implement policies from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that do not conflict with the proposed policies in the new treaty.

A/4

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Redrafting the Nonproliferation Treaty

International Atomic Energy Association,

The Nations concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the “Parties to the Treaty”, Alarmed that nine nations together currently possess over 15,350 nuclear weapons (US, Russia, UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea),

*Mindful that* nations with nuclear power research reactors can divert their research for weapons production and that the current international climate calls for immediate attention to disarmament, non-proliferation, and the need for a world without nuclear weapons all the more urgent,

*Taking note of* the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (UNAEC) founded on January 24, 1946 by Resolution 1 of the UN General Assembly to deal with problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy, to provide exchange of information between nations for peaceful purposes, to eliminate atomic weapons, and to implement safeguards and inspections to protect against the hazards of violations,

*Recalling that* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established by the UN as an independent organization in 1957 to promote the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear technology and to deter the proliferation of nuclear weapons by detecting early misuse of nuclear material or technology,

*Affirming* the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) which prohibits nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater,

*Appreciating that* on July 1, 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was adopted with the goals of non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament, and the right for peaceful use of nuclear energy and that in 1995 the NPT parties agreed to extend the Treaty indefinitely with review conferences every five years,

*Recognizing* the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), signed by 183 nations, is a global ban on nuclear explosive testing, supports non-proliferation and a decrease in nuclear arsenals; however, is not currently entered into force as eight nations have refused to ratify the Treaty (China, Egypt, Iran, Israel, U.S. have signed but not ratified and India, North Korea and Pakistan have not signed),

*Endorsing* the United Nations A/C.1/71/L.41 October 14, 2016 findings that the universal objective is multilateral nuclear disarmament and that additional efforts should be pursued to attain a world without nuclear weapons,

Have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

Each nuclear-weapon nation and each non-nuclear-weapon nation agrees to the use of rewards such as increased trade, reduction in tariffs, and/or financial benefits to encourage nations to abide by all eleven Articles of the original NPT.

#### ARTICLE II

The Parties to the Treaty endorse developing an international system to manage the nuclear fuel cycle by establishing multinational centers for enrichment of uranium and a fuel bank under IAEA control, providing for reserves of enriched uranium under IAEA control, providing for infrastructure assistance through IAEA, providing financing through IAEA, and ensuring nuclear weapons material are secure in accordance with IAEA policy.

#### ARTICLE III

The Parties to the Treaty approve IAEA increasing its role in promoting a safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear technology and deterring the proliferation of nuclear weapons by giving IAEA unannounced inspection authority to physically inspect all nuclear facilities, including the testing, analysis and evaluation of nuclear samples consisting of uranium, plutonium, and spent fuel at IAEA's laboratory.

#### ARTICLE IV

The Parties to the Treaty renew the goal of encouraging nations to adopt the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) including Part I detailing the International Monitoring System (IMS), Part II On-Site Inspections (OSI), and Part III Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) through political pressure from the United Nations and the establishment of an International Strategic Committee to focus on ratification of CTBT.

#### ARTICLE V

The Parties to the Treaty emphasize the requirement of transparency and provide monetary and trade incentives for all nations complying with clarity specifications, including the number of warheads, the amount of artillery as well as the status of their nuclear weapons and capabilities.

#### ARTICLE VI

The Parties to the Treaty instruct nations to follow specific IAEA standards when dealing with accidental or unauthorized nuclear weapon detonations and require all nations to implement IAEA security and safety measures.

#### ARTICLE VII

The Parties to the Treaty request all nations to support nuclear security initiatives, including, but not limited to the IAEA Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The Parties to the Treaty authorize IAEA to implement a moratorium on all nuclear weapon test explosions.

#### ARTICLE IX

The Parties to the Treaty condemn the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices and requires nuclear weapon nations to place all fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA for peaceful purposes only.

#### ARTICLE X

The Parties to the Treaty endorse a Conference on Disarmament to focus on reduction of nuclear weapons and multilateral nuclear disarmament, including the requirement that all production, stockpiling and use of fissile material be banned, that nuclear weapon nations decrease their arsenals by 50 percent on or before January 2020, that nuclear weapon nations provide complete transparency and verification through the IAEA of their reduction in nuclear weapons, including environmental sampling, and that nuclear weapon nations submit plans for total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

## ARTICLE XI

The Parties to the Treaty implement the US/Russia/IAEA Trilateral Initiative to insure that plutonium is removed from weapons and considered nuclear waste.

## ARTICLE XII

The Parties to the Treaty welcome IAEA and the International Strategic Committee to require compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the purpose of achieving a nuclear weapon free world.

## ARTICLE XIII

This Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and the acceding nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of Kuala Lumpur, London, and Washington, this eighteenth day of November, two thousand sixteen.

A/5

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Redrafting the Nonproliferation Treaty

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Recalling* the purpose for the creation of the IAEA and the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), which was to limit the testing and proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to further discuss the future of nuclear technology,

*Having examined* the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and acknowledges the problems of clarity and lack of definition of certain policies within it,

*Keeping in mind* the existence of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) signed in 1996 with much more comprehensive guidelines regarding nuclear proliferation yet still remains inactive,

*Noting with deep concern* the possession of nuclear weapons in the hands of non-Nuclear Weapon States,

*Fully aware* of the nuclear weapon situation in North Korea and the Middle East and the dangers it poses,

*Recognizing* that complete nuclear disarmament is a goal that is very far away and hard to attain, and can only be achieved by increasing legislation and restrictions on the development of nuclear technology;

1. Calls upon the IAEA to regulate the distribution of uranium, plutonium, and other nuclear related materials for nuclear research more closely, making sure that each country using them provides a plan for what exactly is going to happen with the materials:
  - a. The plan should consist of exactly where the materials will go and projected uses for them,
  - b. The country must agree to periodic checks on the status of the materials for the assurance that they are being used in a non-dangerous way;
2. Recommends the rephrasing of Article IV to specify that the testing of nuclear weapons should not be allowed and only non-destructive nuclear technology will be able to be tested:

- a. Before testing is commenced within the country, the material that is to be tested must be approved by the IAEA and a delegate must be sent from the IAEA to oversee the testing of the said material;
3. Further recommends the revision of Article VI, which hopes for complete nuclear disarmament, to include the following:
  - a. The largest Nuclear Weapon States such as the US and Russia should take the lead on nuclear disarmament:
    - i. Completely end the development of new nuclear warheads,
    - ii. Begin the destruction of existing nuclear warheads
    - iii. Ensure to never use nuclear weapons
  - b. Non-Nuclear Weapon States that have begun to develop nuclear warheads will see trade sanctions placed on them if they do not pledge to destroy their weapons within the next five years,
  - c. The IAEA will document the amount of nuclear warheads in every country and monitor the amounts to ensure that nuclear warhead numbers are going down:
    - i. This information will be available to other countries,
    - ii. Any country not complying will be put into negotiations with the IAEA;
4. Encourages the development of an education system within countries hoping to gain access to nuclear power for energy and R&D purposes that serves to gain more support among the local population and for them to gain more knowledge regarding nuclear power:
  - a. Any country that expresses hopes for developing any NPPs or nuclear research facilities must submit a report to the IAEA that shows the knowledge of the population regarding the uses of nuclear power:
    - i. This could take the form of a survey or a test,
    - ii. There must also be a submission of where the population is getting the education from such as pamphlets, websites, classes, etc.,
  - b. The educated population will have a say as to where the nuclear material will go whether it be towards NPPs or research,
    - i. Only if  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the population approves the location will the nuclear material be provided to its desired location, otherwise the material will go back into storage until a designated location is established;
5. Endorses the developed CTBT and expresses the hope that the nations that have not signed and/or ratified it such as the US and India will consider the implementation of it again.

**B/1**

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Increasing the Safe Usage of Nuclear Power in Developing Nations

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Recognizing* the economic, environmental, and energy based benefits nuclear power provides,

*Noting* that only 31 countries of today take advantage of the safe use of nuclear power,

*Aware* of the danger in nuclear power and the need for strict safety protocol,

*Referring* to resolution 32/50 on The Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy for Economic and Social Development and how the solutions presented there can work equally well when targeted towards developing countries,

*Believing* that nuclear power can create jobs, sustainable energy, and overall an economic boost to any developing country who implements nuclear power,

1. Calls Upon the IAEA to target and focus on oil based countries such as India, Iran, and Iraq, and low-energy consuming countries such as Belize, Haiti, and Liberia, for the purposes of:
  - a. Reducing the amount of nonrenewable fuel consumption and with it CO2 emissions,
  - b. Allowing nuclear power to be the main source of energy for a nation,
  - c. Influencing other moderate and first-world nations to expand the safe usage of nuclear power;
  
2. Instructs stricter safety regulations on all nuclear power plant sites in the areas of:
  - a. Geological location and possibility of natural disaster,
  - b. Power plant employee protocol, training, and regulations,
  - c. Reactivity of fuel used,
  - d. Quarterly inspections on all equipment and machinery used by an IAEA certified specialist,
  - e. Safe storage of nuclear waste and its level of importance;
  
3. Directs the industry of energy and nuclear power be exploited by private organizations and entrepreneurs through government regulations for the purpose of:

- a. The implementation and construction of nuclear power plants in regions and countries without such plants,
  - b. The economic gains of high profit margins for investors and job opportunities for local civilians,
  - c. The legal responsibility shifted to individuals/organizations rather than governments to create incentives for stricter safety regulations in the event of a disaster;
4. Considers it desirable to implement liquid thorium reactors as soon as possible by:
  - a. Stressing the importance of research on facility architecture and structure of various machinery,
  - b. Educating the wealthy on economic advantages of a cheaper fuel,
  - c. Encouraging nations to support a safer and cheaper form of producing nuclear power;
5. Suggests the disposal and/or housing of nuclear waste by:
  - a. Regulated facilities out of contact with any civilization or protected/owned land in where nuclear waste will be housed and regulated to avoid disaster,
  - b. Conversion of waste into fuel by nuclear waste reactors or artificial lab work,
  - c. Ejection of nuclear waste into outer space by transportation via private organizations;
6. Authorizes the implementation of public education on nuclear energy through:
  - a. Educational requirements for minors who attend any form of school or education program,
  - b. Modern country advertisements such as billboards, commercial ads, PSA's, and news articles;

**B/2**

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Increasing the Safe Usage of Nuclear Power in Developing Nations

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Fully aware of* the devastating nuclear reactor accidents in Chernobyl, Fukushima, and the Three Mile Island, in which many civilians and workers were killed or injured,

*Realizing* that many developing nations face many obstacles while pursuing their goal of converting carbon-emitting fossil fuels into nuclear energy such as infrastructure insecurity and financial challenges,

*Recognizing* the nuclear treatments and medicine procedures that often unintentionally expose patients to radiation;

1. Emphasizes annual check-ups of the overall structures of the nuclear reactors:
  - a. clarifying that the design is not flawed
  - b. making sure that there are no constant system breakdowns;
2. Encourages the extensive training of all workers and operators at nuclear power plants:
  - a. seeing that all workers are physically, mentally, and intellectually trained to work in nuclear reactors
  - b. disciplining employees by forbidding them to drink while working
  - c. shaping the workers to adapt and solve sudden problems when faced by one, such as overheating fuel rods in the Chernobyl accident;
3. Further recommends keeping citizens away from nuclear reactors in case of sudden danger:
  - a. building houses or apartments at least 10,000 square kilometers away from nuclear reactors, taking note that 4,440 square kilometers of agricultural land and 6,820 square kilometers of forests are unstable due to the Chernobyl incident
  - b. suggesting that nuclear plants are purposefully isolated from the community;
4. Draws the attention for helping to fund the nuclear power system of lesser developed countries:
  - a. endorsements and support from highly developed countries, such as Germany and the United States of America
  - b. donations from organizations of the United Nations, as the World Bank

**B/3**

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Increasing the Safe Usage of Nuclear Power in Developing Nations

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Acknowledging* many countries have taken the initiative to install nuclear power plantations in order to cut down the carbon footprint laid down by electricity-only power plants,

*Conscious of* the disastrous effects nuclear power has had previously in Fukushima and Onagawa, and the potential danger it may have upon other developing nations,

*Desiring* every country with nuclear power to sign and be an active member of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident Or Radiological Emergency,

*Examining* whether nuclear power is necessary in developing countries whose energy usage statistics and levels are relatively low,

*Recalling* the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (INFCIRC/567) and other measures that promote the a nuclear accident through public funds,

*Taking into consideration* that major increases in energy demand is bound to increase within the next 10 years, so a plan of action is needed to keep up with supply and demand ratios,

*Referring to* UN resolution 62/197, which wishes to substantially increase the scale of renewable energy sources on a global scale while also increasing its contribution to total energy supply and demand,

1. Encourages developing nations to substitute nuclear power plants with renewable energy source plants:

- a. Hydropower,
- b. Solar photovoltaic,
- c. Wind turbines,
- d. Geothermal technologies;

2. Appreciates programs such as Energiewende that transition countries using nuclear power to the production of energy through wind power, photovoltaic, and solar heat:

- a. Renewable Energy Heating Act and Market Incentive Program (MAP),
  - i. Increasing the share of renewable heat,

- b. Energy-Conservation Ordinance (EnEV) and financial support schemes,
- c. Ecodesign/ErP Directive,
- d. International Climate Initiative,
- e. Coordination with the European Union;

3. Condemns the use of nuclear power in developing countries due to the environmental hazards it may impose such as:

- a. Nuclear accidents in Chernobyl, Hiroshima, and Three miles island,
- b. May result in relocation of homes,
- c. Radiation concerns,
- d. Shut down existing nuclear power plants as soon as possible;

4. Considers it desirable to have 75% of all countries using nuclear power to transition to renewable sources of energy by 2070:

- a. Transition takes 60 years, based off of previous experiences,
- b. German scientists key partners in research of decommissioning nuclear plants,
- c. Work hand in hand with experts from IAEA Germany representation,
- d. 19% of world's electricity is produced from nuclear power, this is hoping to be cut down to .14% by 2050;

5. Calls upon the creation of a program entitled SNPM, or the Stop Nuclear Power Movement to take action in countries wishing to exterminate nuclear power within their borders:

- a. Teams of nuclear decommissioning professionals,
- b. Work on shutting down nuclear power plants where it is unnecessary,
- c. Spreading awareness of the potential dangerous possibilities of nuclear power accidents (i.e Fukushima, Chernobyl, the Three Mile Island),
- d. Exploring the safe and proper disposal of nuclear waste underground and in temporarily castors;

6. Requests energy produced by nuclear power plants to have an added expense when sold to consumers or businesses:

- a. Currently \$2.10 per kilowatt,
- b. Combined fees for capital costs, plant operating costs, and external costs,
- c. Raise current price to \$3 per kilowatt,
- d. Sold to developing nations from countries producing the energy,
- e. Reducing appeal to buy nuclear energy;

7. Firmly urges countries with nuclear power plants to safely store and process any nuclear waste, as it is precarious and threatens the environment through:

- a. Casks,
  - i. Installation in nuclear facilities,
  - ii. Constructed of steel and concrete,
  - iii. Reduce likeability of radiation,
- b. Particle accelerators,
  - i. Processes nuclear waste to become more environmentally-friendly;

8. Nevertheless recognizes the socioeconomic impacts nuclear power exploits upon the government and people in countries with power plants:

- a. \$9 billion per nuclear power unit,
- b. If resulting in a nuclear accident, total damage cost would estimate at \$250-500 billion USD,
- c. Unresolved nuclear waste issues affect the environment.

**B/4**

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Increasing the Safe Usage of Nuclear Power in Developing Nations

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Encourages* the development of countermeasures to strengthen nuclear safety against natural disasters and power overloads,

*Recalling* the previous mechanical issues, technical issues, and natural disasters at Nuclear Energy Plants in Fukushima Daiichi in 2011, Three Mile Island in 1979, and Chernobyl in 1986,

*Keeping in mind* the issue of developing safe nuclear energy in the midst of government corruption and instability as well as its structure,

*Acknowledging* the high cost of building nuclear power plants as well as third-world countries inability to fund a nuclear energy program,

*Reaffirming* the structure of the NPT or Non-Proliferation Treaty and its impact on nuclear energy and nuclear weapons,

1. Encourages, the creation of a nuclear energy limit that requires the enrichment of uranium used in nuclear power plants to be under or at 19.75% in order to avoid the creation of nuclear weapons;
2. Suggests, the implementation of a three step plan called the SCIS which stands for safety checks, investigations, and sanctions in order to reduce the amount of nuclear accidents by:
  - a. Using IAEA to perform routine safety and security checks on all nuclear power plants semiannually in all countries which pinpoint any safety hazards by:
    - i. Examining the units of the facilities to test its power capability,
    - ii. Examining the uranium used in the facilities to make sure it is not too powerful,
    - iii. Testing all counter safety measures to make sure they function properly in case of an emergency,
    - iv. Testing all of the units to make sure there are no mechanical errors in the machinery,

- v. Testing all of the surrounding materials to make sure that it is properly sealed and doesn't release any radioactive gases, alpha particles, beta particles, or gamma rays,
  - b. Requiring investigations for all countries that refuse to partake in nuclear power plant safety checks,
  - c. Requiring countries the investigation reveals to have nuclear weapons to hand them over to the IAEA,
  - d. Sanctioning countries who refuse an investigation as well as countries that do not give up their nuclear weapons,
  - e. Having IAEA monitor all processes as well as The World Bank providing funds to apply this plan,
- 3. Declares the creation of an International Nuclear Surveillance, Information, and Research Center or INSIRC that functions by:
  - a. Covering over all nuclear power plants,
  - b. Monitoring fault lines and oceans for signs of earthquakes or tsunamis,
  - c. Monitoring any signs of mechanical failure or energy surges,
  - d. Alerting countries to any nuclear power accidents,
  - e. Housing information about each country's nuclear energy program,
  - f. Storing information about all the nuclear power plants around the world,
  - g. Storing information about the distribution of nuclear weapons,
  - h. Storing information about the location of uranium mines
  - i. Updating all of the technology used to monitor nuclear power plants as well as the information database every month which which will be available to all countries online,
  - j. Advocating transparency between countries by using the online database,
  - k. Instigating research to improve the efficiency, strength, and safety of nuclear energy,
  - l. Having The World Bank fund the project as well as having the IAEA supervise it;
- 4. Adopts a plan called the GNEDP or Government Nuclear Energy Development Program this program would help unstable or corrupt governments by:
  - a. Offering assistance backed by The World Bank and the IAEA to governments,
  - b. Using IAEA's online program to help them build the proper foundation needed in order to build nuclear power plants as well as the assistance and knowledge to build multiple nuclear power plants;
- 5. Approves of a campaign called the Nuclear Energy Information Campaign or the NEIC campaign:

- a. Which launches PSAs to help inform the general population,
  - b. Which will be funded by each individual country,
  - c. Which sends scientists who volunteer around the world especially in rural areas to inform them about the benefit of nuclear energy and help disperse the stigma attached to nuclear power plants,
  - d. Which makes nuclear energy a part of earth science covered in middle schools and high schools;
6. Recognizes a fundraising program called the NEF or Nuclear Energy Fund which:
- a. Creates an international fund for the purpose of developing safe nuclear energy
  - b. Works in partnership with The World Bank,
  - c. Helps fund third world nations who can't afford to build nuclear energy plants build nuclear power plants,
  - d. Is a branch of The World Bank and has a similar system;
7. Determines the need for long term sustainability by:
- a. Having tax breaks in countries in order to motivate companies to continuously produce energy,
  - b. Using renewable energy sources to help fund the cost of building nuclear power plants.

**B/5**

Committee: IAEA

Topic: Increasing the Safe Usage of Nuclear Power in Developing Nations

International Atomic Energy Association,

*Desiring* the greater implementation of nuclear energy in developing countries

*Recalling* that there can be devastating environmental repercussions that go along with using nuclear energy

*Seeking* regulations and restrictions that will ensure the safe development of power

*Understanding* that the acceptance of nuclear energy is frowned upon in some countries

*Welcoming* the fact that some developing countries are prepared to start construction of new nuclear power plants

*Taking into consideration* that every country deserves the right to peacefully develop or acquire nuclear technology, regardless of their hostility, in order to ensure economic development

*Noting with deep concern* that allotting all of the nuclear power in the world to just a few powerful, developed countries shall not be tolerated any longer,

1. Calls upon the implementation of a comprehensive program set up by the IAEA's Division of Nuclear Power, which would have the technical background and tools to assist countries, and provide assistance to ensure a safe, economically positive and reliable source of income and energy:
  - a. The objective of this program would be to guide nations in executing the following:
    - i. Analyzing the overall energy and electricity demands that a nation has,
    - ii. Planning out the possibility of nuclear energy, keeping in mind the country's current socioeconomic situation, by scheduling the introduction of nuclear power plants in time of economic recession,
    - iii. Assessing infrastructural needs, possible constrictions and all other possible obstructions,
  - b. The program would look to developing Member States that have:
    - i. Started to plan the incorporation of nuclear energy into their society,

- ii. Taken the decision to develop a nuclear power program to provide themselves clean, renewable energy,
  - c. This program would assist developing States in:
    - i. Providing a source for funding,
    - ii. Carrying out technical operations, such as advisory missions, expert services, fellowships, training on how to operate the reactors, engineering education, quality assurance diagnostics and manpower qualification,
    - iii. Being a directly involved group that will provide assistance in planning and implementation of nuclear reactors in these countries,
  
- 2. Draws the attention to the advent of a standardized, universal set of nuclear regulations that will be imposed on all countries with access to nuclear power ensuring that nuclear reactors stay safe for its workers and for the environment surrounding it. By modeling a set of regulations off of those set by the Czech Republic this can be possible. These regulations and safety indicators would:
  - a. Assess and evaluate four main areas of the power plant operation including:
    - i. Past significant events that may be affecting the current status of the reactor,
    - ii. The fundamental safety operations of a nuclear reactor:
      - 1. Controlling the reactor,
      - 2. Cooling the fuel,
      - 3. Containing radiation and minimizing radiation exposure,
    - iii. Carefully observing the barrier integrity in light water reactors, which make up almost all reactors in the world because it protects the release of radioactivity,
    - iv. Radiation safety for people at the reactor and the environment the reactor is placed in. Some ways that radiation safety can be improved on nuclear reactors are:
      - 1. Frequent operational checkups to look for leaks, dysfunctional parts and a quick, emergency drill when the reactor starts exposing people to radiation,
      - 2. The safe transport of ionizing sources and nuclear waste in consignments,
      - 3. Monitoring the release of radionuclides into the atmosphere during the process of fabricating and enriching the uranium or plutonium,
      - 4. Informing the public on what to do when a nuclear reactor goes bad and how to protect themselves from a catastrophic ending,
  - b. An inspection on transient and accident conditions of a reactor that would check:

- i. The efficiency of the reactor's ability to shutdown and refuel in the case of an emergency,
  - ii. The functions of operating procedures, such as boron dilution, fuel handling, system status monitoring and technical specifications,
  - iii. Feedwater pumps, boron tanks, hydrogen removal systems, ventilation systems, gas and water cleaning systems,
3. Supports the construction of light water nuclear reactors in countries that need aid in the energy sector due to an unmanageable import cost on electricity. The construction will:
  - a. Get funding from multi energy industry groups that are state-owned and established, similar to the one used in china, China General Nuclear Power Group, which operates and builds nuclear plants at several locations in China,
  - b. Be built by construction workers that are paid by the government,
  - c. Be overseen by multi energy industry groups that work conjointly with each country's government to ensure that the development of nuclear power doesn't cause an economic crash,
4. Encourages the development, research and commercial application of Generation IV reactors because:
  - a. Nuclear waste produced by these reactors remains radioactive for only a few centuries instead of millennia, keeping the environment safe in the future,
  - b. Of its lengthened life span compared to todays reactors, viable for only 30-40 years,
  - c. It yields 100-300 times the energy than any other reactor with same amount of radioactive fuel,
  - d. These reactors are more versatile than other in that they can use a larger variety of fuels to produce energy, including unencapsulated raw fuels, like molten salt or liquid fluoride thorium,
  - e. It has the ability to reuse its own nuclear waste as fuel to continuously produce energy, strengthening the argument that nuclear energy is 100% renewable,
  - f. There are improved operating safety features, such as avoidance of pressurized operation, automatic reactor shutdown, avoidance of water cooling and leaks, and hydrogen containment of contaminated coolant water,
5. Expresses its hope to see nuclear medicine in developing nations. By implementing nuclear technology into medicine in developing countries, the medical industry will be uplifted. Benefits of nuclear medicine in the developing world include:
  - a. A high success rate alongside a low risk for minor radiation reactions, about 2-3 out of 100,000,

- b. The use of TC-99m radiopharmaceuticals tagged with exametazine to provide a mobile form of effective treatment if patients have to work and support their family, rather than staying in a hospital,
  - c. Molybdenum 99 generators and gamma camera detection for radioisotopes with a short half life, used to provide quick x-rays and tests,
  - d. Using fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) and radionuclide therapy to detect infection and tumors in polluted and unsanitary living areas, an example of this treatment would be using phosphorus 32 and polycythemia vera to eradicate cancerous cells,
  - e. Having no concerns about funding because the IAEA and its technical cooperation program have donated over \$54 million for 180 projects supplying developing areas with nuclear medicine,
  - f. The IAEA establishing medical centers to treat patients and PET centers that generate radiopharmaceuticals, like in Cuba, Vietnam and Iran,
6. Solemnly affirms to overcome challenges in the field of nuclear medicine. Some issues that need to be targeted and controlled are:
- a. Technetium shortage, which affected developed countries in 2010 as nuclear medicine procedures decreased from 5,300 to 5,100,
  - b. The lack of nuclear medicine, Molybdenum 99 and Technetium 99, in countries where nuclear reactors aren't established,
  - c. Even though imported radioisotopes are an option they have relatively short half-lives. Fluorine 18, carbon 11 and iodine 123 all have half lives shorter than 13 hours, which provides a very short window for the procedure to completed, an unreliable and unsafe risk to take,
  - d. No radiopharmaceutical production facilities in the developing countries. These facilities could produce all the radioisotopes needed to treat people and be well within the limited time before the isotope loses its radioactivity,
  - e. The challenges of disposing of radioactive waste safely and properly in developing countries. One way mitigate the challenge of radioactive waste disposal is by establishing facilities that will take disposal to the regional level, where it can be disposed of properly,
  - f. The lack of highly trained professionals, which are necessary if developing countries want to practice nuclear medicine. These personnel must be trained in developed areas and then sent back to their local area where they can treat their own community;