American Model United Nations

International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA/II/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Nuclear Energy and Multilateral Approaches to the Fuel Cycle

SUBMITTED TO: GA Plenary

SUBMITTED BY: Czech Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Bolivia, Thailand, Japan, Sweden, Jamaica, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Spain

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recognizing the continued globalization of the international political community has caused a shift towards the continued sharing of information, technology, and other aspects of fuel processing,

Believing the multilateral aspects of the fuel process have become mutually beneficial to all sovereign states involved,

Accepting that the continued globalization of nuclear technology requires increased cooperation between states for secure transport and storage of nuclear waste,

Understanding the importance of continued multilateral cooperation until self-sustainability is a more feasible option, which is the overall goal of the IAEA and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT),

Convinced that education is key to the implementation of any multilateral endeavor,

Applauding the efforts and findings of the "Expert Group Report on the Multilateral Approaches to the Nuclear Fuel Cycle,"

Observing the potential risks that nuclear waste storage could place on the infrastructure and environment of underdeveloped and developing states,

Recognizing that spent uranium can be reprocessed into a usable nuclear fuel,

Further recognizing that the reprocessed nuclear fuel can be enriched into weapons grade uranium,

1. *Recommends* the appropriate implementation of the recommendations of the

"Expert Group Report on the Multilateral Approaches to the Nuclear Fuel Cycle;"

2. *Calls upon* states with nuclear capabilities to implement measures to reduce proliferation at the back end of the fuel cycle through means that include but are not limited to:

(a) Using fissionable materials such as thorium, which is much more abundant and efficient and that present less of a proliferation risk in the nuclear fuel cycle;

(b) Encouraging the growth of sustainable energy technologies such as wind and solar power recognizing the limited amount of fissionable material globally available;

3. *Invites* voluntary conversion of national reprocessing facilities into multinational facilities through the brokering of an international consortium under IAEA auspices;

4. *Requests* the Security Council and the IAEA make recommendation regarding the security of the above;

5. *Endorses* the coordination of safe and relevant transfer of waste storage technology with respect to relevant recommendations of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO);

6. *Affirms* that safe storage of nuclear waste should be the responsibility of individual states and that relevant UN organizations such as the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) continue to provide appropriate data to assure the safety of storage;

7. *Expresses* its hope that an international exchange of ideas and proper techniques in regards to nuclear reprocessing as well as the transportation thereof will occur;

8. *Welcomes* training programs that emphasize the necessity of proper storage of nuclear fuel and waste, taking into account the level of waste in each individual case.

Passed, Yes: 36 / No: 22 / Abstain: 19