



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Assembly First Committee**

GA First/II/5

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly First Committee

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2

3 *Taking note* of the importance of sovereignty in matters of civilian nuclear  
4 technological for energy uses,

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6 *Emphasizing* the critical importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency  
7 (IAEA) and commending their efforts in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons  
8 as well as working to prevent non-state actors from acquiring nuclear technologies for  
9 weapons development,

10

11 *Recognizing* the dangers of terrorist organizations accessing nuclear and radioactive  
12 sources,

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14 *Desirous of* international cooperation in regards to the movement of nuclear materials  
15 and prevention of acquisition by terrorists,

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17 *Recalling* past treaties in regards to nuclear non-proliferation and regional bodies that  
18 seek the same goal, such as the Nuclear-Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the  
19 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ISCANT) as  
20 well as regional nuclear free-zones,

21

22 *Taking* into consideration the measures in place under Security Council resolution  
23 1540 (2004),

24

25 *Concerned* that nuclear materials in transit for peaceful purposes are at risk from  
26 interception by non-state actors or states pursuing a nuclear weapons program,

27

28 1. *Commends* the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone Treaty (CANWFZ), the  
29 Treaty of Tlatelolco, and the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty's (ANWFZ)  
30 efforts in preventing the transit of radioactive sources through Member States and the  
31 development of nuclear weapons;

32

33 2. *Calls for* other regions of the world to work together to implement a combined  
34 safety effort in protecting transportation of radioactive sources by actions such as:

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- 35 a. Sharing information in regards to nuclear substance transportation by both  
36 legitimate and illicit organizations;
- 37 c. Giving incentives for the use of end-user licenses when the radioactive material  
38 is bought or sold by the government or private parties under contract with a state  
39 government, which shifts the responsibility to the buyer;
- 40
- 41 3. *Recognizes* Member States struggling to define borders cannot fully secure areas to  
42 prevent non-state actors from transferring nuclear materials;
- 43
- 44 4. *Suggests* regional unions try to work with Member States at their request to secure  
45 undefined and unsecured border areas;
- 46
- 47 5. *Suggests* all Member States reduce their nuclear arsenal following in the footsteps  
48 of the NPT Nuclear Weapon States;
- 49
- 50 6. *Encourages* developed nations with experience in safeguarding nuclear materials  
51 to assist and guide developing nations in stabilizing and securing radioactive materials:
- 52 a. Being a guide and example rather than a force and final arbiter of decisions;
- 53 b. Promoting regional security cooperation and accountability;
- 54 c. Educating on the locating and securing of nuclear waste;
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- 56 7. *Further encourages* the international community to fund nuclear security with:
- 57 a. A hope that more economically developed countries pledge more  
58 donations to fund nuclear security;
- 59 b. A desire that some funding to be set aside for the purpose of developing  
60 high-density lowly enhanced uranium and other technology to monitor the  
61 movement of nuclear materials in terms of trans-border transport;
- 62
- 63 8. *Recommends* Member States take into consideration regional stability as it is  
64 determined by regional organizations in deals involving nuclear development;
- 65
- 66 9. *Calls upon* states to enforce the proper disposal and storage of nuclear waste by:
- 67 a. Centralizing waste disposal by consolidating nuclear waste centers either state  
68 or region wide;
- 69 b. Cooperating in securing nuclear waste in larger, better funded, more secure,  
70 and fewer areas;
- 71 c. Limiting travel distance from nuclear sites to waste storage centers;
- 72 d. Increasing security measures around nuclear waste centers;
- 73 e. Limiting the waste without reducing energy production and consumption by  
74 promoting the use of the most efficient nuclear technology available.

Passed, Yes: 59 / No: 22 / Abstain: 25

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