American Model United Nations

General Assembly Plenary

GA/1/II/5

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

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

The General Assembly Plenary

weapons development,

technological for energy uses,

Emphasizing the critical importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Taking note of the importance of sovereignty in matters of civilian nuclear

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

(IAEA) and commending their efforts in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons

as well as working to prevent non-state actors from acquiring nuclear technologies for

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

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16 17 *Recalling* past treaties in regards to nuclear non-proliferation and regional bodies that seek the same goal, such as the Nuclear-Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ISCANT) as well as regional nuclear free-zones,

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Taking into consideration the mearsures in place under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004),

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

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

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

RES:796

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

Passed, Yes: 46 / No: 27 / Abstain: 20