



American Model United Nations
International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA/I/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Nuclear and radiation safety

SUBMITTED TO: The International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

1 *Noting* the importance of Member States' ability to develop nuclear energy as a way to combat the effects
2 of climate change,

3 *Further noting* the importance of technology, education and standardization of nuclear energy,

4 *Seeing* that additional protocols incur extra costs on nations expanding and updating nuclear energy,

5 *Acknowledging* how tenuous political and financial situations in developing countries impacts their capacity
6 to expand their nuclear energy production,

7 *Guided by* protecting the sovereignty of nations,

8 *Recalling* Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals from A/RES/70/1 adopted 25 September 2015 by
9 the General Assembly to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

10 *Keeping in mind* the report of the High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows in Africa which detailed
11 estimates of the flow of potential illicit financial activity to government projects and the make-up of this funding,

12 *Reiterating* the necessity of ensuring the sustainability, transparency, and impartiality of funding sources,

13 *Recognizing* the need to promote equity in the development of civilian nuclear energy programs and research
14 globally,

15 *Stressing* the necessity of tying increases in safety standards to sustainable funding access for developing
16 nations,

17 1. *Invites* nations with a private nuclear system to adopt an economically feasible system of tax credits for
18 nuclear energy development adhering to update International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) guidelines;

19 2. *Recommends* the IAEA partner with regional development banks, such as the Inter-American Development
20 Bank, Asian Development Bank, and African Development Bank, to secure funding for the development of civilian
21 nuclear programs in Nations declaring need and requesting assistance;

22 3. *Further recommends* that Members States with more resources increase their financial contributions to
23 the IAEA in order to have a more equitable development of civilian nuclear energy programs globally; ;

24 4. *Encourages* expansion on the Financing of Development outcomes outlined by the Addis Ababa Action
25 Agenda in relation to sustainable, long-term financial solutions to assist developing nations in their pursuit of peaceful,
26 globally compliant atomic energy sources;

27 5. *Further encourages* long-term commitments for funding nations and non-governmental organizations
28 (NGOs), so as to ensure the impartiality of funding;

29 6. *Endorses* expanding the mandate of the IAEA board of governors to constitute the following:

30 (a) Oversee the allocation of funds to requesting Member States raised in operative clauses 1-4 to
31 develop their civilian nuclear program;

32 (b) Funds will be allocated with a preference for global south nations who have historically been left
33 out of the benefits of nuclear energy;

34 (c) Member States wishing to receive funding would submit a proposal to the IAEA board of gov-
35 ernors;

- 36 (i) Proposals should outline the nature of projects Member States wish to undertake;
- 37 (ii) Proposals should explain how Member States plan to implement and uphold all safety measures
38 required by the IAEA;
- 39 (iii) Proposals should explain in rigorous detail the costs of the infrastructure involved with building
40 a nuclear plant in their nation;
- 41 (iv) Member States who lack the resources to put together a proposal should be supported free of
42 cost by the educational committee;
- 43 (d) The distribution of funds for civilian nuclear energy projects will be contingent on a variety of
44 safety measures including;
- 45 (i) Compliance with all nuclear safety regulations adopted by the IAEA;
- 46 (ii) Compliance with the self reporting mechanism on nuclear safety put forth in the Convention of
47 Nuclear Safety;
- 48 (iii) If states do not have a proven capacity to safely maintain a civilian nuclear energy board they
49 would be encouraged to collaborate with the IAEA Nuclear Security Training and Demonstration
50 Centre to develop their safety capacity;
- 51 (e) States receiving funds will submit an annual report to the board outlining how they are meeting
52 established safety standards and project goals;
- 53 (i) If safety standards are not being adequately met, funding will be frozen until the Member State
54 can prove their project has been brought up to previously mentioned safety standards;
- 55 (ii) Assistance in bringing nuclear energy facilities up to safety standards can be provided upon
56 request of the Member State;
- 57 (iii) Reported information submitted by Member Nations would be verified by current IAEA inspec-
58 tors;
- 59 (f) The board will collaborate with existing United Nation's financial development oversight bodies,
60 such as the Forum on Financing for Development, to ensure institutional actors involved in development finance,
61 both private and public, do not cause development inequities, particularly threats to global atomic energy safety
62 from improper financial or political influences;
- 63 (g) Allocated funds would be contingent on a number of anti-corruption factors including;
- 64 (i) The mechanism outlined in operative clause 6, subclause e;
- 65 (ii) Encouraging Member States receiving funds from the board to adopt budget transparency mea-
66 suressuch as those outlined by United Nation's financial development oversight bodies;
- 67 (h) Invites oversight from regional organizations to publish estimates of the volume and make-up of
68 potential illicit funds for atomic energy projects to the IAEA.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions