

**Code:** GA/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations General Assembly

**Topic:** Using Nuclear Technology to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* GA resolution 70/1 from 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, with which it implemented a people-centred, comprehensive, long-term set of 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets,

*Supporting* the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regarding the safe implementation and usage of Nuclear Technologies (NTs),

*Noting* with appreciation the growing number of Member States signing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),

*Expressing* its deep concern that many Member States lack behind the goals they have set themselves in the Paris Agreement in 2015,

*Draws attention to the fact* that, whilst nuclear energy provides efficient carbon-dioxide-neutral energy, not all Member States of the UN possess the capabilities to take advantage of this technology,

*Acknowledging* the cooperation of the IAEA and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) regarding the use of NTs for agriculture,

*Applauding* the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) program in furthering human knowledge about fusion power,

*Expressing* its belief that small modular reactors (SMRs) are the perfect solution for many smaller Member States to diversify their energy production,

*Appreciating* the work of the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding nuclear medicine,

*Underlining* the sovereign right of Member States to shape their own national policies,

1. *Renews* its appeal for all Member States to achieve the SDGs;
2. *Suggesting* to enhance the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) and rename it to the “United Nations Nuclear Development Fund” (UNNDF), while:
  - a. Adopting all ambitions and already implemented regulations of the TCF to the UNNDF;
  - b. Expanding the budget of the fund, financed by voluntary contributions from Member States;
  - c. Using provided funds as part of this resolution to further subsidize such investments to enable all Member States to fund any endeavour related to NT;

- d. Suggesting all Member States willing to join the UNNDF should voluntarily invest a percentage no lower than 0.0001% of the perspective Member State's GDP;
  - e. Increasing the cooperation between Member States in the aspects of sharing technology, already gained expertise and sufficient trained workforce to Member States for the creation of an action plan for their national or multilateral civilian nuclear energy power program;
- 3. *Strengthening* the IAEA with the UNNDF as a crisis manager to prevent national civilian nuclear energy programs from failing due to the economic or financial problems by:
  - a. Inviting all Member States to provide financial resources to the IAEA and the UNNDF on a voluntary basis;
  - b. Urging all Member States to comply with the IAEA safety standards when handling NT on an industrial scale;
- 4. *Drawing attention* to an increasing multinational threat of a multitude of terrorist groups by:
  - a. Directing attention to the possible threat of any multinational terrorist organisations acquiring any forms of nuclear material that they would be able to weaponize;
  - b. Calling upon Member States to cooperate on terrorist threats and recommending international cooperation on this topic by sharing important intelligence on any terrorist activities in this field to prevent any major disasters;
- 5. *Encourages* the cooperation of Member States with similar natural conditions, to collaborate with the IAEA, the FAO and the WHO to exchange expertise and workforce on both application and research of NTs including, but not limited to the areas of agriculture, medicine and economy;
- 6. *Encourages* further development of technological innovation in the field of NT by:
  - a. Insisting that the ITER program is of enormous importance to human development and thus any fund provided as part of this resolution shall expand their aid to this project and others of its kind;
  - b. Increasing international subsidies to Member States currently planning to build SMRs in order to support them in their struggle to achieve the SDGs;
- 7. *Recommends* the creation of Regional Cooperation Organisations such as an Organisation for Regional Cooperation in Middle Eastern Nuclear Development (ReCoMEND) and an African Center for Nuclear Science and Technologies (ACNST) as multilateral platforms to:
  - a. Encourage and facilitate international technological support for Member States aspiring to establish civilian nuclear capabilities;
  - b. Provide the legal and diplomatic basis for collectively developed and owned nuclear power plants;

- c. Increase confidence in the Member States reliability in nuclear matters, especially through cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and annual inspections of nuclear facilities;
- d. Promote deregulation of regional energy markets and integration of regional power grids, through which smaller Member States shall be enabled to profit from regional nuclear capabilities;
- e. Establish a competent regional nuclear workforce to build up human resources being able to coordinate the specific needs of regional Member States, as well as to plan, construct and operate multipurpose nuclear power plants;
- f. Facilitate the cooperation with the IAEA.