

**Code:** GA/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations General Assembly

**Topic:** Using Nuclear Technology to Achieve the SDGs

---

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1970), expecting all Member States to acknowledge the treaty,*

*Keeping in mind every Member State's sovereignty as an inalienable right,*

*Bearing in mind General Assembly Resolution 70/1 Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), in which the General Assembly agreed on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), aiming to end poverty and hunger, protect human rights and human dignity, protect the planet from degradation, and foster peace,*

*Noting with deep concern the ever diminishing time left to achieve those SDGs by 2030,*

*Appreciating the work the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)) has done for regional collaboration on the issue of nuclear technology and the need for an increase in nuclear energy generation to meet the SDGs,*

*Noting with approval General Assembly Resolution 70/10 (1015) focused on the cooperation between the United Nations and the IAEA,*

*Approving of the invaluable work the International Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) has provided by researching climate change,*

*Recognizing the IAEA Fusion Energy conference fostering the exchange of scientific and technical results in nuclear fusion research and development through its series of Fusion Energy Conferences, as well as the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), the world's largest magnetic confinement plasma physics experiment,*

*Recalling the Generation IV International Forum (GIF), which supports the early deployment of innovative, next-generation nuclear power systems to address climate change more efficiently,*

*Acknowledging the positive effects of nuclear technology on a variety of fields, such as agriculture or medicine,*

*Fully aware of the the risks that radioactive waste poses for people and environment,*

*Emphasizing the need for an overview of stored nuclear waste, disposal and storage facilities worldwide,*

*Considering the need to combat the lack of general knowledge and expertise, concerning nuclear technologies, while noting with deep concern the lack of international collaboration on the topic of human resources in nuclear technology,*

*Welcoming the monetary contributions of the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) towards the implementation of national, regional and interregional cooperation projects,*

*Approving the advice on emerging technologies provided by the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD),*

*Taking note* of the Nuclear Security Information Portal's (NUSEC) efforts to supply a platform for community-building and information,

1. *Supports* the early deployment of innovative, next-generation nuclear power systems to address climate change more efficiently;
2. *Suggests* the acceleration of research on fusion technology on an international level by:
  - a. Changing the cycle of the existing IAEA Fusion Energy conference from bi-annual to annual starting in 2022;
  - b. Taking into account the unilateral efforts by inviting experts from all Member States working on fusion power reactors, including but not limited to ITER experts;
3. *Emphasizes* the need to expand the collection of information regarding waste management at the international gateway database named Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Information System (SRIS) by:
  - a. Expanding the SRIS database to all Member States, not only the contraction parties of the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management of 1997*;
  - b. Asking all Member States to hand in voluntary annual reports on the nuclear waste produced by science, medicine, and industry, and the numbers and capacities of storage and disposal facilities;
4. *Introduces* the global and national information campaign Mastery is Might (MM), developed and coordinated by CSTD, in cooperation with the IAEA, aimed at increased awareness and understanding for the advantages of nuclear technology such as health, clean energy, industry, agriculture, including:
  - a. Global campaigns raising the general awareness concerning the possibilities nuclear technology and correspondingly adequate training provide, by directing well-balanced information to the governments and economies of interested Members States, spread via media and leaflets;
  - b. The Social Media Campaign "TheFutureIsNuclear" targeting the public financed by the IAEA Technical Cooperation Program that should primarily focus on attracting more of the much needed qualified personnel;
  - c. Announcing and promoting information about nuclear technology by interacting with users through post, polls and discussions:
    - i. Posting advance information for large events and conferences related to the use of nuclear technology;
    - ii. Reporting about breaking news and announcements by the IAEA itself;
    - iii. Releasing summaries of studies by the IAEA;
    - iv. Using the Hashtag #TheFutureIsNuclear in order to reach a broader audience, Answering all questions of users that may come up on the Social Media accounts of the IAEA;
  - d. Cooperating with schools and universities to engage directly with the targeted public by showing and promoting career possibilities in the field of nuclear technologies and getting young people interested in Nuclear technology as early as possible;

5. *Suggests* the establishment of an annual Convention on United Nuclear Technology (COUNT) to facilitate the exchange of human resources and knowledge related to peaceful applications of nuclear technology, which will:
  - a. Focus on international collaboration between Member States in the field of human resources, setting up treaties to exchange scientists and experts to use nuclear technology as efficiently as possible, in the following ways:
    - i. Energy generation, to cover the increasing need for nuclear power to stall climate change as laid out by the IPCC;
    - ii. Medicine, to improve human health, especially during a global pandemic such as COVID-19, for example by using nuclear technologies to detect new virus strains;
    - iii. Agriculture, in order to combat world hunger by for example improving the nutritional value of crops;
    - iv. Protection of the oceans, from dangers such as heavy metal pollution or toxins by using nuclear technologies for clearing the waters;
  - b. Be hosted by voluntary Member States;
  - c. Invite experts such as nuclear scientists, engineers and people affected by the issues discussed and every Member State willing to cooperate to this convention;
  - d. Provide a venue for international exchange and specifically focus on multilateral treaties agreed on by the individual Member States by bringing together those who need assistance and those able to provide assistance;
  - e. Be supported by an online platform that will be used for continuous communication, based on the already existing Nuclear Security Information Portal (NUSEC) of the IAEA while also:
    - i. Being used as a mentoring program for further support of less experienced Member States in the matter of nuclear waste management urging Member States to give each other the opportunity to request and receive support from one another in the matter of nuclear waste management;
    - ii. Offering online workshops as well as one-on-one trainings regarding nuclear waste management led by volunteering Member State mentors;
6. *Encourages* Member States to reduce bureaucratic hurdles in order to simplify international collaboration by utilizing the structures the IAEA provides, thereby:
  - a. Enabling smaller and developing Member States to join the field of nuclear technologies, guaranteeing the possibility of international participation without conditions regarding the contribution of resources;
  - b. Focusing on the benefit of the international community and the SDGs,;
7. *Invites* all UN Member States to increase their voluntary contributions to funding the IAEA especially in the fields covered by the COUNT to facilitate research programmes dedicated to the advancement of nuclear technology in various fields;
8. *Invites* the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) of the IAEA to support COUNT financially.

