



Resolution GA/I/I.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Angola, Republic of Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Austria, Belize, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Botswana, Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, Republic of Chad, Republic of Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Estonia, Republic of Fiji, Republic of France, Hungary, Republic of Iceland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Italy, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lebanon, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Malta, Mongolia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Portugal, Kingdom of Spain

Topic: Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The Committee,

Fully alarmed by the environmental impact caused by the radioactive waste,

Fully aware of dumping radioactive waste in the ocean,

Expressing its satisfaction to the London Convention and the Basil Convention,

Realizing the harm radioactive waste has had on societies,

Taking into consideration the lethal effects nuclear waste has,

Bearing in mind the different uses of nuclear elements (such as uranium and thorium...),

Noticing with deep concern the effects it can bring to future generations,

- I. Accepts the creation of INW facilities (Isolation of Nuclear Waste);
 - a. Encourages the implementation of the Barrier method;
 - b. Confirms the construction of these facilities to be hundred kilometers away from major populations;
 - c. Authorizes the construction of underground facilities to store the radioactive waste;

2. Encourages countries to use the process of geo-melting and vitrification to dispose nuclear waste;
3. Recommends countries to consider reprocessing radioactive waste;
4. Requests that countries work towards building deep geological disposals;
5. Accepts that all solutions involving the storage of radioactive waste are temporary, and further proclaims the need to reduce the amount of radioactive waste produced;
6. Calls upon the help of the IAEA, NGO support, and encouragement of the government;
7. Requests the use of recycling nuclear waste:
 - a. Transforming it into useful energy;
 - b. Endorses the use of machines to achieve electricity;
8. Considers the idea of the conditioning of radioactive waste in order to convert them into a state of matter so it can be safely stored;
9. Affirms the creation of supervision and administration of nuclear waste(SANW);
 - a. Further invites governments to supervise the correct transportation of radioactive waste with the purpose of proper storage;
 - b. Requests to implement more security in nuclear facilities;
10. Requests the creation of a protocol to regulate the correct use of recycled radioactive waste;
11. Emphasizes the implementation of the Nuclear Radioactive Investigation with the cooperation of all countries who wish to be a part of the investigation;
12. Encourages the creation of a program to inform people on radioactive waste;
13. Endorses the implementation of the FFRP (Fossil Fuels Regulation and Pollution) with the purpose of achieving balance between the use of fossil fuels and nuclear energy:
 - a. Supports this balance to prevent major pollution outbreaks;
 - b. Supports the regulation of these and constant evaluation of their use.