Forum: General Assembly

Question of: The sustainable management of nuclear energy

Main submitter: Malaysia

Co-submitters: the people’s democratic republic of Algeria, Commonwealth of Australia, The republic of Austria, Canada, The kingdom of Denmark , the republic of italy, The grand duchy luxembourg, New Zealand, The kingdom of norway, the republic of the philippines.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. *Fully aware* that Uranium is needed in the process of refueling nuclear reactors,
2. *Fully alarmed* that nuclear waste is a form of pollution that influences nature as well as natural sources such as water, air and land,
3. *Bearing in mind* that the pollution of natural sources due to nuclear waste may lead to serious diseases. According to [www.livescience.com](http://www.livescience.com) it can risk a DNA mutation and may also directly kill the cells,
4. *Fully alarmed* that due to the existence of nuclear reactors, it may lead to humongous destructions or could be also used as weapons of mass destructions,
5. *Recalling* the Chernobly nuclear power plant accident in 1986 which took place in Ukraine,
6. *Deeply concerned* that the creation of nuclear reactors were not to resist terrorist attacks which would result in possible threats and dangers on the environment.
7. Recommends getting rid of byproducts of radioactivity to avoid pollution by:
8. Disposing them in isolated areas
9. Deep geological locations
10. Underground and under concrete pools between land and water to temporarily store the radiation;
11. Encourages the extensive use of dry casks as a near-term solutions for high-level radioactive waste

a) Dry casks are containers that when sealed, prevent any radiation from leaking;

1. Instructs the use of Repositories as a long term solution:
2. Repositories are mines underground that prevent the leakage of radioactive waste
3. While depending on the fundings and income supported by the World Bank;
4. Requests the inhibition of reprocessing. We should be against reprocessing as it increases proliferation and terrorism risks;
5. Encouraging the use of renewable energy such as hydraulic power, solar energy, biomass and geothermal:

a) Which would decrease the interaction needed to dispose of nuclear waste which would limit its dangers to the environment;

6. Limit the number of active nuclear reactors as it represents a high threat that may be the cause to massive destruction:

a. by establishing laws to prohibit the construction of new nuclear reactors;

7. Isolates nuclear power plants:

1. In order to limit the number of casualties in a nuclear accident due to technical malfunctions;

8. Fortify security measures in order to prevent and resist to any terrorist attacks;

1. Placing personal from the IAEA in order to maintain security.