IAEA

Resolution 3 (2016) of the MITMUNC International Atomic Energy Agency on February 6, 2016

Sponsors: Poland Pakistan Bosnia and Herzegovina Japan Denmark
Signatories: Australia Senegal Egypt Canada Syria France Qatar Cuba Croatia South Africa Columbia Kazakhstan UK India Ukraine USA Russia

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recognizing the IAEA safeguards for nuclear repositories stated in IAEA Tech-Doc-1413,
Expecting the difficulty of transportation of nuclear waste,
Observing the location of geological repositories is extremely important to their ensured success,
Fully aware than an international cooperation for the development of geological repositories will offset their high costs,

1. Recommends that nations submit proposals to the iAEA for the creation or expansion of geological repositories within their borders and may request compensation in the event that the proposal is implemented where
   (a) host nations propose specific sites for the purpose;
2. Suggests that the aforementioned proposals are approved by the IAEA only after
   (a) The IAEA fact-checks the proposal by surveying the site to ensure economic, population and geographical standards for geological repositories
   (b) The host nation proves to the IAEA that it is capable of providing constant military protection of the geological repository
   (c) If compensation was requested by the host nation, it is negotiated between the IAEA and the host nation, until the form and quantity of said compensation are agreed upon by both parties
   (d) d. Other nations, henceforth known as depositing nations request permission to deposit nuclear waste in the newly-proposed geological repository and each specify the amount of nuclear waste in the newly-proposed geological repository and each specify the amount of nuclear waste they wish to deposit
   (e) The IAEA estimates the total cost for the expansion or creation of the geological repository
      i. The total cost includes the cost of compensation, if it was requested
      ii. The total cost factors in the necessary size requirements given the requests of depositing nations
      iii. IAEA funds such as the Technical Cooperational Fund are used to pay for as much of the total cost as possible.
      iv. The remaining percentage of the total cost is divided up among the depositing nations and the host nation based on the total amount of nuclear waste they plan to deposit
      v. using national budgetary contribution of participating nations proportional to Gross Domestic Production (GDP), IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) and Peaceful Usage Initiative (PUI) in construction phase,;

3. Further suggests that once all nations agree to their financial responsibility to the project, the host nation may release the construction contract to private companies

    (a) After all bids are drawn, the contracted companies must submit their proposed construction plan to the IAEA before construction commences

    (b) After the plan is approved, construction commences

    (c) When construction is complete, the IAEA-certified inspectors asses the sites integrity and the quality of construction

        i. If the site fails inspection, construction will recommence until the site meets IAEA standards;

4. Further recommends that once the site passes inspection, the host nation and depositing nations deposit their nuclear waste, where

    (a) Depositing nations must transport all nuclear waste in coordination with the IAEA nuclear transport regulations

    (b) The IAEA receives operational fees from depositing nations, proportional to the waste deposited by each nation;

5. Reaffirms that the IAEA will manage the geological repository is considered an international zone;

6. Requests that implementation of the host nations compensation begins following the beginning of IAEA-host nation joint management of the geological repository;

7. Designates IAEA nuclear waste specialists to submit detailed bi-annual reports to the IAEA for a minimum of 10 years, and afterwards to submit extensive reports every 3 years until the IAEA votes otherwise, specifically regarding

    (a) the health of facility workers

    (b) the overall stability and safety of the facility

    (c) the repositorys impact on surrounding communities and/or surrounding environment

    (d) Include officials from the host country and top scientists to further ensure safety and to ensure that the facility as efficient as possible, and that it continues to evolve with the technology;

8. Encourages depositing countries to take full responsibility for the protection of nuclear waste transportation paths while working in conjunction with the international community;

9. Encourages the development of research and development sites with the focus of improving DIANEX extraction techniques;

10. Encourages bilateral cooperation between nations with nuclear reprocessing capabilities and nations seeking nuclear reprocessing such that

    (a) the waste from reprocessing is transported to the nearest international repository

    (b) the reprocessed fuel is returned to the country of origin;

11. Recommends all the member states to increase state contributions in IAEA training programs in order to;

    (a) host training course,

    (b) ensure fellowships,

    (c) open scientific visits to promote peaceful development of nuclear technology,;

12. Requests the Technical Cooperation of Developed Countries (DCs) in the Renovation of the Nuclear-Application Laboratories (ReNuAL) project for the purpose of;

    (a) settling sound research environment for peaceful nuclear repository development,

(b) developing tailored repository options/infrastructure,

(c) promoting equal development of nuclear technology abiding by NPT,;

13. Encourages the member nations to open up multilateral capacity building in the means of but not limited to;

    (a) commissioning of IAEA annual repository infrastructure forum which provides,

        i. educational outreach programs, seminars and training course to develop safety;

14. strike resolution 1.1. clauses 2 e;

15. Takes note of the willingness of the following countries to host international repositories: Canada, Australia, Poland and Kazakhstan.
