

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the Valdosta State University Model United Nations Conference of 2011 and the International Atomic Energy Agency! I would like to thank you for participating in this committee that will address many vital issues facing the world today. My name is Craig Easton, and I am currently a Senior Political Science major with a minor in Philosophy at VSU. Model United Nations has developed my voice that I now use to speak for others and has inspired my enthusiasm for international relations, I hope that you will use this opportunity to delve into the world of the United Nations and international diplomacy.

Hello, my name is, Iana Johnson, and I am a Senior Political Science major with a concentration in International Relations. Model United Nations has allowed me incredible opportunities to travel and see the world with an entirely new perspective, I hope that the skills you develop in this conference and in your future will give you the same opportunities that I have been granted.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an independent intergovernmental organization of the United Nations that was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology. The IAEA is the world's center for cooperation in the nuclear field, promoting the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, contributing to international peace and security and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Although established outside the UN system, the IAEA reports to both the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.

The topics for the International Atomic Energy Agency are:

- !# Peaceful Usage of Nuclear Energy in Developing Countries
- !!# Nuclear Waste Management
- !!!# Strengthening the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

This background guide serves as an introduction to the topics for this committee. However, it is not intended to replace individual research. We encourage you to conduct additional research, explore your Member States' policies in depth, and examine the policies of other Member States to improve your ability to negotiate and reach consensus. Good luck at the conference, delegates, and see a safe and successful attendance this upcoming March;

This background guide was prepared by

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report called for an expansion of nuclear power generation, saying that there is no scenario in which the rise of average global temperatures is limited to just one and a half degrees Celsius without a significant expansion of nuclear power generation. His report encourages the increased use of nuclear energy generation in areas where such energy generation is currently lacking, including developing countries.<sup>11</sup>

- The International Conference on Climate Change and the Role of Nuclear Power was held in Vienna, Austria from October 4 to 11, 2011. Organized by the IAEA, the conference discussed several topics which all related to how the expansion of the nuclear usage of nuclear energy could help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. Attendees at the conference included representatives from Member States, energy sectors which have very low carbon emissions, international organizations, as well as other relevant partners. The conference reaffirmed not only the IAEA's, but also the entire UN's, commitment to the expansion of nuclear power production worldwide, including in developing countries, in order to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change.<sup>13</sup>

### Committee Directives

Delegates serving on this committee are encouraged to coalesce and exchange ideas as to how the nuclear usage of nuclear energy can be expanded in developing countries. We can develop Member States encouraged to expand energy generation via nuclear power in their countries. We can develop Member States which should like to expand their nuclear energy production, but are currently unable to due to economic inability (i.e. made economically ready to expand nuclear energy production in their states). We can develop countries that wish to expand their nuclear power production, but currently cannot due to lack of infrastructure (i.e. built in a safe, sustainable, and economically realistic way so that nuclear energy generation can begin in those countries). What steps can be taken to help developing countries expand their power grids so that nuclear energy production can be viable in those states? We can nuclear technology being used in developing Member States (i.e. safe guarded so that it does not fall into the hands of entities which wish to use the technology for nefarious purposes). What can be done to increase the approval of nuclear power production and combat the negative stigma that nuclear technologies have around the world, and in developing countries in particular?

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“I strongly encourage countries with existing nuclear power programmes, and experience of the

nuclear reactor. Radioactive waste has two common classifications: high level waste and low level waste. High level waste is produced from the burning of uranium fuel in a nuclear reactor. It contains the fission products and transuranic elements generated in the reactor core. It is extremely radioactive and hot and requires shielding and cooling. The amount of time it

are increasingly relevant. The International Atomic Energy Agency in the past six decades, has contributed to international peace and security and made a real difference to the lives of millions of people. Currently, the United Nations is focusing on the safety aspects of issues such as extending the operating life of nuclear power plants, decommissioning, the disposal of high-level radioactive waste, innovative technologies such as fast reactors and small and medium sized reactors, and the safety of radiation sources used in non-power applications. There is a clear understanding that each country is ethically and legally responsible for its own wastes, therefore the default position is that all nuclear wastes will be disposed of in each of the 30 or so countries concerned. However, it is important to keep in mind that nuclear facilities and power programmes need effective management (based on robust decision-making processes, involving all stakeholders and respected (y skilled and well-trained professionals. There has been a proposal to consider a multinational approach to the management and disposal of spent fuel and radioactive waste. Over 30 countries currently have spent fuel stored in temporary locations, awaiting reprocessing or disposal. Not all countries have the appropriate geological conditions for such disposal and for many countries with small nuclear programs, the financial and human resources required for the construction and operation of a geological disposal facility are daunting.<sup>20</sup>

### UN Actions to Date

Together, the United Nations and IAEA collaborate to provide a strong, sustainable and visible global nuclear safety and security framework for the protection of people, society and the environment.

After the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident, international cooperation in nuclear safety has significantly intensified. Four international safety conventions, two Codes of Conduct, fundamental safety principles and a body of globally recognised IAEA Safety Standards were developed and implemented. In addition, the IAEA organised an International Conference on Issues and Trends in Nuclear Waste Management. The objective of the conference is to foster information exchange on current issues in the area of radioactive waste management and to promote international coherence on strategies and criteria for their resolution. The conference was organised in cooperation with the European Commission and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, and held in Vienna from 10 to 14 December 2002.

Within the IAEA, the conference was organised jointly by the Department of Nuclear Safety and the Department of Nuclear Energy. The conference was structured to promote discussion of certain current issues in the specific area and, where possible, to reach conclusions and recommendations on how to proceed to the resolution of the issues, especially in an international context.<sup>21</sup>

### Committee Directive

As one can see, Nuclear Waste Management policies that were established by the United Nations are of the utmost importance. When adhered to, it allows nations around the world to prosper and live in a safer environment. Its delegates of this committee yourself on the exact nature goals that are outlined by the IAEA and how Member States will achieve them.



What programs or policies could be established other than those mentioned to improve the crisis of Nuclear Waste? In what ways could the policies provided be enacted and enforced? What is the most beneficial and cost-effective way of ensuring that Nuclear Waste is disposed properly and safely?

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“Some doubt that the problem of WOD terrorism can ever be solved. But if there is real, verified

In addition to ensuring access to nuclear technology used for safe and peaceful purposes, the NPT attempts to prevent Member States that did not already have nuclear weapons at the time the treaty came into force from acquiring them (by preventing those states that did have them from communicating the technology used to create them to any other countries). The NPT also

Currently for countries that have yet to ratify the treaty Pakistan, India, South Sudan, and Israel  
At least three of these countries have opted out of the treaty due to their security situations<sup>1</sup>

Many NNWS are concerned that there is a lack of progress being made by NWS in the area of arms reduction and the eventual relinquishment of nuclear weapons, and want to see more concrete efforts made to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons. The lack of universality presents a problem for the elimination of nuclear weapons as nuclear armed states such as the United States and Russia have been inadequate in their efforts to reduce their nuclear stockpiles<sup>2</sup>. So far there remains no universal regime for the total elimination of nuclear weapons such that exists with chemical weapons.

Another area of concern, particularly for NNWS, is the noncompliance by some Member States with the provision set forth by the treaty. The current regime of inspections and monitoring by the IAEA has not proved to be sufficient to ensure compliance with treaty provisions. Treaty contraventions by Iran and North Korea are of particular concerns for Non-Nuclear Weapons States.

Currently, the UN is holding preparatory committees for the 2020 Review Conference to be held at the United Nations headquarters in New York City. The Review Conference is held once every ten years to review the implementation of the treaty, identify problems, and enact solutions that further the goals of non-proliferation, peaceful use of nuclear technology, and the reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

### UN Actions to Date

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the most successful and significant arms limitation and disarmament agreement that has made a lasting impact on the world. The NPT opened for signature at London, Moscow and Washington on July 1, 1968 and entered into force on March 3, 1970. A total of 113 States have joined the Treaty, including five nuclear-weapon States. This made the NPT the most ratified arms limitation and disarmament agreement in history.

Here are many UN actions that have affected the strength and effectiveness of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty including the following actions since the establishment of the NPT:

- On 11 May 1993, in accordance with article E, paragraph 2, the Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons decided that the Treaty should continue in force indefinitely. It thus has a provision

Resolution on the Middle East, the 2013 outcome constitutes a set of principles for the strengthened review process instituted to ensure accountability with respect to activities under the three pillars of the Treaty as part of the package in support of the indefinite extension of the Treaty in 1993.

- General Assembly Resolution 56/18 (2001) established the Preparatory Group and schedule for the committee for the upcoming review conference.<sup>1</sup>
- The 2013 Review Conference of the Parties of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ended without the adoption of a consensus.<sup>2</sup>
- General Assembly Resolution 64/292 (2010) established the Preparatory Group and schedule for the committee for the upcoming review conference.<sup>4</sup>
- The Preparatory Committee sessions in 2014 and 2016 considered principles, objectives and ways to promote the full implementation of the Treaty, as well as its universality, and to make recommendations to the Review Conference.<sup>6</sup>
- General Assembly Resolution 68/262 (2014) discussed taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations.<sup>8</sup>
- In October 2006 the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon proposed a five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament. The proposal combined incremental measures and more comprehensive proposals to provide a plan that could be agreeable to all Member States.<sup>10</sup>
- The Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) held its third session from 22 April to 10 May 2017 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. This was the third and final session prior to the 2020 Review Conference. This session was specifically mandated to produce a consensus report containing recommendations to the Review Conference taking into account the deliberations and results of its previous sessions.<sup>11</sup>

### Committee Directives

Should the "NPT" require more intrusive inspections of state parties' nuclear facilities in order to ensure compliance? Could the "NPT" incentivize the non-party states to ascend to the treaty? Can the "NPT" act to interrupt the illicit transfer of nuclear technology from NWS to other parties? Can the "NPT" gain access to all nuclear facilities in countries and ensure states are not hiding aspects of their nuclear programs? Should the "NPT" seek to reduce geopolitical tensions to allay states' insecurity and thus their desire to acquire nuclear weapons? Should the "NPT" respond to nations' nuclear programs that are advanced enough to become global? relatively quickly?

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