



CSPCMUN2017

International Atomic Energy Agency

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency
Topic: Efforts to Achieve Global Nuclear Disarmament
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“Men make history and not the other way around. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.” – Harry S. Truman

Dear Delegates,

First of all, welcome to CSPCMUN2017. It is an honor to have you in this year's edition. We hope that this simulation is a memorable experience. We are confident that during these three days you will develop skills such as leadership, negotiating, and critical thinking while representing a specific country. We expect that in this model you meet new people who will encourage you to make an impact in our world. I am sure that you will prepare yourself enough so you can get to agreements and help in the resolution of the committee's problematic. We hope that you enjoy this simulation as much as we will. Any doubts you may have, do not hesitate on asking us.

Sincerely,
Mariana Lazo
Chief of Moderators



I. Committee Overview

"The International Atomic Energy Agency was founded", in 1957 because an agency was necessary to give and promote nuclear peace to the countries that were being threatened by nuclear technology. IAEA's general director in modern days is the Japanese Yukiya Amano, he has been in the post since 1, December 2009. IAEA works with the committee member states to secure them of being affected by the nuclear technologies that are manipulated by some countries. In the United Nations family, IAEA is known as the "atoms for peace".

IAEA also helps in the path of achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals with the use of nuclear techniques and helps with 9 of the mentioned goals. To achieve food security, the committee helps by using the techniques that are needed to protect farms and agriculture lands from insects. In generating clean energy, IAEA helps by using nuclear power, which is among the "lowest energies that doesn't need the use of carbon to produce and distribute it."

II. Topic Information

Achieving global nuclear disarmament is one of the oldest goals of the United Nations. The problem of nuclear weapons will only become more urgent as nuclear weapons become easier to purchase, manufacture, and distribute. In addition, while a majority of the community agrees on the same concerning of nuclear arms, many non-state parties aren't, and these parties do not always respect the international law.

The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has 3 concepts: Non-proliferation is the first concept, this concept states that the nations that sign will take measures to prevent and stop the spread of nuclear weapons. The second concept is disarmament, in countries that have nuclear technology or weapons have disarmed themselves willingly. Finally the third concept is the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Countries are permitted to use it only if they are using it in a peaceful way.

A) History of the Topic

The United Nations wanted to eliminate those specific weapons ever since its establishment. The first solution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1946 was to establish a Commission to deal with problems related to the discovery of nuclear energy among others. The Commission made proposals for the control of nuclear energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful purposes. The solution also decided that the Commission should make suggestions for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons.

After the use of the weapons on the first war, this arms continue to be a problem to the national security police. The Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) states to prohibit the nuclear weapons. This treaty however allows the following countries to use the nuclear weapons: France, People´s Republic of China, Russia, United Kingdom and United States. But this exemption is counting with a legal obligation of the Article VI of the treaty of the 5 nuclear weapon states to disarm.

The non-nuclear-weapon states to have the will of remaining nuclear weapon free. South Africa mentioned in July 1993 that they had developed a storehouse for weapons before they destroy it in 1991. Brazil and Argentina were considered to have nuclear weapons, but they left their programs before agreeing the binding of nuclear weapons development. Many NWFZ (nuclear weapon-free zones) have accepted the legal obligations to not to developed, possess or control any nuclear explosive.

The following countries are known to have nuclear weapons: China, France,India,Israel,North Korea,Pakistan,Russia,United Kingdom and the United States. Some of them have the technological ability to acquire them. The wanting to expand nuclear energy has brought concern to the environmental impact of fossil fuels, and the expansion of scientific and technical knowledge.

On April 2009, the United States president Barack Obama remarked the global nonproliferation efforts through a speech in Prague. In September of the same year, the UN Security Council passed the Resolution 1887, in which it called for accelerated efforts towards nuclear disarmament. On December 2011, the number of states who have bind together for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty increased to 157.

Over the past 50 years, many countries have established nuclear weapons free zones, in which they prohibit all territories in that zone from possessing or utilizing nuclear weapons and sometimes nuclear technology, such as nuclear power.

B) Current Issues

China: China developed a very limited nuclear force for protection of its national independence, and also for maintaining world peace,and breaking nuclear blackmail.China also assure to not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones. China has always kept its nuclear force to the minimum necessary for self-defense, making great contributions to international nuclear disarmament. China has been supporting the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

India: India's policy was shaped by Pandit Nehru and nuclear global disarmament that was a significant part of it. As early as 1940 he said, "We believe that complete

disarmament of all nation-states should be aimed at, as an urgent necessity, if the world is not to be reduced to barbarism". Since then India has been a loyal follower of global disarmament. Although India's relationship with the NPT itself is uptight with controversy, India's relationship with nuclear weapons and the call for universal disarmament go back a long way.

Israel: Israel has refused to sign the NPT despite the pressure the government that has put on them, and has stated that signing the NPT would be the contrary to its national security interests. Also, Israel has made efforts to deny other countries the ability to acquire their own nuclear weapons

Pakistan: Pakistan's government has tried to assure the others countries about the safety of its nuclear weapons from accidental or unauthorized use. Pakistan established a nuclear command authority, named National Command Authority, in 2000. The Authority state to have established security of the weapons, and a control intelligence system. The authority developed and put in place a Permissive Action Links system on nuclear weapons.

North Korea: North Korea has an active nuclear weapons program in which they had tested nuclear explosive devices. In April 2013, North Korea announced its intention to reconstruct and restart its plutonium reactor that had previously been disabled.

C) UN Action

The General Assembly's first solution was in 1946, in which it was established the Atomic Energy Commission, which was dissolved in 1952, with an order to make proposals for the control of nuclear energy and the elimination of atomic weapons.

In 1978, the first session of the General Assembly voted to recognize that the nuclear disarmament should be the priority objective in the field of disarmament.

The 26 of September is the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, this day provides an occasion to the world to affirm its commitment to global nuclear disarmament. This day provides an opportunity to educate the people in their country about the benefits of eliminating such weapons.

III. Conclusion

The use and the accessibility to nuclear weapons can be a big problem regarding its causes of millions deaths, as well, the destruction of the countries in which it would take a lot of time, support the money, some countries doesn't have the resources to repair the damage. In this committee our mission is to help those people in a peaceful and safe way. Delegates should be prepared to propose solutions and help people who are in danger in their country.

IV. Essential Questions

1. Does your delegation use nuclear weapons? If so, has your delegation ever try to used them in a country?
2. Is your delegation prepare for a nuclear attack?
3. Does your delegation trade nuclear weapons with another country ?
4. Has your delegation been attacked?
5. Has your delegation helped other countries? If so, how?
6. What are your country's solutions for this issue?
7. Has your delegation established programs that would help other countries? If so, which ones and how do they work?

V. References

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