

Malaysia, IAEA, Wyoming High School

### Topic 1: Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

One major concern for the International Atomic Energy Agency is that Nuclear weapons and energy can be harnessed by terrorists and used in dangerous ways. Terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS have been actively pursuing access to nuclear weapons, and if they were to succeed in acquisition of such equipment the repercussions could be devastating. After such events as the A.Q. Kahn network, the IAEA is aware that precautions must be taken to prevent nuclear power from falling into the wrong hands. Malaysia has been extremely proactive in countering this threat. Since the 2014 Nuclear Security Summit, Malaysia has strengthened nuclear and other radioactive material security, countered nuclear smuggling, supported multilateral instruments, collaborated with international organizations, and partnered with external stakeholders.

### Topic 2: Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy

During recent years, Malaysia has been struggling to meet its own energy needs. Its main source of energy in 2014 was natural gas, which it was net importing. They have been looking for ways to sustain their own demands. For this reason, they are interested in investing in nuclear energy as a form of energy. They have since built a nuclear power plant that has been reviewed by the IAEA in many ways and seems to be safe, but Malaysia still shows interest in researching how nuclear power plant safety can be approved. Some of the good practices used in Malaysia that can be applied in other countries include: being sure appropriate resources are provided for the preparatory phase, ensuring Malaysia has ownership of studies conducted by external consultants, establishing a joint committee to coordinate the activities of different regulatory bodies to be involved in a nuclear power program, and considering new criteria and lessons learned from the Fukushima-Daiichi accident. “The example given by Malaysia strongly reinforces the importance and the value of establishing and applying IAEA nuclear security guidance,” said Nicolas Delaunay, the IAEA technical coordinator for a mission to review national nuclear security practices in Malaysia.

### Topic 3: Measures to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran

While the issues that have arisen in Iran regarding the inappropriate conduct relating to nuclear power is serious, the sanctions and regulations that are imposed and demanded by countries in the UN become less and less strict as time goes on. Some countries are upset by this; however, Malaysia sees the sanctions more as an impedance for economic well-being. Malaysia consistently follows in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions, as it is a member state, so it is required to impose a certain level of trade sanctions on Iran, but as the UN becomes more lenient, so does Malaysia. Benefits such as access to trade involving oil, gas, and petroleum, financial banking and insurance, and software were made available when sanctions

were lifted in January of 2016. Ultimately, Malaysia will choose what's best for its economy as long as it is in compliance with UN Security Council resolutions.