

The state of Denmark advocates not only a reduction in the global supply of nuclear weapons, but a limitation on nuclear energy production. This position is manifest in Denmark after the passage of a domestic law banning the development of nuclear power stations within our borders in the year 1985. Denmark would thus support the fight against terror and the increase of security to prevent terrorists for acquiring nuclear weapons, but would not itself participate aims to spend as little money as possible. However, the idea of using cyber-attacks to take control of nuclear facilities is of great concern to Denmark; cyber-attacks can cause damage to more than just nuclear facilities, and it will be crucial to be able to defend the nation from attacks of this variety in general. Furthermore, if any nuclear facilities are damaged or destroyed anywhere in the world, the wide scope of the effects would affect everyone, including Denmark.

In terms of power generation, Denmark does not advocate an outright ban of nuclear power as a source of global energy, Denmark would much rather see the growth of newer, cleaner types of energy that reduce reliance on nuclear non renewable energy. This could begin with initial steps moving further away from coal, oil and gas towards cleaner and safer methods of nuclear power than are now in existence. Eventually, progress can be made towards safer and cleaner sources of power in the form of wind, water, and sun. These methods of obtaining energy that have become very prominent inside Denmark, especially the two former, making it appropriate that we encourage other nations to do the same. Referencing previous nuclear disasters and the occurrence of another during the committee could be used to push the committee towards this cleaner energy. In consideration of power coming from water, this could also include a less well known form of energy: wave power. This sustainable source of energy generation involves taking natural kinetic from the movement of waves in the ocean, creating a potential of over 2 Terawatts.

Finally, Denmark supports the recent Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action forged with the state of Iran, provided Tehran holds up their end of the bargain and pursues only civil goals. This is seen as encouraging peace in a very unstable region of the world which promotes peace on a global level. Simultaneously, the dropping of sanctions on the Iranians benefits the global economy, something seen as generally good by most nations—Denmark included. Denmark also believes that it is crucial that the IAEA maintains supervision of Iran to ensure weapons are not created. A potential problem to this would be the slightly strained Danish-Iranian relations due to the cartoon Muhammed scandal. However, Denmark believes the overarching goal of international security—and Western economic and political pressure—will push the balance towards in favor of cooperation on this matter.

Ultimately, Denmark seeks to serve as an advocate for the ideas of security, sustainability, and collective prosperity in the international stage. Success has been prevalent in Denmark, through domestic policy and national initiative; it is time that these lessons be shared to the global community. Innovation must be pursued to find sustainable energy alternatives to polluting fossil fuels and dangerous nuclear energy. We understand that there may be many strong opinions on this matter, but Denmark is confident in these resolutions. Actions often speak louder than words: Denmark believes now is the time to act, before it is too late.