SSUNS 2016: Position Paper

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Topic 1: Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

As early as December of 1945, when the first atomic bombs were being built, the United States became the first nation to realize the sheer power of nuclear weapons (Government of Spain, 2016). One day should the weapons be found in the wrong hands, the world could crumble at hands of a few radical incendiaries (Government of Spain, 2016). Furthermore, with our world's rapidly developing technologies, nuclear weapons and materials are available on the black market, and detonation systems have become effective and remotely long distanced (Government of Spain, 2016). Even a small weapon detonated in any of the globe's major cities would result in significant loss of life, infrastructure, and immediate havoc (Government of Spain, 2016). This threat — *a nuclear fallout* — has evolved from the Cold War Era until today; however its use remains in threatening the public extreme radiation poisoning capabilities (Government of Spain, 2016).

Spain's remained a nation devoted to a multistage international system basis of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament (Government of Spain, 2016). With the growing threat of terrorism in Europe recently, the Spain refuses to ignore threats to both domestic and international stability. In result, the use of bilateral relations with the nation's closest allies will form the core of the nuclear policy (Government of Spain, 2016). *Mutual trust*, *human rights promotions,* and *stable international security* are only achievable by various nuclear stability treaties including the following which Spain has already ratified (Government of Spain, 2016):

— the Geneva Protocol of 1925, having worked to to ban the use of chemical and toxin weapons;
— the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which has inhibited States from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons;
— the Chemical Weapons Convention, where Spain became the first European country to show support in 1994, pledging to never use or induce the use of chemical/biological weapons; and, finally,
— The Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty which has banned the performance of any nuclear weapon testing or underground testing explosions.

Spain believes that the most effective nuclear control operational methods include international high to low security initiatives such as the The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, initiated in 2006 (Government of Spain, 2016).

The nation has served as the technical coordinator of the group from 2010-2013 (ANS Nuclear Energy, 2015). However, Spain understands the need for further nuclear security treaties which would include insider protection, mitigate the sabotage of nuclear facilities, and the forceful defence nuclear security systems/bases (ANS Nuclear Energy, 2015). A major treaty known as the CPPNM has been ratified by 153 parties and 93 states my mid-March of 2016; however Spain notices the lack of support by developing nations (Government of Spain, 2016). The most effective solution here would be to link financial aid with the backing of nuclear disarmament — uniting the developed world's foreign policies (Government of Spain, 2016). Spain recommends that the world's nuclear facility operators, governments, international organization and civil society come together to make change in the world's nuclear security (Government of Spain, 2016). In totality, solution would include the following (Government of Spain, 2016):

— facility operators insist program to improve site security,
— carry out test of nuclear security systems embedded with force exercised,
— provide all facilities with enough resources,
— host international nuclear security peer reviews led by the IAEA,
— ratify the 2005 CPPNM detailing terrorism suppression, and
— create an shared database of analyses of accident/incident at nuclear sites and security systems.

Topic 2: Nuclear Energy

Spain understands the importance of nuclear energy, as nearly a fifth of its electricity is derived from its seven nuclear reactors. Due to the nation's dependence on nuclear energy — the *CSN* Nuclear Safety Council was created to regulate the roles of companies in radioactive incidents (World Nuclear Association, 2016). However, Spain is highly dependent on the international community for its uranium awn early 1600 tonnes of the element is imported each year (World Nuclear Association, 2016). Though major concerns are present, Spain's largest electricity provider remains to be nuclear power, and the nations plans in continued support of the industry as technology reduces both human and environmental risks (World Nuclear Association, 2016).

The nation currently has a total of 10 nuclear power stations and units in the nations. In terms of other sources of energy, Spain still relies on coal for 16.6% of its electricity production; however the nation's energy supply is not entirely affixed to nuclear power as 38.5% of the electricity is garnered from renewable resources including wind energy (Nuclear Energy, 2015).

Spain recommends a balance for all nations when it comes to electricity, as the generation capacity of renewable recourse for each country should not be overlooked (World Nuclear News, 2016). However, when it

comes to nuclear energy, each nation should create a Nuclear Safety Council similar to that of Spain to regulate safety measures including load dependency and reactor age in electricity generation and electricity distribution (World Nuclear News, 2016). Additionally, the creation of uranium mining audits in nations that are rich in the mineral will allow for nuclear materials to remain in the right hands and prevent the intervention of terrorists in accumulating products for underground markets (World Nuclear News, 2016).

Topic 3: Enforcing Iran's Nuclear Program

Due to the new nuclear treaty, Iran's nuclear stockpile will be reduced by 98% in 15 years, allowing for the enrichment level to be reduce to 3.67% (BBC, 2016). As result of this, Iran will also be able to re-design a bulk of its reactors so that it will not be able to produce any plutonium that is suitable for weapon creation (BBC, 2016).

Sanctions set out by the EU, including plain have forced Iran to abruptly end its uranium mining and refinement processes — leading to the collapse of its economy over the previous years (BBC, 2016). Spain sees an opportunity of the nation regaining $100 billion dollars of frozen assets and valuable trade partnership with EU nations shall it being to comply with international nuclear law (BBC, 2016).

Spain understands the need for the actions, recognizing the tumultuous history Iran has had with nuclear weapons in the past, and commends the nation in agreeing to "robust" monitoring by the IAEA to ensure no fissile materials are produced or experimented on (BBC, 2016). Spain recommends that the IAEA imposed a 24 day compliance law, where the nation is given the respective amount of time to amend the issue, and should it choose not to comply, punishments such as the recalling of sanctions be called upon (BBC, 2016).

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