Delegation from
New Zealand

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TOPIC I: Addressing The Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

Although there are no set in stone international laws against the use of nuclear weaponry, it is often given a negative response by the International Court of Justice.[1] It's worth to further note that a total of 191 signed parties and 91 ratified for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty,[2] most of which signed in order to push other nations to disarm their nuclear weapons and have those who have not signed it to do so as well. The risk of these remaining countries is high as the regions are littered with rebellion groups that may obtain nuclear warhead blueprints from the region.

New Zealand ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on the 10th of September in 1969, and as a country that does not involve ourselves with any nuclear resources—especially weapons—whatsoever.[3] Furthermore, New Zealand has signed and assisted in passing the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, and Arms Control Act, both of which were an addition to the anti-nuclear war and weapons statement sent by our nation as a whole. Not to say New Zealand rejects nuclear based ideas all together, nuclear energy is a strong method of energy creation that should be taken into serious consideration.

With the given information, New Zealand isn't a nation affected to a great extent by nuclear terrorism, and as such we can only urge other nations who haven't yet to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to further the safety of nuclear substances and to prevent them from falling into the hands of those who would use it to terrorize other nations.

TOPIC II: Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy

With the recent advances in nuclear power, as well as the decreasing costs, the increased safety, and the dramatically lowered immediate environmental effects, nuclear energy has proven itself as an invaluable source of cleaner energy with an earth supply to as long as 200 years at current rates of consumption.[4] Although there have been concerns after safety in reactors it's worth pointing out that to date, there have been 11 nuclear accidents that are a result of rare unpredictable large scale errors rather than minor accidents.[5]

In terms of energy, New Zealand is at no lack of clean renewable energy as 40% of our total energy comes from renewable sources (such as solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, etc.), and 80% of total electricity comes from renewable sources.[6] We further plan to increase this total to 90% by 2025.[7] Regarding nuclear energy, New Zealand has looked in the past into nuclear energy however in our current state we do not require it's use to obtain a high amount of renewable energy usage.[3] Nuclear energy is not to be ruled out entirely as the current state of our infrastructure will most likely require another push to meet our energy needs, and with such a small global footprint and such a wide variety of locations a

reactor can be built in, a nuclear plant would not be a bad idea for the country. We must consider the shortcomings of the substance as a source of energy/Uranium is a scarce and dangerous to collect resource that would otherwise be expensive. It could not replace fossil fuels with the small amount of supply currently available.[9] To even build the reactor would require a large sum of money therefore it would be a small scale operation, in which case any emergency that may arise to lead to the shutdown of the reactor would be extremely detrimental to the economy of the government and its people, as well as the budget of the operation. For now, New Zealand remains a country well below others in CO2 emission rates due to the high percentage of renewable energy, therefore there is no immediate need or desire for the country to create or collect resources for a nuclear project.

Topic III: Measures to Implement and Enforce the Nuclear Program on Iran

Speaking on the issue of the Iran nuclear program (The JCPOA), although concerns arise of the incredibly increased quantity of enriched uranium stockpiles, there does not seem to be any logical way that the country of Iran can create a nuclear weapon inconspicuously. For measure, it would take 7 plutonium creation plants or 4 uranium creation plants—all of which need to be hidden—to construct a nuclear bomb. However recent efforts have shown that it can take as little as 24 days for inspectors of the IAEA to gain access to said facilities, based against the 6 months it takes to clean out even one of these facilities it would be impossible for Iran to create a bomb without the knowledge of the IAEA.[10] Furthermore, there are far too many limits, that last for anywhere between 10 and 25 years, for Iran to obtain the personal resources to create a nuclear weapon.. In addition, there are restrictions placed permanently that would ensure the inspection/supervision of the Iran plants, and another that dictates that sanctions from the U.S. and E.U may be reapplied if the deal is not upheld.[10] Simply put, it will limit Iran's power for the next 15 years.[11]

New Zealand sees no problem with the current deal, as it stands there is no clear risk that cannot be handled by the actions of the IAEA. The country of Iran seems to have too much at risk with the threat of sanctions to go back and try to create a deterrence weapon for themselves. The amount of nuclear materials that are allowed in the country at a given time under the deal are not enough to make reasonable use for weaponry, especially in the hands of terrorists with no access to nuclear weapons blueprints, therefore the country of New Zealand believes we should move forward with the current deal and only take action if Iran attempts anything that blatantly goes against the deal (i.e. the creation of a nuclear armament).

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