

International Atomic Energy Association

The United States of America

Nuclear Terrorism

Protecting Member States from Nuclear Terrorists

With more countries developing nuclear programs or arsenals, and other countries expanding upon theirs, the threat and fear of a Nuclear war has been growing. 9 countries (China, North Korea, Russia, Israel, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and India) have publicly declared they have developed nuclear weapons, and when the math is done, between the 9, there are enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world 100 times. Although the cold war has long since passed, the fear of a nuclear war between the United States and Russia if a war every did strike is real. For countries such as Israel and India, there is constant regional conflict and therefore a threat of a regional nuclear war. North Korea has made many nuclear threats towards countries, such as the United States. With the possibility of these countries engaging in nuclear war, terrorist groups might see a window of opportunity. If an islamic terrorist group were to get ahold of nuclear weapons from a country within the middle eastern region, the effects could be devastating. The threat is not only in the middle eastern region, however, as terrorist cells are extremely important in the discussion of nuclear terrorism.

A terrorist cell is defined as a group of 3-5 people that are part of a terrorist group (such as the Islamic State) but are in a different country. They act as a subgroup for the main group and commit terrorist attacks within the country they are located in. With nuclear terrorism, terrorist cells make it easier for a terrorist organization centered in the Middle East to gain control of the Nuclear weapons of the United States or other countries that currently have nuclear weapons. A nuclear terrorist or terrorist group may gain control of nuclear weapons either directly from a nuclear arsenal, or from the black market. In the Nuclear Regulatory Legislation, the United States establishes their policy on Nuclear development; the development and research of nuclear energy and materials is to be for the betterment of the country, with the maximum goal of national security. These programs should be made to promote world peace. However, for the protection of the United States, the development of nuclear material for military purposes is necessary and essential, as long as it is regulated.

The countries that currently have nuclear weapons use nuclear codes. We must protect these nuclear codes at all costs; it has been researched and proven that even with elaborate code systems in the United States, It is possible to hack into the systems of these countries and gain control of these weapons. The United States believes that the nuclear codes of a country must be changed every 24 hours (if they aren't already) in order to ensure that if a group or person were able to hack into the system, by the time they would, the codes would have already changed. We should go back to hand-held devices for nuclear codes as opposed to web-related codes. A hand held device for the nuclear codes such as a watch that has the retinal scan ability that would make it nearly impossible to be hacked, especially if it were with the president at all times. The United States in particular would like to partner with apple to see if a smart watch would be able to be used for this. A smart watch the president, or leader of the country, would be required to wear at all times that has retinal scan, thumb prints, and other security measures to ensure the unlocking of such a device would be nearly impossible unless you were the president. In order to

use nuclear codes, in the case of an emergency so dire that nuclear weapons would be necessary, to prevent hacking of codes: The unlocking of the device sets off an alarm in the white house or CIA that can be shut off with a finger print or passcode of specific executives given authorization. Once unlocked, the device will take a picture and/or video of its surroundings and who is unlocking it. If the image shown is not the president, and the device is lost or taken then the president or congress will be able to enter codes or push a button to clear the device/completely and reset all memory to make it unusable to the hacker and supposed terrorist(s). If the camera is unusable or damaged, voice recognition will be used.

The United States believes that a United Nations document should be created that will have its sponsors and countries who agree to be a part of it that will require its government to supply nuclear relief packages inspired by the items proposed by the Survival Center. These relief packages will be sent to its citizens in the event of an emergency, especially with the recent threats from the Islamic state and other terrorist groups. Such relief packages will have SC biological filters, Evolution 5000 military gases, and packages of potassium iodate tablets.

The United States also feels it is very important to not only have preventative measures, but also to have a protocol if a nuclear attack for terrorism does occur. The United States has come up with the 4 step universal protocol RAD A. R-Relief. Our first concern in the event of an attack should be immediate relief to the citizens affected or in surrounding cities that might be affected by radiation. Open to consideration but recommended for Relief, would also be to send military personnel to the city that had been bombed, as well as surrounding cities as usually speaking in terrorist attacks, it is not limited to one suicide bomber or attack in general. There will also be an emergency broadcast on television to advise citizens as far as 3.5 kilometers from ground zero of the bomb, directly below their burst point, to utilize their relief packages. A-Analysis. Scientists and nuclear research officials will be called upon to be sent to the sites that had been affected and analyze the damages, the type of bomb that had been used, as well as work to trace the source of the nuclear bomb to either a country with nuclear weapons, or an area controlled by a terrorist organization. D-Discuss. In the case of a nuclear attack, after initial relief of the citizens, there will be a conference held to analyze the situation. This will either be a conference of government officials with officials of ally countries. There will be a discussion based on the analysis of the scientists and the decision and debate of the actions that are necessary following this attack. Finally, A-Action. Based on the decision made in the discussion, the country affected as well as its allies will carry out the action/actions that had been agreed upon.

It is possible for some terrorists to make dirty bombs out of recycles waste sold on the black market. In order to prevent this, we should begin finding ways to recycle the waste or working towards recycling methods so that there is no nuclear waste that can be sold on the black market. The United States would like to found and implement the NGO named "Don't abuse, Reuse!" or DAR for short. This program would have the potential to branch into other willing countries of the international community, and will be in charge of the collection of nuclear waste for recycling. The incentive for countries to give their waste to this program, is that they will be paid, based on the condition of the waste, as well as the quantity. Specifics for such amounts of payment are open to consideration and discussion.

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Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy

Combatting Climate Change with Nuclear Energy

The world currently produces a steadily increasing amount of carbon dioxide that contributes to Climate Change and Global warming. As Climate Change and Global Warming become more pressing issues, it is necessary to find alternate energy sources that do not emit carbon dioxide. The Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 in the United States called attention to the harmful effects of the emissions of greenhouse gases on the welfare of the country, and the congress established it was necessary to attempt to reduce greenhouse gases as much as possible; this included but was not limited to the collaboration of congress with other anti-pollution groups, developing ways to reduce air pollution, and developing pollution control agencies within the United States; ultimately, this act raised funds for the federal research of air pollution. Nuclear Power plants are important with the Clean Air Act of 1955, as the heat is generated from Nuclear Fission, which does not produce carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gasses. Nuclear power plants produce $\frac{2}{3}$ of electricity while producing no carbon dioxide in the process.

The United States' energy policy puts clean energy as a top priority and the decrease in emission of greenhouse gases due to the need for jobs, economic development, the decrease oil exports, and the combatment of climate change and global warming. The United states uses 33% coal, 33% natural gas, 20% nuclear energy, and 14% other various energy systems.

In the Nuclear Regulatory Legislation, the United States establishes their policy on Nuclear development; the development and research of nuclear energy and materials is to be for the betterment of the country, with the maximum goal of national security. These programs should be made to promote world peace. However, for the protection of the United States, the development of nuclear material for military purposes is necessary and essential, as long as it is regulated.

Much of the momentum for the implementation of nuclear energy as well as the research for nuclear energy was halted due to a 9.0 magnitude earthquake destroyed Japan's Fukushima nuclear power plant which released high amounts of radiation, because of this the United States believes it is imperative to ensure that the construction of new nuclear power plants are made earthquake safe. The nuclear reactors in Fukushima were using. The national regulator is required to ensure the design is approved, and therefore should be taught and instructed to formulate designs that are cost efficient, safe, and have earthquake proof waste containers. One of our main goals is to fund the research for the development of a nuclear reactor that can process and recycle used uranium, or nuclear waste.

Nuclear power stations currently contribute to 11% of worldwide electricity today. The United States proposes the 30/60/90 plan: A long term agreement between nations to slowly incorporate nuclear energy facilities into their country. The first step, 30, is for the goal of Nuclear power to contribute to 30% of the world's electricity by 2035. The second step, 60, is for the goal of Nuclear power to contribute to 60% of the world's electricity by 2055. The third step, 90, is for the goal of Nuclear Power to contribute to 90% of the world's electricity by 2075. The way this plan was outlined, is that every 20 years the nuclear energy use should raise 30%. This

is subject to change, however, based on the construction time of nuclear stations as well as the financial plans countries may have with implementing them. The main concern of this plan is to stop the emission of greenhouse gases and the burning of fossil fuels while there is still time, and it is more an outline for the possible implementation of nuclear energy. The 30/60/90 plan embodies the goal of gradual implementation of nuclear energy into countries worldwide, to have cleaner energy and combat climate change and global warming.

The financial aspect of the implementation of nuclear energy and the construction of nuclear stations for the creating of such energy cannot be ignored. The United States encourages the further development of cheaper nuclear reactor designs that still focus on safety, modularity, are efficient thermally, and can be more flexible with the type of material that can be used for it, such as the recycling of nuclear waste. The United States believes member states should donate to Engineers without borders or other NGO's that can research and develop such nuclear reactors that can make worldwide implementation of nuclear energy possible.

The funding for these nuclear reactors will be collected by the GGG (Goodbye Greenhouse Gases fund). Each country will have its own GGG that will partner with major food chain restaurants within its country's borders such as in the United States: the Habit Burger, in n out, Mcdonalds, etc. If one chooses to donate \$1 to the GGG it will go directly to an account for funds to build nuclear Reactors (ex. Engineers without borders). For countries that may not have major food chain restaurants that can be partnered with, we will host an adopt a country program that will allow for GDC that volunteer to "adopt" a LDC and can give them a percentage of the proceeds that will be worked out between the two countries.

The United States would like to found and implement the NGO named "Don't abuse, Reuse!" or DAR for short. This program would have the potential to branch into other willing countries of the international community, and will be in charge of the collection of nuclear waste for recycling. The incentive for countries to give their waste to this program, is that they will be paid, based on the condition of the waste, as well as the quantity. Specifics for such amounts of payment are open to consideration and discussion.

The United States believes that in order to eventually implement nuclear energy as one of our major primary energy sources, we must deal with oil companies and how we will appease them when nuclear energy is fully implemented, for this will devastate oil companies, therefore causing countries who use oil as a major revenue an economic crisis. The oil companies, as incentive to allow nuclear energy to surpass oil revenue in the economy, will be allowed to purchase stocks in the nuclear energy market.

The United States believes that the IAEA should hold the NEC, or the Nuclear Energy conference that will allow representatives of member states to attend and discuss the possibility of gradual worldwide implementation of nuclear energy, with the passing of a resolution that embodies France's energy policy and system with discussed amendments.

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The Nuclear Program in Iran

The discrepancies of the Iran Nuclear Program

The United States established Iran as a State sponsor of terrorism in 1984 and the economic sanctions on the country due to the beginning of a suspicious nuclear program. State sponsored terrorism is defined as either a state's practice of terrorism, or assistance to terrorist groups as a country's foreign policy against enemy nations. Iran refused to allow the IAEA to inspect their nuclear facilities and were not signatories of the Non-proliferation treaty; in response the member states were skeptical of the possibility of Iran developing nuclear weapons, and either using them against enemy states such as Israel or Pakistan, or sponsoring a terrorist group within the region and allowing them to use the nuclear weapons. The economic sanctions due to the nuclear program, on top of economic sanctions for being a state sponsor of terrorism, ballistic missiles, censorship, etc., became crippling to the country as they refused to halt uranium enrichment and thus the sanctions grew. In 2013, the New president Hassan Rouhani was put into office and agreed to be more transparent but did not want to halt the nuclear program. On July 14, 2015, the Iran Nuclear Deal was put into place which would relieve economic sanctions in return for limitations on the program and increased monitoring.

Iran signed the NPT in July 1968, which initially allowed uranium enrichment. However, there have been many actions by Iran such as the unapproved uranium enrichment beginning in 2005, is what initially began the sanctions imposed on Iran. In May of 1997, Iran signed the Additional protocol under the Safeguards agreement that would allow inspectors to make "short-notice" inspections as well as be supplied with Visas. However, Iran has not ratified this. Much of the IAEA inspections have concluded that there were traces of highly enriched Uranium in some nuclear power plants that the international community were not even aware of existing. The security council found Iran in noncompliance with Article XII.C. Article XII.C. is the article within the NPT that discusses the inspections the IAEA must make to ensure that the countries are staying within the restrictions placed upon them of the NPT.

A report on State sponsors deemed Iran the "foremost State sponsor of terrorism" in 2015, and that they were continuing to provide arms and cash to Shia terrorist groups in the region. Surrounding states such as Israel are skeptical of the economic sanctions being lifted on Iran, for they feel this will allow Iran to develop Nuclear Weapons easier in secret that could possibly be used on them or another neighboring nation. Critics of the Iran nuclear deal claim that this lift of sanctions will only allow Iran to give more support to terrorist groups. Many opponents do not trust Iran due to its dealings of terrorist groups in the past, and Israel is a sworn enemy of Iran, and an ally of the United States. Many United States senators are skeptical of Iran in general due to its attacks on Americans in the past, but President Obama has made it clear they must not close the door to diplomacy. The United States claim that as long as Iran is responsible with their nuclear program and it is solely for peace, the economic sanctions will remain lifted. In the Nuclear Regulatory Legislation, the United States establishes their policy on Nuclear development; the development and research of nuclear energy and materials is to be for the betterment of the country, with the maximum goal of national security. These programs should

be made to promote world peace. However, for the protection of the United States, the development of nuclear material for military purposes is necessary and essential, as long as it is regulated.

There has been recent evidence of Iran violating parts of the nuclear deal, with purchasing and increased amount of enriched plutonium from private German companies, along with material normally used with the creation of nuclear weapons. The United States believes that with this growing suspicion of Iran violating the nuclear deal, we should come together and either add amendments to the Iran nuclear deal or create a new treaty altogether. Within this treaty we should include incentives for Iran to cease any possible development of military related nuclear materials. To do this, we should gradually pardon Iran of its economic sanctions, by giving Iran 20% of the sanctions lifted each year for good behavior, which includes following the Iran nuclear deal and only develop the nuclear program that is authorized. It should also state that if Iran is found guilty of violations of the Iran Nuclear Deal, the economic sanctions will be completely reimplemented. This should hopefully be enough incentive for Iran to fully comply with the nuclear deal, as well as allow neighboring countries to not feel threatened towards the further development of the Iran nuclear Program. The United States believes that we should ensure that each document or Article in regards to Nuclear material and nuclear weapons that Iran has signed must be ratified and followed entirely.

The United States believes it is imperative that IAEA representatives should work at the Iran nuclear reactors and live on site. They would inspect the reactors daily and ensure that the nuclear material being used and/or developed is within the requirements of the nuclear deal. If Iran and their nuclear program prove to be following the restrictions of the nuclear deal then the worker and inspector may be reduced to inspecting monthly and hopefully extend to semi-annual inspections if Iran can prove that it that its intentions are good with its nuclear program and that it is willing to comply with the international community to ensure the feeling of safety.

The United States believes we should establish Iran as a nuclear weapons free-zone. By doing this, we ensure that Iran cannot develop nuclear weapons, and private corporations with nuclear research facilities cannot either. Iran is a state sponsor of terrorism and has terrorist groups within its borders like the Taliban; we cannot risk the possibility of these extremist groups obtaining nuclear weapons. There is also currently regional conflict between Iran and neighboring countries such as Israel and Pakistan, and cannot risk a nuclear war between these countries if Iran were to develop nuclear weapons. The United States believes that by establishing Iran as a nuclear weapons free-zone (NWFZ) it would put the international community at ease and allow Iran to continue to develop its nuclear program for energy and electricity purposes, without the possibility of the enriched uranium or plutonium somehow being manipulated into making nuclear weapons, as many Iran leaders in recent years have claimed that the only intention of Iran's nuclear program is solely for energy purposes.

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