

***Delegation from***  
**Kingdom of Sweden**

***Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency***

The topics before the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are: Threat of Nuclear Terrorism, Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy, and Measures to Implement and Enforce the Nuclear Program in Iran. The delegate of Sweden looks forward to working with all Member States to address these issues in this conference.

**I. Threat of Nuclear Terrorism**

The constant threats of nuclear terrorism from organizations around the world are holding the safety of millions at stake. The threats of attacks on nuclear facilities with nuclear weapons and the delivery of these weapons are exposing countries and member states to the threat of nuclear terrorism. With nuclear weapons now being sold in black markets and terrorist groups attempting to create their own, the evolution of nuclear terrorism was unforeseen. Since nuclear material is not found in nature and terrorist groups have yet the technology to produce nuclear material, nuclear terrorism will continue to grow as terrorists continue to buy and steal nuclear materials from facilities. Given these ever-changing capabilities of terrorist groups, it is crucial that all nuclear weapons and materials are effectively protected. Funding will also be needed from all Member States in order for the committee to take action on this issue as the IAEA does not generate any income. Countries like Iraq and Israel keep their nuclear stockpiles as a secret which increases the difficulty of solving the issue.

The Kingdom of Sweden strongly urges the IAEA to establish a revolving fund from which member states could use for a nuclear security investment, and then repay over time. Sweden has already contributed over €99 million along with 20 other Member States. Sweden strongly suggests the other Member States to contribute to more than 194 projects and will benefit 151 Member States. To ensure the safety of all nuclear material, the delegate of Sweden encourages Member States with nuclear material or weapons to join in making a political commitment to provide effective and sustainable protection for such stocks. Sweden recommends member states of the committee to provide information about their own approaches to nuclear programs and security to encourage countries that are being secretive with their nuclear activities to increase transparency. The delegate of Sweden also believes that the IAEA should also host nuclear security review missions in countries like Iraq and Israel to increase acceptance to providing information about their nuclear program.

**II. Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy**

With the depletion of fossil fuels, countries are now turning towards nuclear energy as sustainable source of energy. However, safety still remains an issue with recent nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl, Three-Mile Island, and Fukushima. There are many debates on the safety, cost and environmental harms of nuclear energy, but there is undeniable evidence that nuclear energy has many advantages whether it's environmentally or economically. The problem of nuclear waste must also be addressed as nuclear waste

is radioactive and contains poisonous plutonium. To assure the general public of the safety of nuclear energy, it is important to implement new and effective policies in nuclear facilities in all member states.

The delegate of Sweden has nine operating nuclear power reactors and relies on nuclear energy for 40% of the country's electricity. Sweden has always been a supporter of measures to improve world environmental quality and has been striving to be a country that is fossil-fuel free. The majority of the general public of Sweden continues to support the use of nuclear energy, followed by wind, hydro, solar and biofuels. To ensure the safety of nuclear reactors, in the 1960s the Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate (SKI) was created and became responsible for licensing, regulation and supervision. Its three divisions were reactor safety, safeguards, and research. Sweden is a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapons state. Sweden signed the Treaty in 1968, when it cancelled the country's research into nuclear weapons that had begun after the end of the Second World War. Sweden's goals are to achieve the reduction and elimination of weapons of mass destruction and to prevent their proliferation. To achieve this goal, Sweden plans to collaborate with countries all over the world in the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) lead by the UN in 2017. The delegate of Sweden will continue to support the use of nuclear power by removing nuclear tax in the country by 2019.

### **III. Measures to Implement and Enforce the Nuclear Program in Iran**

The Islamic Republic of Iran has been a key focus of the IAEA for the past few years due to Iran's history of secretive nuclear activities. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was the product of negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the six E3/EU+3 countries, also known as P5+1. Iran has not always been cooperative when it comes to their nuclear activities, which is why it is imperative that the IAEA should continue to monitor and enforce the transparency of the nuclear facilities in Iran. Sanctions were placed to ensure that Iran followed the agreements that were determined in the negotiations, but funding from all member states will be needed to implement these agreements in the long run. Iran's negative reputation in the international community needs to be addressed in order to encourage countries to support the JCPOA financially. Neighboring nations of Iran such as Israel and Saudi Arabia are concerned about the JCPOA and it is important to relieve these concerns as Israel is the only country in the Middle East armed with nuclear weapons.

The Kingdom of Sweden supports the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Iran and respects the right of Iran to a peaceful nuclear energy program. Sweden believes that sanctions should be lifted as Iran is making progress towards the goals established in the negotiations. The delegate of Sweden fully supports the JCPOA and believes that Iran will respect its obligations as this agreement provides opportunities to develop Sweden's political and economic relations with Iran. Although Sweden is against the human rights violations of Iran, Sweden strongly encourages all member states to make extra-budgetary contributions to JCPOA to establish a successful implementation of the agreement in order to ensure the safety of the international community.