

Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency

Libya would like to thank the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for choosing these three topics that represents some of our biggest problems in our society. They are: Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism; Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy; Measures to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran. Libya has been a part of the IAEA since 1963. Libya think that his great experience in the IAEA will help us when the time of decisions will come. We invite all the Members States that are present here to join us to discuss. Because in that time that his darkens by violence, unity is the best solution. The economic status of a country is talked in one of the topics, the faster we answer to these topics, the more faster the problems they are talking about will be solved.

I. Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

The state of Libya, who is concerned by the problem that pose the nuclear terrorism .Libya thinks that the threat that cause the nuclear terrorism should be handled rapidly and severely before what all Member States fear. Before a group of terrorist get a nuclear weapons that will allow him to gain influence and power. We cannot give them this chance to gain influence. The strong position of Libya against terrorism has been proved by it is involvement in some international treaties, such as the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,ect. Libya didn't just work on the international level, Libya has also worked on improving on local issues. Libya has adopted a law in 2014 that increases the penalties that are given to terrorists. By doing this law, Libya has shown that we do not allow terrorist to go free in our country. It was the first law anti-terrorism of Libya, we show that every county can have a new start (La Presse, 2014).Lybia repeats that the threat of nuclear terrorism is real. In 2015, according to The U.S. State Department's annual Country Reports on Terrorism 2015, the number of death due to terrorist attack is about 28 238 thousands. It is too much but it has decreased of 14% compared to 2014 (Susan,Jones,2016). The terrorism in losing, if it gets a nuclear weapon, all our efforts will be vanished. We need some quick and strong decisions that will engage strong actions. The objective of these actions is to live in a world in peace, in a world with justice and strong institutions. The UN cannot allow terrorists to threat nations, UN need to be respected. The nation of Libya suggest two main options that could be used by the UN when we gonna handle the threat of nuclear terrorism. Firstly, increase the security around nuclear installations and around nuclear materials to prevent attacks and the stealing of nuclear furniture. Secondly, all the African country that want some nuclear materials will have to be inspected by the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations to see if the presence of terrorist in this country is low or high. If the presence is too high, the delivery of materials will have to wait and will be given back when the presence will be lower. By high presence, Libya means ten terrorist attacks per day. Libya suggest that all the Member States work together on this to solve this problem rapidly before what we all fear becomes a reality.

II. Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy

The state of Libya, is aware of the emergency to find a new safe and clean sustainable source of energy. Libya believes that the nuclear energy is the safest and that it could benefits every Member States economically. As the World Nuclear Association (WNA) said, «These (Kukushima,Three Miles Island and Tchernobyl) are the only major accidents to have occurred in over 16,000 cumulative reactor-years of commercial nuclear power operation in 33 countries». As a member of the IAEA, Libya supports the effort of the international community by participating on treaties on nuclear non-armed programs. Libya, for example, has ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 2004, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1968. Libya has also worked on his own case and we did a lot to increase the places of the nuclear in Libya. For example, by ratifying the CTBT, Libya has built a monitoring station at Misratah that can detect hypothetical nuclear weapons test, these stations were critic to the viability of the treaties(Deseret News,2016).Libya reminds that every country should possess the secret of the nuclear energy. Libya reminds that the use of nuclear energy as a sustainable source of energy will not affects the state of oil in the the international community. Because the nuclear energy is primarily use to produce electricity (WNA, 2014). As we all know, we cannot produce electricity with oil. The economic growth that could create the access to nuclear energy could be enormous. Firstly, we need a safe environment, an environment with no armed conflict, to build nuclear infrastructures. Secondly, the IAEA should provide the resources that are to necessary to start a nuclear industry. Like qualified scientist in the purview of the nuclear, some uranium or plutonium, heavy water, etc.

III. Measures to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran

The state of Libya acknowledges the fact that the nuclear program in Iran have some defaults (Maxime Vaudano, Le Monde,2015)., Libya believes that some fast and strong measures needs to be put on this project to improve the security of Iran and the other countries. As a member of the IAEA, Libya tries to get involved on the nuclear program in Iran by being committed in some exchanges that were made between the IAEA and Iran (OGS,2004). Libya understand the position of Iran, because Libya has been trying to have a nuclear program in the end of the 20th century. As a Member State of the IAEA, Libya

supports every nation that has the will to possess the nuclear program. Also, Libya is involved in different nuclear program like the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament in 2009 and was a part of the European Union when the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was signed in 2015 (Maxime Vaudano, Le Monde, 2015). Also, Libya is a part of the Arab Network of Nuclear Regulators (ANNuR), that works on enhancing the security in nuclear infrastructure between its members (Ruth Morgart IAEA Department of Nuclear Safety and Security, IAEA, 2014). Libya is also a long-time allies to Iran and this friendship has been proved by the engagement of Libya in the Iran-Iraq war in the 80s' (Los Angeles Times, 1985). The state of Libya thinks that every nation that wants some nuclear infrastructure should be helped by all Member States of the IAEA to help them grow their economy. Libya suggests two main aspects to take into consideration for increase the implement and the enforcement of the nuclear program in Iran. Firstly, all the infrastructure should be verified each year. Secondly, Iran will not have the right to develop the nuclear weapons.

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