Elias Huckel-Fidalgo November 11th, 2016  
Chad

IAEA – The Republic of Chad

Ever since the discovery of the fission of some large atoms into smaller ones during the late 1930s to the weaponization of nuclear energy to its usage to produce electricity, Nuclear Energy was always considered with the greatest care, and with reason; its potential

The Republic of Chad has ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), becoming the 159th State to do so. Alongside with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Republic of Chad has also ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or NPT.

Chad signed the CTBT on 8 October 1996, only days after the Treaty opened for signature. It has now been signed by a total of 183 States, constituting 90% of the world’s countries. In Africa, only three countries have yet to sign the CTBT －Mauritius, Somalia and South Sudan－whereas ten countries have yet to ratify: Angola, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions everywhere, by everyone. The CTBTO is building an International Monitoring System (IMS) to make sure that no nuclear explosion goes undetected. Currently, over 85% of this network has been established, including 31 facilities in 22 African countries. CTBTO monitoring data can also be used for disaster mitigation such as earthquake monitoring, tsunami warning, and the tracking of radioactivity from nuclear accidents and its dispersal worldwide.

Currently, The Republic of Chad does not have any infrastructure allowing for the production of electricity by Nuclear Power generation. The Republic of Chad has also no nuclear weapons of any sort, nor does it have in its possession any weapon of mass destruction.

Chad is a firm believer that Nuclear Energy is the energy of the future for many reasons. It allows the production of electricity at an astounding 91% efficiency rate, it produces virtually zero carbon emission, already 13% (as of 2013) of the world’s electricity and managed to save an estimated 1.84 million lives since their inception by preventing the release of countless amounts of harmful pollutants/emissions that other more common alternative, such as coal-based power plants. Modern nuclear plants can produce electricity for just four cents per kilowatt hour (including capital construction costs), a good competitor compared to solar energy’s 16 cents per kilowatt hour and coal’s 9 cents/kWh, which makes it very affordable.

The Republic of Chad is also concerned by growing possibility of nuclear threat by terrorist organisation such as Al-Qaeda and Dahesh because if the people who are perpetrating suicide attacks get a nuclear weapon, they are almost by definition not deterrable. Chad understands that the fundamental task at hand is to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear weapons or the fissile material that goes into a nuclear weapon. Without the material, which a terrorist organization cannot produce on its own, the threat is eliminated.

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