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Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Country: Slovenia

Topic 1: Addressing the threat of nuclear terrorism

Although nuclear power is an important source of energy worldwide, it has some lasting inconveniences, and one of these is the threat of nuclear terrorism. Slovenia is strictly opposed to any sort of terrorism, and it claims that committing an act of terrorism has no possible justification. As for nuclear terrorism, the threat of this form of violence has only appeared in the 21th century, although it is currently one of the more common types of terrorism. Slovenia has already attempted to prevent the possibility of nuclear terrorism by establishing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation, in order to assure the safety of nuclear power in the country. Even though Slovenia has lowered the threat of a nuclear related terrorist-act, it is still prone to an act of terror, as is the rest of the world. A possible solution to this problem is the regulation of the amount of nuclear power produced in the country. Slovenia would pass very strict laws concerning this manner, and would also strictly regulate the amount of nuclear power that is imported and exported in and out of the country. In passing these laws, Slovenia’s threat of nuclear terrorism would diminish and the country would follow their principles stated earlier (their opposition to any form of terrorism).

Topic 2: Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy

Nuclear energy is one of the most used energy forms in the world, because it generates heat efficiently. In Slovenia, it is the prime source of energy and the country is dependent on the import of liquid and gas fuels to supply its energy need. Since it is the prime source of energy in the country, it would be a hard task to make it an alternative source of energy, although this is still possible: the use of other types of energy, such as renewable ones, is a solution. For example, the country could increase the production of solar energy, by installing more solar panels, as well as wind energy and wave tidal energy. These energy sources could also be more beneficial than nuclear energy: although nuclear power is very efficient and cost-friendly, these other types are renewable and safer for the environment, as well as being less dangerous health-wise for humans.

Topic 3: Measures to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran

For many years, there have been ongoing issues worldwide concerning nuclear energy in Iran. Nuclear energy has created many threats, such as nuclear terrorism, the creation of nuclear bombs, as well as nuclear weapons. In 2015, an agreement was made between Iran and P5+1, which was designed to manage their nuclear program and to ensure it was only used for peaceful and positive reasons. This agreement was very important, as it regulates the nuclear program in the Middle Eastern country, but the country is still prone to trouble involving nuclear power. In order to control the nuclear power in the country, Iran could start to produce other types of energy, such as the ones stated in Topic 2. This would allow for more control over the nuclear energy in the country, as other types would supply the countries energy needs. The Slovenian government could possibly get involved with this by providing Iran with what it needs to create new forms of energy, and to ultimately enforce the nuclear program in the country.