**Delegation from the Republic of Chile  
 Represented by Highland High School** Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency  
  
 In the 1950’s, the world went nuclear. In response, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was created to achieve three standards for nuclear peace: safety, nuclear verification and security and the proper transfer of technology. The Republic of Chile joined the IAEA in September of 1960, and has since acted as a dedicated member of this organization. It is important to address nuclear issues both nationally and internationally be it according to terrorist threats, energy or safety. This is why Chile has signed the NPT as well as signed and ratified the comprehensive test ban theory but furthermore this is why Chile continues to stress the importance of nuclear safety and awareness.   
  
**I.    Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism** Nuclear terrorism puts lives as risk but furthermore it puts our way of life at risk. Potential health damage stretches beyond potential death. It is highly likely to cause extreme radiation exposure which could potentially create widespread cancer outbreaks that would be impossible to control. The economic and political global consequences, though, would be far greater. Terrorist organizations know the grave danger such weapons would create, therefore, the delegation of Chile believes it is in everyone's best interest to be sure such capabilities are not found in their hands.   
 Measures must be taken in order to prevent these events. We need greater measures to generate systems to prevent nuclear smuggling. A training program should be created to protect radioactive materials and security of said materials should be doubled. To further security, a project should be implemented to detect radioactive material at border points. The Chilean Commission on Nuclear Energy, which addresses the production, acquisition, transfer, transportation and the uses of atomic energy and of fertile, fissionable and radioactive material, can act as the regulatory body for this project. It will require the donation of radioactive-source detection equipment to customs and police authorities. There should also be effort to strengthen the international institutions in favor of nuclear security. For example, the Radiological Emergency Security Commission (CONSER) an inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral organization. Their goal of generating policies to coordinate and prepare responses to radiological emergencies is one that we should collectively support.   
 Chile hopes to lead the world to be nuke free but for the time being there needs to be actions to address nuclear terrorism. UN security should be strengthened as we collectively tackle terrorism head on via a direct and expanded assault. The underlying issues of terrorism, such as poverty, also need to be addressed. Consequences should be determined by the International Criminal Court for prosecuting terrorists.   
 We are all a part of the race against terrorism. It is time that we all lace up our sneakers and get running, before it's too late.

**II.    Nuclear Energy as an Alternative Source of Energy**  
 Wind energy, functions at a 32.3 percent capacity factor. Natural gas, 50.3 percent. Coal-fired, 58.9 percent. Then, there’s nuclear energy. Nuclear facilities run 24/7 and do so at a 91 percent efficiency making them highly desirable, especially, for countries with exponentially growing economies such as Chile.   
 Nuclear power was first introduced in 1964, in Chile. Ever since the Chilean Commission of Nuclear Energy (CCHEN), has been responsible for all that is related to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. We began nuclear development in stages. Exploration of technology occurred between 1955 and 1964. From 1964 and 1974, technological research took place and from1983 and onwards the experimental stage took place. When it comes to implementation, Chile has learned from experience that using stages as we did is most effective. First countries must research reactors, learn how civilian nuclear training should occur, learn safety measures and handle civilian nuclear training.  
 As a country and it's economy grows it's energy needs do too. It is a challenge to stay constantly efficient and a limitation to reliable energy sources can threaten social progress. It is also equally important that a developing country’s energy sources be sustainable and provide health/environmental protection. For Chile, it is important to develop clean and renewable energy sources, such as water, which is also abundant in our country. Yet, we also have given effort to the diversification of the Chilean Energy Matrix. 30% of Chile’s energy is from large hydro plants, 24% from natural gas, 22% from coal, 17% from oil and diesel and 7% from renewable resources. Currently, we have failed to spur adequate development of the power sector. With the implementation of nuclear power which should be fully running by 2030, Chile will no longer face the issue of not being able to keep pace with its economic growth.   
  
**III.    Measures to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran**  
  
 The Iran-Chile relations are only seeing improvement and we hope other countries will be able to follow in our footsteps. We are able to support the Iran nuclear deal for this reason. Within the deals first decade, Iran’s nuclear program will be limited greatly. These limits aim to stop Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon.  The switching over of its Fordow facility into a research center where world scientists will be able to study is a great gesture by the Iranian government. Iran will also be rebuilding its Arak heavy-water reactor. This is the only site in Iran that is capable of producing weapon-grade plutonium. These actions show the world that Iran is trying its best to improve its relations.   
 For those countries who remain skeptical, the agreement clearly outlines that the country would only be allowed to enrich uranium to no more than 3.67 percent. That is only enough for civilian purposes and could not support any type of nuclear arms. Furthermore, Iran has never developed or flight-tested a long-range ballistic missile meaning they currently are not a threat and will continue to not be a threat under the watchful eye of the IAEA.   
 If Iran were not to comply with the parameters of this deal sanctions would be out in place by the UN Security Council. It is allowed to keep its non-weapon program afloat but if the group under the IAEA, monitoring their activity making it in their best interests to comply.