***Delegation from Represented by***

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***Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)***

1. **Addressing the threat of nuclear terrorism**

The delegation of Romania recognizes the importance of addressing the threat of nuclear terrorism in the world. With the current increase in terrorist movements and attacks internationally and domestically in certain countries, a wave of dread has spread amongst the population, worrying that extremists may access nuclear weapons and materials via the black market, especially after the recent attacks in Europe and the 9/11 attack in the US. Attacks on nuclear facilities can wipe out the surrounding regions and communities and the radiation may spread to neighbouring regions and countries, harming both the population and the environment. Nuclear weapon deliveries must also be under surveillance in order to avoid access by terrorists. Treaties have been put in place to ban sharing of nuclear technology secrets amongst terrorist groups and vengeful nations. The Romanian delegation thus believes that in order to avoid threats of nuclear terrorism from extremist groups and irresponsible governments, the IAEA delay and postpone the idea of complete disarmament to a later time, since most countries refuse to give up the weapons they have created after spending lot of time and financial resources. This can be done by the IAEA through collaboration with the UN in order to send peacekeepers and neutral parties to watch nuclear facilities and transport of weapons. Every country must provide as well the IAEA with their nuclear energy and weapons status in order to insure international security. As a sign of good will, the IAEA should provide in return the protection of their nuclear facilities and their transports. If a nation happens to disrespect these procedures, member states of the treaties signed via the IAEA, such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty, will be able to set commercial sanctions. However, this will require funding, and the Romanian delegation is ready to promote collaboration of the IAEA with NGOs and launch campaigns for the creation of funding for this cause.

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

With the development of current technology, nuclear technology has been developing as well. In fact, nuclear energy is known today as one of the most important sources of renewable energy. Acquiring uranium required for the nuclear generators tends to be a long process. In situ leaching is the preferred method that has to be promoted by the IAEA for extracting minerals necessary to produce nuclear energy, since it creates the least amount of waste. Then, enriching those minerals according to the generator’s needs is another lengthy and costly process, and not all countries can afford this. Thus, international uranium enrichment centers should be created, in order for all countries to be able to access the resources necessary to produce nuclear energy, instead of opting for fossil fuels that harm the environment. Municipal waste facilities must also be established in order to dispose of poisonous nuclear waste securely. If not, nuclear waste will harm regional flora and fauna, and if terrorist groups access them, they might enrich the waste to develop nuclear weapons of their own. Countries can for example develop reactors capable of reusing the waste as fuel for their generators. The Romanian delegation proposes creation of institutes like the United States’ Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INOP), which will evaluate and inspect the conditions of power plants in order to avoid any misconduct or problems related to the conduct of employees. Also, in order to insure security of the employees, nuclear facilities must make sure that workers are not exposed and/or in direct contact for a long period of time with the radiation of the nuclear power plant. They must take short shifts and go for regular consultations with the power plant’s doctors. This will help keeping an up-to-date database on the state of workers’ health. Regular check-ups have to be conducted by the IAEA and organizations such as the INOP to assess the state of the plants, to ensure that modern technology is being used and also to evaluate the working conditions of the employees. The Romanian delegation also supports sharing of information relating to nuclear energy research in order to help developed and developing countries improve their nuclear facilities. The amelioration of their facilities will help combat climate change, and create more energy which can be exported to underdeveloped countries, thus helping them to use less fossil fuel. The Romanian delegation promotes research for future uses of the nuclear energy for engines, rockets, etc., and promotes as well future research for the development of fusion nuclear energy, known to be more efficient and environmentally friendly than fission energy.

1. **Measures to implement and enforce nuclear program in Iran**

Under the terms of the JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action), Iran has agreed to implement a series of commitments limiting its nuclear program under the threat of sanctions by the United States and the European Union, in order to remedy its negative reputation amongst these nations. Iran has to notably reduce its enrichment capacity, reduce its stockpile of low enriched uranium, remove the core of the heavy water reactor in Arak to redesign it in order to produce less plutonium, not develop nuclear weaponry, allow UN inspectors on the sites and promote the transparency of its nuclear plans. The IAEA must verify Iran’s respect of these conditions, in order for the EU and the US to alleviate their sanctions on commerce, finance, and transport. The Romanian delegation believes that this may be achieved with the funds of member states, and that similar systems must be implemented in other similar nations, such as North Korea, India and Pakistan, in order to insure international security.