Module UN

**Introduction**

BiH believes that nuclear energy should not be used as there could be detrimental consequences if it falls into the wrong hands such as the group of Al-Qaeda which existed in BiH since the Bosnian War in 1992. It is also very difficult for the country to develop a stable nuclear power plant, and use it as the source of energy due to their current economic situation.

**Energy resources**

The current sources of energy in BiH are coal and water. Based on European Association for Coral and Lignite, 55 percent of generated power is thermoelectric and the other 45 percent is hydroelectric. Right now, there’re no nuclear power plants in BiH. The reason for this is the possible consequences of using nuclear energy which include: production of harmful radiation, reactor accidents such as those of the Chernobyl, and lastly the production of radioactive waste.

**Treaties**

Even though BiH do not use nuclear energy as their source of electricity, BiH still signed many treaties related to atomic energy to support other countries benefit from the usage of nuclear energy. These treaties include The Statue of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty (CTBT), Conventions on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Convention on Nuclear Safety.

IAEA is an international organization that promote only the peaceful use of atomic energy and prohibit the use for a military purpose like nuclear weapons. Additionally, CTBT is a multilateral treaty that bans any form of nuclear explosions. As the title suggests, Conventions on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency is a treaty of the IAEA in which the states agree to offer assistance in any way that they can in the case of a nuclear accident in another country. Another treaty of IAEA includes Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident. By signing the treaty, all the states must provide notification of any nuclear accident that occurs that could affect other states. Last treaty of IAEA is the Convention on Nuclear Safety that obligates the state to follow certain safety rules and standards implemented on nuclear power plants. Finally, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is an international treaty that targets to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and its technology.

**Nuclear Terrorism**

As mentioned earlier, there is presence of terrorist groups such as the Al-Qaeda and ISIS in BiH. This is one of the main reasons that could prevent the country from developing a form of nuclear energy. The BiH is part of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which prohibits them from testing and developing nuclear weapons, however, terrorist groups see nuclear facilities as ideal targets because the result of the attack will produce a wide radius of damage. The damage will include both an explosion and the dispersion of nuclear material into civilian areas. Terrorist attacks on the nuclear facilities may be prevented from frequent security checks conducted by the IAEA. BiH is part of the IAEA, therefore they will allow these inspections.

Furthermore, BiH is against the usage of nuclear weapons. As a state party to the NPT, it also does not possess any nuclear weapons. By possessing nuclear weapons, terrorist groups may be able to access them since BiH is vulnerable to weapon theft due to the instability in the country. If the terrorist groups gain access to these weapons, it is extremely catastrophic. The effect of nuclear war is thousands of times stronger than the result from Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear atomic bombing as the technology of nuclear weapons have evolved.

**Economic Situation**

Even though the country is emerging in its economy, BiH still remains to not be as wealthy compared to other countries such as the United States. Installing nuclear reactors require is quite costly and countries with Gross domestic product (GDP) below $50 billion would not be able to install one. The GDP of BiH is only 17.85 billion USD. Therefore, the country cannot afford to use nuclear energy as their source of electricity.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, BiH will not use nuclear energy as their source of energy, however, will still support other counties with nuclear plants, as long as is not used for military purposes. This is beneficial to other countries because BiH supports countries while preventing the nuclear act of terrorism.