Brazil-Atomic Agency

Introduction:

One of the most significant concerns of Brazil’s Atomic Energy Agency is the NPT (Nuclear Proliferation Treaty), as we see that it is not being enforced efficiently. We see it as our responsibility to deal with this issue we urging the UN to impose sanctions on North Korea. We have seen the devastating effects of Nuclear weapons in history and the devastating effects of poorly operated nuclear energy plants. Without enforcing this treaty, we are demonstrating the lack of initiative of our agency. It is part of our objective as an agency and we are not able to verify that North Korea is using nuclear technology properly. International peace is at stake and Brazil is ready to react.

How this affects Brazil:

We see that if we do not prevent Nuclear Proliferation in general, that this will eventually lead to a world in which every country has nuclear weapons. We see this as an issue because weapons of mass destruction will become available to groups, which becomes particularly dangerous with groups of terror that do not care about the backlash that will occur if they are to use nuclear weapons.

Policy:

We would like to create a bill that will be proposed to the UN in order to contact North Korean government and warn them that if they do not comply with inspections and other requirements that will be determined, we will impose economic sanctions and virtually cut off their ability to develop their nuclear arsenal. As we have previously stated, we find that our decision to use sanctions in order to enforce the nuclear proliferation treaty is justified by the NPT and the threats that come with nuclear proliferation: nuclear weapons in the wrong hands and other devastating implications when nuclear weapons are used (nuclear winters and such).

We are also open for discussion about private nuclear energy plants.

Extra Research:

Brazil has two nuclear reactors generating 3% of its electricity, and a third under construction.

* Its first commercial nuclear power reactor began operating in 1982.
* Four more large reactors are proposed to come on line in the 2020s.

Nuclear energy provides about 3% of Brazil's electricity. In 2012, gross production in the country was 553 billion kWh, including 415 TWh from hydro, 47 TWh from gas, 35 TWh from biomass and wastes, 16 TWh from nuclear, 14 TWh from coal, 20 TWh from oil, and 5.3 TWh from wind and solar. Net import was 40 TWh, but high transmission losses of 94 TWh (17%) gave consumption of about 473 TWh. Per capita electricity consumption in Brazil has grown strongly from under 1500 kWh/yr in 1990 to nearly 2700 kWh/yr in 2011.

The high dependence on hydro gives rise to some climatic vulnerability which is driving policy to diminish dependence on it. A major drought in 2001 led to acute shortage of power, and that in early 2015 is shaping up to be worse, with urban water also limited. In February  2010 the government approved $9.3 billion investment in the new 11.2 GWe Belo Monte hydro scheme, which will flood 500 sq km of the Amazon basin and supply about 11% of the country's electricity. However the scope for further hydro-electric development is perceived to be limited.

About 40% of Brazil's electricity is produced by the national Eletrobrás System[a](http://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-a-f/brazil.aspx#Notes). About 20% of electricity is from state-owned utilities, and the rest is from privately-owned companies. No private investment in nuclear power is allowed, though this is under review.