Delegation: Germany

Delegate: Malachy Reagan

School: Manlius Pebble Hill

**Measures to Implement and Enforce the Nuclear Program in Iran - Shortened**

Germany was one of the main nations in the creation of the JCPOA.  Furthermore, the German domestic intelligence agency determined that “Iran attempted to acquire a technology that could be used for its military nuclear program in violation of its global nuclear deal.” (Vladimirov, 2016)  However, other nations such as the USA have rebuked the statement made, saying it was a broad collection of 2015 data without distinguishing pre and post deal.  For example, the US State Department claimed they had collected no evidence to suggest that Iran had violated the deal.  Furthermore, “the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) found that Iran is fulfilling all of its duties and obligations under the agreement and that the German government agrees with that assessment.” (Vladimirov, 2016)  Obviously, Germany believes nations and agencies must cooperate with more communication in their inspections of Iran’s nuclear program.  However, other reports suggest that Iran has attempted to acquire carbon fiber, which is a key material needed in order to build a centrifuge.

Germany believes that the deal has obviously pushed Iran further from the acquisition of a nuclear weapon.  Germany does not and will not accept any threats against Israel and its existence.  The deal replaced Iran’s uranium stockpiles, its capabilities to produce centrifuges, and emplaced sanctions that could allow monitoring to ensure Iran is obliging by the deal.  Germany and the JCPOA are not trying to “influence Iran’s regional policies, change the character of the regime, and we remain very well aware of the internal situation, the human rights situation.” (The Jerusalem Post, 2016)  Germany respects national sovereignty and the differences that make us human, though we recommend the phasing out of nuclear energy as a whole.  Germany, as well as other nations, monitor Iran and their nuclear program very closely.

**Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy - Shortened**

Germany is quickly phasing out all of its nuclear energy use, and it hopes to shut down its 8 nuclear reactors by 2022.  After the Fukushima disaster, Germany quickly decided to shut down its remaining reactors.  Since 2011, the country has closed 9 reactors.  In March 201, nuclear energy accounted for nearly 25% of Germany’s energy from 17 reactors, while it is down to about 14% from 8 reactors today.  Germany’s anti-nuclear sentiments were not quickly formed in 2011, but they have rather had a long history against nuclear energy rooted in the unsafety of it.

The discontent with nuclear energy in Germany begun in the 1970’s with activism against the use of it.  “The source of this anti-atom consensus lies not in emotional populism but rather in the persuasive, fact-based arguments of a powerful, grassroots social movement that has long included nuclear physicists and other bona fide experts.” (Hockenos, 2012)  Ireland, Austria, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Denmark and Norway, all allies of Germany, have never went down the nuclear path and have not made any plans to.  Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands are all phasing out nuclear energy, as well.  Furthermore, Spain has banned the construction of new reactors.  Over 80% of the German population oppose nuclear energy.  However, there are also nations in europe that support the use of nuclear energy, such as France, the UK and the Czech Republic.  The United States is also a large benefactor and supporter of nuclear energy. “Germany’s dash for renewables has helped to create new industries. About 370,000 Germans work in the renewable energy industry, twice the number who work in fossil fuels.” (Smedley, 2013)  Germany is a leader in the change toward renewable energy sources, and the country “could be a model for how we’ll get power in the future.” (Kunzig, 2015)

**Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism- Shortened**

Germany is a member of both the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.  Germany has participated in many studies pertaining to nuclear energy and issues, as well as improved nuclear regulation.  Although Germany is in favor of clean, alternative sources of energy, it is vehemently against nuclear energy.  Although nuclear power produces around 20% of Germany’s energy, Germany has begun a nuclear phase-out.  A vast majority of Germans are in favor of a nuclear phase-out.  Since the Fukushima disaster, Germany has shut down 8 of its 17 nuclear reactors  By 2022, Germany hopes to have completely shut down all of our reactors.  While shutting down its reactors, Germany will maintain its approach to lessen greenhouse gas emissions through raising use of renewable energy.  The country is beginning an energy transition, aka Energiewende.

While Germany’s stance on nuclear energy is quite clear, its stance on nuclear weaponry is decently blurred.  Germany has ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, though their are nuclear weapons stationed in the nation.  While Germany has the ability to create nuclear weapons, it has opted against it, remaining a nuclear-weapon free nation.  However, that being said, Germany has a small amount of nuclear weapons owned by the United States stationed in their country.  The main reason these weapons are stationed in Germany is due to NATO.  However, Germany strongly supports the withdrawal of these weapons from their nation, believing that their presence could potentially provoke their Russian neighbors.  Germany is generally against nuclear energy and weapons as a whole.

Germany is “under equipped, ill-prepared, overwhelmed and vulnerable” to a terrorist attack.  “It is not a matter of if, but when.” (Falk, 2016).  Germany faces many concerns over immigration, a poorly equipped police force, poorly secured nuclear material and very porous and open borders.  Germany can also not use their armed forces to protect themselves on a large scale due to constitutional prohibitions.  "The possibility of threats against nuclear facilities is of particular concern and our agencies are actively reacting to it," German Ambassador to the USA, Peter Wittig, stated. (Falk, 2016)  Today, Germany and many other western European countries lack the equipment, technology, etc. to protect themselves from terrorist attacks.

Bibliographies-

Nuclear Terrorism - Bunn, Matthew, Martin B. Malin, Nikolas Roth, and William H. Tobey. "Preventing Nuclear Terrorism." (n.d.): n. pag. *Project on Managing the Atom*. Harvard Kennedy School, Mar. 2016. Web. 30 Oct. 2016.

"The Threat of Nuclear Terrorism." *Wilson Center*. N.p., 19 Oct. 2016. Web. 24 Oct. 2016. <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/the-threat-nuclear-terrorism>.

Montgomery, Evan B. "Understanding the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism | CSBA."*CSBA*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Oct. 2016. <<http://csbaonline.org/research/publicati> ons/understanding-the-threat-of-nuclear-terrorism>.

"The Threat of Nuclear Terrorism." *U.S. Department of State*. U.S. Department of State, 18 Sept. 2015. Web. 24 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.state.gov/t/us/2015/247083.htm>>.

Kassenova, Togzhan, Daniel R. DePetris, Christopher J. Fettweis, and Anthony Fensom. "Don't Ignore the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism." *The National Interest*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Oct. 2016. <<http://nationalinterest.org/feature/dont-ignore-the-threat-nuclear-terrorism-15598>>.

"Addressing Cyber-Nuclear Security Threats." *Nuclear Threat Initiative*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.nti.org/about/projects/addressing-cyber-nuclear-security-threats/>>.

"Arms Control Today." *German Nuclear Stance Stirs Debate*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2009\_12/GermanNuclearStance>.

Cirincione, Joe. "Opinion: Nuclear Terrorism Threat Very Real." *CNN*. Cable News Network, n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <http://www.cnn.com/2016/04/01/opinions/nuclear-terrorism-threat-cirincione/index.html>.

"Global Issues at the United Nations." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/atomicenergy/>.

"About Us." *International Atomic Energy Agency*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <https://www.iaea.org/about>.

"Home." *The 2016 Nuclear Security Summit*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.nss2016.org/>>.

"The History behind Germany's Nuclear Phase-out." *Clean Energy Wire*. N.p., 27 June 2016. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <<https://www.cleanenergywire.org/factsheets/history-behind-germanys-nuclear-phase-out>>.

"Nuclear Disarmament Germany | NTI." *Nuclear Disarmament Germany | NTI*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.nti.org/analysis/articles/germany-nuclear-disarmament/>>.

Falk, Pamela. "Germany Ill-prepared for ISIS Attack Threat Police Say as Nuclear Material Fears Mount." *CBSNews*. CBS Interactive, 7 Apr. 2016. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/germany-isis-threat-police-nuclear-material-fears-migrants-refugee-europe/>>.

"Nuclear Terrorism Overview." *Union of Concerned Scientists*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.ucsusa.org/nuclear-weapons/nuclear-terrorism/overview#.WBZJXJMrJE4>>.

@RT\_com. "German Nuclear Plants Are Vulnerable to Terrorist Attacks – Study." *RT International*. N.p., 24 Mar. 2016. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <<https://www.rt.com/news/337092-german-nuclear-plants-terrorists/>>.

"Five Steps to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism." (n.d.): n. pag. Fissile Materials Working Group, 2014. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <http://www.fmwg.org/nss2014\_press\_kit/5\_steps\_to\_prevent\_nt\_2-2014.pdf>.

"Policy Briefs." *Cyber Security for Nuclear Power Plants*. Nuclear Energy Institute, July 2016. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <http://www.nei.org/Master-Document-Folder/Backgrounders/Policy-Briefs/Cyber-Security-for-Nuclear-Power-Plants>.

I**Nuclear Energy -**

"Renewable Energy Can Provide 80 Percent of U.S. Electricity by 2050." *Union of Concerned Scientists*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Nov. 2016. <http://www.ucsusa.org/clean\_energy/smart-energy-solutions/increase-renewables/renewable-energy-80-percent-us-electricity.html#.WB96G-ErJE4>.

Chowdhury, Navid. "Is Nuclear Energy Renewable Energy?" *Is Nuclear Energy Renewable Energy?* N.p., 22 Mar. 2012. Web. 31 Oct. 2016.

"What Is Nuclear Energy - National Nuclear Regulator." *National Nuclear Regulator*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Oct. 2016.

"Global Issues at the United Nations." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 30 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/atomicenergy/>>.

Hockenos, Paul. "How Germany Learned to Hate Nuclear Power." *中外对话 Chinadialogue*. N.p., 23 Oct. 2012. Web. 31 Oct. 2016.

"Nuclear Energy." Greenpeace USA. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/global-warming/issues/nuclear/>>.

"Top 11 Reasons to Oppose Nuclear Power - NIRS." *Top 11 Reasons to Oppose Nuclear Power - NIRS*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Oct. 2016. <<http://www.nirs.org/nukerelapse/background/toptenreasons.htm>>.

"UN Experts: Triple Nuclear Energy - Canadian Nuclear Association." *Canadian Nuclear Association RSS*. N.p., Oct. 2014. Web. 31 Oct. 2016. <<https://cna.ca/news/un-experts-triple-nuclear-energy/>>.

"Nuclear Power Safer Now with New Measures following Fukushima Daiichi Accident – UN Official." *UN News Center*. UN, 05 Nov. 2012. Web. 02 Nov. 2016.

"The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty." *Center for Strategic and International Studies |*. N.p., 10 May 2010. Web. 02 Nov. 2016.

"Disarmament Treaties Database: Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 02 Nov. 2016.

"Exit Now, Pay Later: Germany's Rushed Farewell to Nuclear Power." *Reuters*. Thomson Reuters, 01 Nov. 2015. Web. 02 Nov. 2016. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-nuclear-idUSKCN0SQ1G520151101>>.

"Germany's Decision to Phase out Nuclear Power Is Fundamentally Sensible from an Economic Perspective." *German Energy Transition*. N.p., 14 Aug. 2015. Web. 02 Nov. 2016. <<http://energytransition.de/2015/08/german-nuclear-phase-out-is-economically-sensible/>>.

Smedley, Tim. "Goodbye Nuclear Power: Germany's Renewable Energy Revolution." The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, 10 May 2013. Web. 02 Nov. 2016. <<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/nuclear-power-germany-renewable-energy>>.

Kunzig, Rob. "Why Germany Could Be a Model for How We'll Get Power in the Future." *National Geographic*. N.p., 15 Oct. 2015. Web. 02 Nov. 2016. <<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2015/11/climate-change/germany-renewable-energy-revolution-text>>.

"50 Ways to Help Stop Nuclear." *No2NuclearPower*. N.p., n.d. Web. 02 Nov. 2016. <<http://www.no2nuclearpower.org.uk/new-reactors/50-ways-to-help-stop-nuclear/>>.

"Nuclear." *Greenpeace International*. N.p., n.d. Web. 02 Nov. 2016. <<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/nuclear/>>.

"Nuclear Power - the Solutions." *Greenpeace UK*. N.p., 15 Nov. 2006. Web. 02 Nov. 2016. <http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/nuclear/solutions>.

"7 Ways to Switch America to Renewable Energy." *Union of Concerned Scientists*. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 Nov. 2016. <http://www.ucsusa.org/clean\_energy/smart-energy-solutions/increase-renewables/7-ways-to-switch-america-to.html#.WB93eeErJE4>.

**Iran –**

Coons, Chris. "Implementing the Iran Nuclear Deal Is Only the First Step." *Foreign Policy*. N.p., 15 Jan. 2016. Web. 07 Nov. 2016. <http://foreignpolicy.com/2016/01/15/iran-nuclear-kerry-zarif-jcpoa-obama/>.

Handelskammer, Deutsch-Iranischen Industrie- Und. "Iran, Germany Sign 10 Business Deals." *Iran, Germany Sign 10 Business Deals*. N.p., 11 Sept. 2016. Web. 09 Nov. 2016. <http://iran.ahk.de/news/details/artikel/iran-germany-sign-10-business-deals/?cHash=495083ea26b32d3ac0fdf0dace2fd2c2>.

De Galbert, Simond. "Let Europe Make Friends (and Deals) With Iran." *Foreign Policy Let Europe Make Friends and Deals With Iran Comments*. N.p., 3 Aug. 2015. Web. 07 Nov. 2016. <http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/08/03/let-europe-make-friends-and-deals-with-iran-nuclear-france-germany/>.

"Germany Says Forces in Iran Trying to Torpedo Nuclear Deal." *Reuters*. Thomson Reuters, 08 July 2016. Web. 06 Nov. 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-nuclear-germany-idUSKCN0ZO1F9>.

Robbins, James S. "Iran Shoots a Hole in the Nuclear Deal." US News and World Report, 15 Mar. 2016. Web. 6 Nov. 2016. <http://www.usnews.com/opinion/blogs/world-report/articles/2016-03-15/iran-missile-test-reveals-weakness-of-nuclear-deal>.

Vladimirov, Nikita. "Iran May Have Tried to Violate Nuclear Deal: German Report." *TheHill*. N.p., 09 July 2016. Web. 06 Nov. 2016. <http://thehill.com/policy/national-security/287107-iran-may-have-tried-to-violate-nuclear-deal-german-report>.

"Iran Missile Tests 'not Consistent' with Nuclear Deal Spirit: U.N. Report." *Reuters*. Thomson Reuters, 07 July 2016. Web. 05 Nov. 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-missiles-un-idUSKCN0ZN2JV>.

"Preventing a Nuclear Iran - Committee on Foreign Affairs." *Committee on Foreign Affairs*. N.p., n.d. Web. 05 Nov. 2016. <<https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/preventing-a-nuclear-iran/>>.

Cordesman, Anthony H. "The Iran Nuclear Agreement: The Need for a Full U.S. Implementation Plan." *Center for Strategic and International Studies |*. N.p., 24 Aug. 2015. Web. 05 Nov. 2016. <<https://www.csis.org/analysis/iran-nuclear-agreement-need-full-us-implementation-plan>>.

"Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action." *U.S. Department of State*. U.S. Department of State, n.d. Web. 05 Nov. 2016. <<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/tfs/spi/iran/jcpoa/>>.

*Key Excerpts of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)* (n.d.): n. pag. White House. Web. 5 Nov. 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/jcpoa\_key\_excerpts.pdf>.

Browne, Ryan. "German Intelligence: Iran May Have Tried to Violate Nuclear Deal." *CNN*. Cable News Network, 8 July 2016. Web. 05 Nov. 2016. <http://www.cnn.com/2016/07/08/politics/germany-iran-violate-nuclear-deal/>.

"Fact Sheets & Briefs." *The Comprehensive Nuclear Agreement with Iran at a Glance*. Arms Control Association, Oct. 2015. Web. 05 Nov. 2016. <<https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/A-Comprehensive-Nuclear-Agreement-with-Iran-at-a-Glance>>.

Tirone, Jonathan. "Iran's Nuclear Program." *Bloomberg.com*. Bloomberg, 4 Feb. 2016. Web. 05 Nov. 2016. <<https://www.bloomberg.com/quicktake/irans-uranium-enrichm>

Ye Hee Lee, Michelle. "Is Iran ‘already Violating’ the Nuclear Deal by ‘illegally Testing Ballistic Missiles?’." *Washington Post*. The Washington Post, 20 May 2016. Web. 06 Nov. 2016. <<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/fact-checker/wp/2016/05/20/is-iran-already-violating-the-nuclear-deal-by-illegally-testing-ballistic-missiles/>>.

Bob, Yonah J. "German Ambassador: Iran Deal Achieved Its Goals, Will Not Accept Iran Threatening Israeli Existence." *The Jerusalem Post*. N.p., 21 June 2016. Web. 06 Nov. 2016. <<http://www.jpost.com/Arab-Israeli-Conflict/German-Ambassador-Iran-deal-achieved-its-goals-will-not-accept-Iran-threatening-Israeli-existence-457399>>.

Farrar-Wellman, Ariel. "Iran Tracker." *Germany-Iran Foreign Relations*. N.p., 27 July 2010. Web. 09 Nov. 2016. <http://www.irantracker.org/foreign-relations/germany-iran-foreign-relations>.