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International Atomic Energy Agency

Republic of Turkey

The issues before the Republic of Turkey are

1. Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism
2. Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy
3. Measures to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran
4. Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

One of the most common threats made by nuclear terrorists is attacks on the nuclear facilities. This this because nuclear facilities are an ideal target due to the fact that one attack will cause a wide radius of damage. Even though most facilities are guarded very well and security checks are conducted by the IAEA, terrorist attacks in Europe and 9/11 led to believe that attack on the nuclear facility is could be successful. Another big threat is attacks using nuclear weapon. Although, no terrorist group has access to them yet, risk of the weapons ending up in their hands are increasing as the number of nuclear weaponry is growing.

The attacks using nuclear weaponry would lead to both explosion and the dispersion of nuclear material. One nuclear attack causes initial and residual damage. Initially, only 3% of the radiation is released during in the radiation. Even so, the damage is devastating. The residual radiation can cause the area uninhabitable for years. It also might release radiation to undamaged areas.

The development of nuclear weapon began in 1939 by the American and was completed in 1942 when they started the Manhattan Project. When the Americans conducted first nuclear weapon test, the Soviet Union started a nuclear program. By the time of the Cold War, the USSR had the largest stock of nuclear weapon, bringing the world closest to a nuclear warfare. Although the number of stockpiled nuclear warheads owned by the US and USSR/Russia has greatly decreased since the Cold War, the threat of nuclear terrorism has not decreased. This is because terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS have been trying to seek the acquisition of nuclear weapon. These organization has never succeeded in gaining a nuclear weaponry, the possibility is growing because they are becoming more wealthy and powerful recently.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, and the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty will increase the security of nuclear material because the treaty encourages reduction of stockpiles and deliverance capability of nuclear weapon, and prevention from acquisition of nuclear weapon by new countries. Also, The Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will further the regulation of nuclear material by prohibiting new countries from testing and developing nuclear weapons. These treaties would also increase the transparency of the countries. The IAEA can more countries to sign theses treatises by making sure that by signing this treaty, the country would not decrease their self-defense capabilities against the countries with nuclear warheads.

Therefore, IAEA

1. Make sure that The Non-Proliferation Treaty, or NPT, is updated and information presented about the nuclear stockpiles are correct.
2. Find sources of funds and increase its budget so that it can take actions that it needs, and expand its service..
3. Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy

Currently, Turkey is heavy depended on energy imports of oil and gas. Natural gas takes up 37.8% of energy generated in turkey but 99% of it is imported, and 93% of its oil are imported. In fact, 75% of the total energy is provided by imports. So, Turkey believes nuclear energy will provide them efficient energy source which will be crucial to the country’s economic growth.

Some risks of nuclear power are possible core meltdown, malicious intent or terrorism, and possible radiation leakage. However, IAEA and the World Nuclear Association constantly upgrades design requirements to make sure that there’s low chance for these possibilities to occur. Compare to coal and oil, nuclear energy is cheaper, and safer to people and the environment. In addition to that Turkey has had already signed the NPT in 1979 and has had agreed to safeguards presented by the IAEA since 1981, it also has had agreed to the safeguards to the Additional Protocol since 2001. This proves that Turkey is reliable country to plant nuclear power.

Therefore, the republic of Turkey

1. Strengthen the regulation of nuclear facilities and create a national policy on nuclear energy.
2. Plant nuclear energy power plants which will be begun constructing in 2018 and be completed in 2026.
3. Measures to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran

An international agreement on the nuclear program known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was made between Iran and P5+1 on July 14, 2015. This agreement will ensure that nuclear program in Iran will be used simply for peaceful purposes. JCPOA will set a limitation on all uranium enrichment, and Iran will only be allowed specific research and development activities for the first eight years. Also, Iran will only be allowed to install uranium enrichment capacity of 5060 IR-I centrifuges and excess centrifuges and infrastructure related with enrichment will be monitored by IAEA. Iran will begin to rely on light water reactors, and modernized heavy water research reactor in Arak will be rebuild in an international partnership form. For 15 years, Iran will not be allowed create additional heavy water reactors.

A roadmap was agreed between Iran and the IAEA that aims for resolving all issues related to Iran’s possible military dimensions. This agreement will disclose Iran’s past weaponization activities and allow IAEA to have insights to it.

Iran’s reputation on the world stage has been quite negative in the past couple of years, but this can be improved if they increase their transparency of nuclear program by following the Non-Proliferation Treaty safeguard agreement and the agreements made in JPA.

From the time IAEA request to access to sensitive sites, Iran has 24 days in maximum before they allow JCPOA to access the site. This is timely enough because when it comes to nuclear material, 24 days is not enough time to remove or clean up incriminating evidences.

The restriction on conventional arms transfers and ballistic missile activities was primarily a punishment that Security Council gave Iran for violating its nuclear obligation and encouraging negotiation of a nuclear deal. However, this restriction provided ensure that Iran’s nuclear program was in peaceful nature.

Iran asking for sanction relief implies that Iran is not necessarily happy with the deal. This is because Iran believe that the sanctions has slowed their economy.

Therefore, IAEA

1. Continue give Iran 24 days before accessing their sensitive site.
2. Make sure all the deals and treaties are in place and are effective.

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