**Position Paper**

**Committee: International Atomic Energy Association**

**Topic: Addressing the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism**

**Country: Peru**

**Delegate: Eva Eleftheriadis**

**Topic Background:**

“According to the 2005 United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, nuclear terrorism is any act that “uses in any way radioactive material ... with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or with the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment; or with the intent to compel a natural or legal person, an international organization or a State to do or refrain from doing an act”. The act can essentially be divided into acts of terrorism carried out by state or non-state actors. Recent events such as the use of chemical warfare on civilians in Syria and the development of North Korea’s nuclear program has increased the perceived threat by state-actors from nuclear terrorism” (International)**.** In the Manhattan Project in 1945 nuclear weapons were first produced. Ever since then, the UN has worked to ensure that nuclear weapons are not used. Nuclear weapons are horrible because they cause a huge amount of destruction and death. The radiation affects the area for years after the missile has hit. The UN is mostly worried about ISIS and Al-Qaeda gaining access to nuclear weapons.

**Past International Action:**

The UN has tried forming treaties to prevent nuclear warfare. The only problem is that treaties are optional and some countries don't sign it. The IAEA guards the nuclear facilities extremely well to make sure there are no breakins and they conduct security checks on the most nuclear facilities.

**Country's Policy:**

Peru believes that using nuclear weapons in battle is wrong and that we should try and put an end to nuclear terrorism. Peru has experienced terrorist attacks like many other countries. The Sendero Luminoso or "Shining Path" (SL) and the Revolutionary Movement Túpac Amaru (MRTA) have been 2 major domestic terrorist groups that killed 69, 280 people from 1980-2000. To prevent nuclear smuggling, Peru has signed an agreement with the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNS).

**Possible Solutions:**

Have all countries sign a treaty. The treaty would state that if they sign the treaty they would be allowed to have nuclear energy. To keep people from always being worried about someone setting off a bomb, we would promise that if a country fires a nuclear weapon the rest of the countries will join forces against that country in order to defeat it. Countries would have to send in a treasury report every 2 weeks and a added section to the International Atomic Energy Association would make sure there was no money missing from the report to make sure and that  they didn’t buy any nuclear weapons. Also each nuclear energy plant would have to file a supply report every month to make sure no one took any material to make nuclear weapons.  We could also increase our border control. We would have Aircop, Seacop, and Railcop. Border control would check all these means of transportation for nuclear weapons by using a scanner that can trace uranium to make sure there isn’t any hidden on board. Also when we go through security at the airport the scanners would look for traces of uranium. If you don’t have a signed note saying you work at a nuclear energy plant you would be questioned. This would be funded by NGO’s and from some of our government taxes.

**Sources:**

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism - Article 1" (PDF). United Nations. 2005. Retrieved 13 April 2012.  
"IAEA Safeguards Overview." International Atomic Energy Agency. Accessed July 20, 2016. <https://www.iaea.org/publications/factsheets/iaea-safeguards-overview>.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15074494>

<https://nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/peru081313>

<http://www.peruviantimes.com/08/world-health-organization-says-lima-has-worst-air-pollution-in-latam/22119/>

**Committee: International Atomic Energy Association**

**Topic: Nuclear Energy as an Alternate Source of Energy**

**Country: Peru**

**Delegate: Eva Eleftheriadis**

**Topic Background:**

In 1932 Ernest Rutherford first developed that nuclear fission could be used as a source of energy. On December 20, 1951 in Arco, Idaho, electricity was finally generated after years of experimentation and development in the US, the USSR, and Canada. Nuclear power plants get their energy from the splitting of atoms of uranium in nuclear reactor, which is called fusion. Over 45 countries are actively considering to start having nuclear energy. Nuclear energy is the largest source of clean-air, carbon-free electricity, producing no greenhouse gases or air pollutants. It is important to decrease pollution because 92 percent of the world breathes in polluted air. Air pollution causes many diseases such as, respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, birth effects, and death. According to the National Institute to Environmental Sciences air pollution causes 1 out of every 4 deaths worldwide.

The issues of nuclear energy are the storage of nuclear waste, having safe working conditions, cost, and the risk of bombs being created from the waste. Nuclear waste contains poisonous plutonium and is radioactive. Nuclear energy has prevented 1.84 million deaths related to air pollution.

**Past International Action:**

To handle nuclear waste, most countries, including France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany, put the waste in large onsite pools, concrete boxes, or copper and steel canisters. Then they ship the waste to a site near The Hague. Finland has it’s own way on dealing with nuclear waste. They place the waste at the bottom of a deep tunnel in the granite hills of Onkalo far away from population centers and geological activity. To make sure the nuclear power stations are safe, the US formed the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO), which inspects 64 American nuclear power stations and 104 reacts with theses stations. Then they grade the stations determining if they stay or should be shut down. There is also the International Atomic Agency that ensures safety standards and inspect plants to maintain a safe working environment. To ensure the safety of the workers, companies have worked on physical shielding, minimal exposure to areas with a significant amount of radiation, mostly remote handling of equipment, and constant monitoring of each worker's radiation level. There also have safety from jet impacts, automatic reactor cooling and shut down, and strict guidelines to make sure that there are no leaks of radiation.

**Country's Policy:**

Peru has considered having nuclear energy as a source of energy.  One of the main reasons that Peru wants nuclear energy is because it has several air pollutants. Peru needs to focus on decreasing air pollution because according to the World Health Organization, Peru’s capital of Lima has the worst air pollution of all Latin American cities.

**Possible Solutions**:

Getting rid of the waste all toughest would get rid of the danger and chance of someone using it as a weapon. We could accumulate as we do know and after there is a significant amount we can put it in a spaceship and send it into a black hole, making it disappear forever. This would be funded by NGO’s and from some of our government taxes.

**Sources:**

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/air-pollution/>

<http://www.nei.org/Knowledge-Center/How-Nuclear-Reactors-Work>

<http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2016/10/12/world-air-pollution.aspx>

<http://www.nei.org/Issues-Policy/Protecting-the-Environment>

Benjamin K. Sovacool, The National Politics of Nuclear Power, Routledge, pg. 68  
“Reactor Makes Electricity”. Popular Mechanics, March 1952, pg. 105

“Safety of Nuclear Power Reactors” World Nuclear Association. January 2016

“Management of Nuclear Wastes” World Nuclear Association. April 2016 30 Hallett, S. (2011). Life After Oil. New York: Prometheus Books; pg. 166

**Committee: International Atomic Energy Association**

**Topic: Measure to implement and enforce the nuclear program in Iran**

**Country: Peru**

**Delegate: Eva Eleftheriadis**

**Topic Background:**

An agreement on nuclear power of Iran was reached on July 14, 2015 between Iran, and the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The agreement was called the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and stated that Iran would use the nuclear program only for peaceful purposes. It also states that all sanctions would be lifted off of Iran and that the International Atomic Energy Agency is allowed to monitor and have surveillance over the voluntary nuclear-related measures.   It was officially put into effect on October 18, 2015. Once this treaty was passed the EU and the United States lifted its sanctions. This agreement was put in place after the United States put sanctions on Iran with the belief that Iran's nuclear development could be a risk to the security of the world. On August 14, 2002 , it was found that Iran had two undeclared nuclear facilities that were capable of making the materials needed for  nuclear weapons. This started to make people worried and after a lot of trial and error, they finally came up with JCPOA. The worries are, how do we know Iran is telling us the truth and keeping their promise of using nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and not making nuclear weapons? They also need to keep Iran wanting to follow the agreement.

**Past International Action:**

The make sure that Iran agreed with the agreement, they negotiated during the development of JCPOA. They negotiated about nuclear enrichment, arak reprocessing, transparency, sanctions, implementation plan, and the dispute resolution mechanism were discussed.

To make sure that there is no creating of nuclear weapons, they have put in place, agreed limitations on all uranium enrichment and specific research activities only for peaceful purposes. This is for the first 8 years and then gradually giving them more access to enrichment activities. For the reprocessing, Iran has planned to use normal water instead of heavy water for research reactors because heavy water attributes to the creation of Nuclear weapons. The IAEA implemented the “Roadmap for Clarification of Past and Present Outstanding Issues.” They decided that Iran must allow the IAEA to monitor the implementation of voluntary measures and transparency measures. They got rid of the sanctions on Iran. To not be as paranoid with Iran, IAEA had Iran lower the uranium stockpile, limiting its activity.

**Country's Policy:**

Perubelieves that we should not allow Iran to have nuclear weapons because then they have a chance to create devastating terrorist attacks, Peru has also had attacks by terrorists and they have killed many people. Peru does not want to give the power to the people who will abuse it.

**Possible Solutions:**

Allow Iran to gain access to weapons if under attack that the UN will give to them. Or keep sanctions and give them necessities. Have branch of UN in each country that dedicates a small percentage of national security taxes to the section of the UN that will provide for Iran. Treasury has to file report to UN every 2 weeks to make sure no sudden transaction. This would be funded by NGO’s and from some of our government taxes.

**Sources:**

“Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action”, U.S. Department of State, Accessed on May 30, 2016, <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/tfs/spi/iran/jcpoa/>

“Iran and the IAEA”, The Iran Primer, <http://iranprimer.usip.org/resource/iran-and-> iaea, Accessed on May 30, 2016

“Iran and the IAEA”, The Iran Primer, <http://iranprimer.usip.org/resource/iran-and-> iaea, Accessed on May 30, 2016

“Type of Reactors”, Canadian Nuclear Association, accessed August 21, 2016, <https://cna.ca/technology/energy/types-of-reactors/>

“Introductory Statement to the Board of Governors”, IAEA, Accessed August 21, 2016, <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/introductory-statement-board-> governors-64