***Delegation from Represented by***

**Switzerland John Abbott College**

**International Atomic Energy Agency**

Switzerland is one of the 31 nuclear states to date, and is one of these states which has not armed itself with nuclear weapons, choosing to abide by the rules of non-nuclear proliferation, which includes both energy and weapons. Switzerland is a nuclear state that is leaning towards fading out the nuclear energy system in favor of alternative energy sources, to protect its people's interests and safety. It looks to the global community to create guidelines for the minimum security requirements for nuclear power plants. They also agree that due to political unrest, they wish to enforce a regulated nuclear program in Iran.

Switzerland believes that its nuclear energy program is extremely outdated when compared to the technology available today, which poses both environmental and health threats to its people. Outdated reactors have been known to have meltdowns and cause damage to both the environment and the people living near the reactor.1 There are several past incidents including the famous Chernobyl meltdown, as well as the recent Fukushima reactor crisis and the near catastrophe with the Three Mile Island reactor in the United States. The Fukushima nuclear meltdown during 2011, caused lots of damage within Japan, as well as the over all health of the individuals living in the surrounding areas2. Similar to the Chernobyl incident, people living anywhere near the defective or destroyed reactor have a large increase in cancer development rates as well as the decrease of the lifespan of those and their descendants. The Chernobyl were in 1986, which caused massive destruction to the region, and the radiation effects spilled over to bordering countries, making certain areas inhabitable for lengthy periods of time3. The Three Mile Island crisis in 1997, could have been am absolute disaster if they didn’t catch the problem as early on as they did, before the reactor was able to spout enough radioactive material into the air to do any serious or lasting damage4. Switzerland acknowledges that this is a very real threat to outdated reactors, and is planning on slowly making the change to using alternative energy sources rather than being reliant on such a dangerous power source as nuclear energy.We do not believe that we should put out people in danger without a good reason, but sustaining such a source of energy that could be replaced with more secure and stable energy sources is not a good reason. Switzerland proposes that all nuclear states decrease their dependence on nuclear energy and limit the number of active reactors, and replace that percentage of power production with sustainable energy sources.

When it comes to nuclear terrorism, Switzerland is on par with most of the developed world, wanting to avoid it at all costs, and is willing to bolster security on all remaining Swiss nuclear power plants if the rest of the world will do the same. At the moment Switzerland does not have any plans or agendas in place to change the security around their power plants. Yet Switzerland is willing to change that if the rest of the nuclear states do the same as well, something along the lines of universal laws of essential security requirements for all nuclear states. Switzerland believes this because all nuclear reactors have a possibility to become weaponized for terrorist means, just as a truck or gun could be. They believe that it is necessary to have basic security measures for all nuclear countries, but does not want to dictate the rules as they do not know nuclear weapons as the weaponized nuclear states are.

As for the nuclear program in Iran, Switzerland does not believe that Iran would create nuclear arms, but is for the enforcement and implementation of a UN revised plan to regulate their nuclear program. It is not because of the lack of trust r respect between the two nations, but because of the political unrest within the region. That political unrest had given Switzerland reason to believe that the best course of action currently is to create and enforce a plan to control the nuclear program in Iran until the political unrest settles down.

<https://www.iaea.org/PRIS/CountryStatistics/CountryDetails.aspx?current=CH>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25122492>

<http://www.greenfacts.org/en/chernobyl/>

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/safety-and-security/safety-of-plants/three-mile-island-accident.aspx>