



# **IAEA**

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

## **AGENDA**

Deliberating upon the International  
Response to Reported Israeli Strikes  
on Iranian Nuclear Facilities

# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Distinguished Delegates,

It's our privilege to welcome you to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference for deliberations on agenda "*Deliberating upon the International Response to Reported Israeli Strikes on Iranian Nuclear Facilities*" with the freeze date set to 13 June 2025.

The IAEA has long stood as the cornerstone of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In a world where nuclear technology continues to shape both prosperity and peril, the events before us present a challenge that strikes at the heart of the Agency's mandate – ensuring that nuclear energy remains a force for peace, not conflict.

This session calls upon you to analyze not only the immediate implications of the reported strikes, but also the broader questions of legality, sovereignty, and safeguards continuity. As representatives of the international community, you carry the responsibility of defending the integrity of the non-proliferation regime and ensuring the protection of safeguarded facilities from acts of aggression.

We urge you to approach this conference with composure, evidence-based reasoning, and a commitment to multilateralism. The discussions ahead demand balance – between political realism and humanitarian concern, between national security and global safety.

This background guide serves as a starting point for your research and preparation. It is designed to provide structure, not limits. Delegates are encouraged to go beyond these pages – to explore diverse perspectives, understand historical precedents, and bring well-informed solutions to the floor. We are aware that for many of you, this may be your first experience in the IAEA, and we assure you that your curiosity and willingness to learn are as valuable as experience itself.

May your resolutions reflect the IAEA's founding principle: *to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world.*

**"May the odds, be ever in your favour."**

With sincere regards,

Raunaq Sinha – Chairperson of the IAEA

Naisha Singhee – Vice-Chairperson of the IAEA

Srinika Reddy – Rapporteur of the IAEA

## **Instructions to all Delegates**

### Adherence to Diplomatic Conduct and Professional Decorum

Delegates are expected to uphold the letter and spirit of IAEA procedure and international diplomatic practice throughout the conference.

This committee embodies the professionalism and neutrality of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and your conduct must reflect the decorum expected within Vienna's General Conference.

Delegates are required to maintain the highest standards of respect, civility, and rhetorical discipline toward one another, the Executive Board, the Secretariat, and the Organizing Committee.

Professionalism extends beyond speech – it is reflected through punctuality, attentiveness, and the ability to disagree respectfully.

Any breach of diplomatic decorum, procedural integrity, or professional conduct will invite appropriate action by the Executive Board.

## Promoting Consensus through Deliberate Debate

The discussions of this General Conference take place against a backdrop of heightened regional tension and political complexity.

Divergent national interests are to be expected, yet the objective of this committee remains *constructive multilateral diplomacy*.

Debate should remain substantive, courteous, and grounded in verifiable research.

Persuasive oratory is encouraged only insofar as it furthers negotiation, realism, and tangible progress toward international cooperation and de-escalation.

Delegates are reminded that diplomacy is measured not by the loudness of rhetoric, but by the effectiveness of dialogue and the credibility of solutions proposed.

## Balanced Evaluation of Delegate Performance

Performance will be assessed comprehensively, emphasizing both diplomatic skill and substantive understanding.

Evaluation will consider:

- Depth of knowledge of the IAEA's mandate, legal framework, and safeguards system.
- Accuracy and credibility of research, data, and references used in debate.
- Capacity for negotiation, bloc coordination, and document drafting.
- Professionalism, teamwork, and respect for procedural clarity.

No single strength – rhetorical, analytical, or political – can substitute for overall balance and consistency in performance.

## Clarity in Procedure

The Executive Board acknowledges that this committee includes delegates with varying levels of Model United Nations experience.

The IAEA values conceptual understanding and policy reasoning above procedural familiarity.

The Board will guide the chamber through rules of debate, documentation formats, and caucus procedures to ensure that all delegates can participate confidently and substantively.

Questions regarding procedure are welcome – transparency and fairness remain our guiding principles.

## Adherence to the Freeze Date: 13 June 2025

The simulation is *strictly* set at this date. All information, reports, and diplomatic developments referenced must have occurred on or before 13 June 2025.

Events, statements, or outcomes emerging after this date are considered *to have not yet occurred* and may not be introduced in debate, documentation, or press releases.

This ensures chronological consistency, fairness, and fidelity to real-world context.

Violations of the freeze date will require immediate retraction or amendment by the Executive Board.

### Preparation Beyond the Background Guide

This document serves as a starting point for research, not its conclusion.

Delegates are expected to conduct further study using credible IAEA archives, UN reports, and academic sources.

Preparation should include an understanding of:

- The IAEA Statute and safeguards regime,
- The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),
- The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM),

- Precedents involving attacks on nuclear facilities,
- The political and strategic positions of each assigned state as of the freeze date.

Effective diplomacy arises from factual accuracy, technical awareness, and an ability to reconcile national interests with collective security.

### Punctuality and Professionalism

Delegates are expected to be punctual, prepared, and consistently engaged.

The success of this committee depends on active participation and attention to proceedings.

Absences, tardiness, or inattentiveness during debate or voting sessions will be duly noted by the Executive Board and may impact overall evaluation.

### Focus on Diplomacy, Not Performance

The IAEA is a technical and deliberative body – not a theatrical platform.

Delegates should prioritize substance over spectacle, focusing on pragmatic resolutions, consensus-building, and cooperative problem-solving.

Diplomatic realism, composure, and evidence-based argumentation are valued above dramatic delivery or rhetorical excess.

Participation in this committee constitutes acknowledgment of these guidelines and agreement to adhere to them.

All proceedings henceforth shall respect the freeze date of 13 June 2025 and the principles of the IAEA's mandate.

## IAEA Overview and Mandate

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organisation that was founded in 1957. It works under the United Nations and is based in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA has 180 member countries from all around the world. Its main goal is to make sure that nuclear energy is used safely, securely, and only for peaceful purposes.

The IAEA was created after World War II, when countries realised that atomic energy could be used for both good and harmful purposes. The Agency helps countries use nuclear technology for things like producing electricity, treating cancer, growing more food, and protecting the environment. At the same time, it prevents the use of nuclear materials for making weapons.

The IAEA's motto is "Atoms for Peace and Development." This means it aims to use atomic energy to help improve people's lives while also promoting peace and safety.

## What the IAEA Can Do:

### **1. Ensure peaceful use of Nuclear Energy (If used, ex. for R&D)**

- The IAEA checks that countries use nuclear materials only for peaceful purposes such as medicine, research, and energy.
- It sends experts and inspectors to visit nuclear facilities and verify that no materials are being used to make weapons.

### **2. Ensure peaceful use of Nuclear Energy (If used, ex. for R&D)**

- The Agency creates safety rules and standards for nuclear power plants and laboratories.
- It helps countries prepare for and respond to nuclear accidents or emergencies.
- It trains scientists and engineers to handle nuclear materials safely.

### **3. Support Science and Development**

- The IAEA provides technology and knowledge to help developing countries use nuclear science in fields like agriculture, health, and clean water.
- It supports projects that use radiation to improve crops, detect diseases, and manage waste safely.

### **3. Encourage International Cooperation**

- The IAEA brings countries together to share ideas, research, and experiences about nuclear energy.
- It helps countries build peaceful partnerships and trust through transparency and inspections.

#### What the IAEA Cannot Do:

1. It cannot act like a government or **create** national laws.
2. It cannot **punish** countries with military force or carry out arrests.
3. It cannot **interfere** in political decisions or control how countries run their nuclear programs, as long as they follow safety and peace agreements.
4. It cannot **force** a country to share its nuclear technology or secrets.

#### Main Departments

- Safeguards: Ensures that nuclear materials are not used for weapons.
- Nuclear Energy: Promotes safe and sustainable nuclear power.
- Nuclear Sciences and Applications: Focuses on health, food and environment uses of nuclear technology.
- Technical Cooperation: Provides training and support to developing countries.

## **Israel and the Middle East**

The tension between Israel and Iran has been one of the biggest and longest-running problems in the Middle East.

For many years, the two countries did not fight each other directly. Instead, they supported smaller groups such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Houthis to act on their behalf — this is called proxy warfare.

But now, after the Israeli airstrikes on Iranian nuclear sites on 13 June 2025, the conflict has turned into a direct and dangerous clash between the two nations.

### **Iran's Nuclear Program**

Iran believes that having a strong nuclear program makes the country safer. It says its nuclear work is for peaceful energy use, but many countries think it could be used to build a bomb.

In recent months, Iran has been making uranium much purer — up to 60%, while the old nuclear deal (JCPOA) allowed only about 4% for peaceful purposes.

This higher enrichment makes it easier to create a nuclear weapon, and that has made many countries, especially Israel, very worried.

Iran also supports friendly groups across the region, which it calls the “Axis of Resistance,” to increase its influence and defend itself.

### Israel’s View

Israel has said many times that it will never allow Iran to get nuclear weapons, as it sees this as a threat to its very existence.

Israeli officials say the June 13th strikes were a last-chance action to stop Iran from reaching that point.

They believe that earlier talks and agreements failed to stop Iran’s nuclear progress, and that the only way to stay safe was to act before it was too late.

Iran, on the other hand, has called these attacks an act of war and says it will respond if more attacks happen.

## Reactions of Other Countries in the Region

The rest of the Middle East is reacting carefully.

### **Gulf Countries:**

Nations like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are worried about Iran's missiles and the groups it supports, but they don't openly support Israel either.

Because of the ongoing war in Gaza and public anger toward Israel, these countries are trying to stay neutral to avoid a bigger regional war. Some reports suggest they quietly shared information or helped with air defences to stop missiles flying over their skies.

### **Jordan and Iraq:**

These countries are caught in the middle. Missiles from both sides have passed through or over their land, making their airspace unsafe.

Some of Iran's counter-strikes even landed near U.S. bases in Iraq and Qatar, showing how quickly the situation could grow into a wider regional conflict.

## Why This Matters Now

As of today, fighting and tension in the region remain high.

Iran says it is fixing damage at its nuclear sites, while Israel is on alert for possible retaliation.

The IAEA is being asked to check if there has been any radiation leak and to make sure all safeguarded nuclear sites remain safe and under proper control.

This crisis is not only about two countries — it affects the entire Middle East and even the world's security.

## History of Iran

The following timeline highlights the key moments in Iran's nuclear journey – from its peaceful beginnings in the 1950s to the tense situation the world faces today.

- 1957 – Atoms for Peace Agreement
  - The United States and Iran sign a cooperation pact under President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" programme, allowing Iran to begin peaceful nuclear research.
- 1968 – Signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
  - Iran joins the NPT, promising to never pursue nuclear weapons and to accept future IAEA inspections.
- 1974 – Expansion Plans under the Shah
  - The Shah announces plans for twenty nuclear power plants with Western assistance, marking Iran as a regional energy leader.
- 1979–Islamic Revolution
  - The monarchy falls; Ayatollah Khomeini's new government halts Western nuclear cooperation and ends U.S. involvement in Iran's programme.

- 1980–1988 – Iran-Iraq War
  - The war devastates Iran's economy and infrastructure, delaying nuclear work but strengthening its belief in self-reliance and deterrence.
- 1995 – Bushehr Agreement with Russia
  - Iran signs a deal with Russia to complete the Bushehr power plant, restarting civilian nuclear ambitions.
- 2002 – Revelation of Secret Sites
  - Opposition groups expose undeclared facilities at Natanz and Arak; the IAEA begins inspections, raising global concern.
- 2003 – Temporary Suspension of Enrichment
  - Under EU-3 (UK, France, Germany) pressure, Iran halts enrichment and signs the Additional Protocol allowing expanded inspections.
- 2005 – Enrichment Resumed
  - Talks collapse; Iran restarts enrichment, claiming a right to peaceful nuclear energy under the NPT.
- 2006 – UN Sanctions Imposed
  - The UN Security Council passes sanctions for Iran's refusal to halt enrichment, beginning years of economic isolation.

- 2010 – Stuxnet Cyberattack
  - A malware attack targets Iranian centrifuges, reportedly from the U.S. and Israel, setting back operations but prompting greater secrecy.
- 2011–2013 – Increased Enrichment
  - Iran installs advanced centrifuges and enriches uranium to 20%; negotiations with world powers stall.
- 2015 – Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)
  - Iran and P5+1 agree to limit enrichment to 3.67% and reduce stockpiles in exchange for sanctions relief and IAEA verification.
- 2018 – U.S. Withdrawal from the JCPOA
  - The U.S. leaves the deal and re-imposes sanctions; Iran gradually breaches JCPOA limits in response.
- 2020 – Assassination of Mohsen Fakhrizadeh
  - Iran's top nuclear scientist is killed near Tehran; Tehran blames Israel and vows to accelerate its programme.
- 2021–2023 – Failed Revival Talks and Higher Enrichment
  - Talks in Vienna stall; Iran enriches to 60% purity and installs new centrifuges at Natanz and Fordow.

- 2024 – Regional Escalation
  - Iran deepens ties with Russia and China, while Israel conducts covert operations inside Iran. Drone and cyber attacks increase across the region.
- 13 June 2025 – Israeli Airstrikes on Iranian Facilities
  - Israel launches air operations against sites at Natanz, Isfahan, and Fordow, claiming to target Iran's near-weapon-grade enrichment capabilities. Iran calls the strikes acts of war and promises retaliation.
- Present – Post Strike Situation
  - IAEA officials in Vienna seek inspection access to confirm damage and prevent radiation leaks. Regional tension remains high as diplomats urge restraint and verification before further conflict.

## Live Situation in the MENA Region

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region are facing one of their most dangerous days in recent history.

What had long been an indirect conflict between Israel and Iran – fought through groups such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Houthis – has now become a direct war.

Today marks the beginning of what many are already calling the Twelve-Day War, though its scale and duration remain uncertain.

### The Attack: Operation Rising Lion

In the early hours of June 13 2025, Israel launched large-scale air and missile strikes against multiple Iranian sites.

The operation, reportedly codenamed “Rising Lion,” has targeted Iran’s uranium-enrichment centres at Natanz and Fordow, as well as several military installations.

Initial Iranian statements confirm damage to nuclear-related infrastructure and claim that senior personnel may have been killed.

In Vienna, IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi has issued an immediate statement reminding all Member States that “*nuclear facilities must never be attacked under any circumstances.*”

He warns that any strike on an active nuclear site risks a severe radiological accident and could endanger civilian populations far beyond Iran’s borders.

### Iran’s Immediate Response

Within hours, Iranian officials have vowed retaliation. State media report the start of “Operation True Promise III,” involving waves of drones and ballistic missiles aimed at Israeli military targets.

Air-raid alerts have sounded across Israel, while regional air-defence systems in the Gulf are reportedly on standby.

Both sides accuse the other of aggression, and international leaders are calling urgently for restraint.

### Situation at Iranian Nuclear Facilities

Details remain unclear. The Iranian Atomic Energy Organization has restricted access to IAEA inspectors while emergency teams assess the situation.

Early satellite imagery indicates fires and explosions near surface buildings at Natanz, and smoke rising from the Isfahan industrial area.

The Agency is awaiting official confirmation of the condition of the Fordow site.

At this point, there is no verified evidence of radioactive release, but the risk cannot be ruled out.

### Regional Climate and IAEA Concern

Airspace across the Gulf, Iraq, and Jordan is under temporary closure as missiles and counter-measures continue.

Oil prices have spiked sharply, and neighbouring states are urging both parties to de-escalate.

For the IAEA, the priority today is clear: to confirm the safety of all safeguarded nuclear material in Iran and ensure that inspectors can return once security conditions permit.

The world watches anxiously as events unfold – the stability of the entire region, and the integrity of international nuclear safety norms, hang in the balance.

## **Core Issues**

The reported Israeli strikes on Iranian nuclear facilities have raised urgent questions about nuclear safety, international law, and the IAEA's role during armed conflict.

The General Conference must now consider how to protect global security and ensure that nuclear energy remains a force for peace, not destruction.

### **Nuclear Safety and Radiological Risk**

The IAEA's first concern is whether any of Iran's damaged nuclear sites have released radioactive material.

With fires and explosions confirmed near enrichment facilities, there is a real risk of contamination that could harm civilians and the environment.

The Agency must find safe and neutral ways to inspect, verify, and contain the damage — even while the fighting continues.

## Safeguards and Access to Facilities

IAEA inspectors are currently unable to reach the targeted sites due to security concerns.

Without access, it is impossible to confirm the status of Iran's uranium stockpiles, centrifuges, and monitoring systems.

The Agency must determine how to re-establish safeguards quickly once conditions allow and ensure that no nuclear material is diverted for military use.

## Legality and Sovereignty

The attacks on safeguarded nuclear sites raise serious legal and moral questions.

International law, including past UN resolutions, clearly states that nuclear facilities used for peaceful purposes should never be attacked.

The General Conference must debate how to respond to this precedent and whether new protections or international agreements are needed to prevent such incidents in the future.

## Regional Security and Escalation Risk

Missiles and drones are crossing multiple borders, and several neighbouring countries have already closed their airspace.

The conflict could easily spread across the region, pulling in more states.

Delegates must assess how this war affects regional stability, energy security, and international trade, and what role the IAEA can play in promoting cooperation amid the chaos.

## Diplomatic Response and Role of the IAEA

The IAEA does not make military decisions, but it plays a crucial part in verification, information sharing, and technical guidance.

The General Conference must decide:

- Should the Agency send an emergency inspection team?
- Should it coordinate with the United Nations to investigate the strikes?
- And how can it remind all states of their responsibilities under the IAEA Statute and the NPT?

## Public Confidence and the Non-Proliferation Regime

Every nuclear crisis weakens public trust in the idea that atomic energy can be safe and peaceful.

The current conflict could damage years of global work on non-proliferation and nuclear cooperation.

It is essential that the IAEA shows leadership and transparency, so that citizens and states alike continue to believe in peaceful nuclear progress.

The situation today is not only a regional war — it is a direct test of the world's commitment to nuclear safety, law, and responsibility.

How the General Conference responds will define the IAEA's role in future conflicts and determine whether the principles of peaceful atomic energy can survive amid violence.

## Key Stakeholders

### Directly Involved Countries:

- State of Israel - reported to have carried out the strikes.
- Islamic Republic of Iran - the nation whose nuclear facilities were targeted.

### Regional Stakeholders

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - a major Middle East actor, often involved in Iran-Israel regional issues.
- Arab Republic of Egypt - regional influence and a member of the Arab League.
- Kingdom of Morocco - regional proximity and political influence.
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan - regional security interests and nuclear program experience.

### Global Powers/Nuclear Powers (Inclusive of the P5)

- United States of America - key ally of Israel and global nuclear authority.
- Russian Federation - Middle East influence and nuclear power.
- People's Republic of China - global influence and nuclear power.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - nuclear power, UN Security Council member.

- France – nuclear power, UN Security Council member.
- Federal Republic of Germany – nuclear energy programs, diplomatic influence.
- Republic of India – nuclear program, regional power.
- Republic of Korea, Japan – technological and diplomatic influence in the region.

### Other Relevant Nations

- Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of the Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of South Africa, etc. – may not be directly involved but have political, humanitarian, or diplomatic interest in nuclear safety, non-proliferation, or regional stability.

## Past Precedents

### 1981: Operation Opera (Iraq)

**Event:** Israel carried out an airstrike on Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

**Why?** Israel claimed Iraq was developing nuclear weapons that could threaten regional security.

#### **Details:**

- The strike destroyed the reactor before it became operational.
- Several fighter jets were used in a long-distance mission to reach Iraq.
- The international community criticised the strike; some countries called it illegal, while others expressed understanding of Israel's security concerns.
- The IAEA sent inspectors afterwards to check the site and monitored Iraq's nuclear program for several years.

### 2003-Present: Iran's Nuclear Program

**Event:** Iran's nuclear facilities, including Natanz and Fordow, came under IAEA inspections.

**Why?** To ensure that Iran's nuclear activities are used only for peaceful purposes, such as energy production and medical research, as required by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

### **Details:**

- Inspectors regularly monitor uranium enrichment levels and nuclear material stocks.
- Some periods involved delays or restricted access, raising concerns about transparency.
- The IAEA has submitted detailed reports to the UN, highlighting compliance and non-compliance issues.
- Technical cooperation continues in areas like nuclear medicine and energy under international agreements.

### 2007-Operation Orchard (Syria)

**Event:** Israel launched airstrikes on a suspected nuclear facility in Syria's Deir ez-Zor region.

**Why?** Israel claimed Syria was secretly building a nuclear reactor capable of producing weapons-grade material.

## **Details:**

- The facility was destroyed before it could become operational.
- Syria denied the existence of a nuclear weapons program.
- The IAEA later inspected the site and confirmed that it had nuclear-related structures and activity.
- The international community debated the legality of the attack and the challenges of detecting secret nuclear projects.

## 2003-North Korea Withdraws from NPT

**Event:** North Korea officially withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

**Why?** Due to security concerns and international pressure, North Korea refused further inspections.

## **Details:**

- The IAEA could no longer access North Korean nuclear sites.
- International sanctions and diplomatic negotiations followed in attempts to manage the situation.
- This event showed the limitations of the IAEA when countries choose not to cooperate.

## **Questions A Resolution Must Answer (Q.A.R.M.A)**

Delegates must keep in mind that as of today, the conflict is active, and the IAEA's role is one of technical leadership, not military intervention. The goal is to find realistic, peaceful, and cooperative measures that strengthen nuclear safety and rebuild confidence between nations.

### **1. Nuclear Safety and Inspection Access**

- How can the IAEA verify the safety of nuclear materials in Iran while the conflict continues?
- What steps can the Agency take to prevent the spread of radiation or contamination from damaged sites?
- Should the IAEA request temporary access under special security guarantees?

### **2. Protection of Nuclear Facilities During Conflict**

- What rules or protocols should apply to protect civilian nuclear facilities during wars or military strikes?
- Can the IAEA establish a new international agreement to prevent such attacks in the future?
- Should the General Conference call upon the UN Security Council to reaffirm protection for safeguarded sites?

### 3. Safeguards Continuity and Data Integrity

- How can the IAEA ensure that its monitoring cameras and seals at Iranian sites remain intact and reliable?
- What systems should be in place to track nuclear materials if inspection teams cannot enter immediately?
- Should the Agency consider emergency remote verification tools for high-risk areas?

### 4. Diplomacy and De-Escalation

- What can the IAEA do to encourage dialogue between Iran, Israel, and other regional states while staying neutral?
- Should the Agency coordinate with organizations like the United Nations or the Gulf Cooperation Council to calm tensions?
- How can the General Conference balance condemnation of violence with efforts to restore cooperation?

### 5. Rebuilding Trust in Peaceful Nuclear Use

- How can the IAEA reassure the world that nuclear energy remains a tool for peace and development, not conflict?
- Should Member States create a joint framework for rapid response to nuclear incidents caused by war?

- How can this crisis become an opportunity to strengthen global safeguards and public confidence in the Agency's mission?

## 6. The Way Forward for the IAEA

- What specific actions should the General Conference authorize today?
- Should an emergency fact-finding or technical assistance mission be launched immediately once security allows?
- How can Member States ensure that the IAEA's role remains credible, neutral, and respected during armed conflict?

### Purpose of the QARMA

This framework is not a checklist – it is a guide to help delegates craft strong, meaningful resolutions.

Each question connects directly to the IAEA's mission: to ensure that atomic energy serves peace, health, and prosperity, not destruction.

## Key Terms and Readings

### Key Terms

#### **1. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

An independent international organization founded in 1957 to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy and prevent its misuse for weapons.

#### **2. Safeguards**

Systems of inspections and monitoring tools the IAEA uses to make sure nuclear materials are not diverted for weapons use.

#### **3. Enrichment**

The process of increasing the percentage of uranium-235 in uranium fuel. Civilian reactors use about 3–5% enrichment, while weapons require over 90%.

#### **4. Uranium-235 (U-235)**

A type of uranium that can sustain a nuclear chain reaction. It is the key material used for both nuclear power and nuclear weapons.

#### **5. Centrifuge**

A machine that spins uranium gas at high speeds to separate the lighter U-235 from heavier isotopes, raising the level of enrichment.

## **6. Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**

A 1968 international treaty where non-nuclear states agree not to develop nuclear weapons, and nuclear-armed states promise to disarm and share nuclear technology peacefully.

## **7. Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)**

Also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal, signed in 2015 between Iran and six major powers. It limits Iran's enrichment and stockpiles in exchange for lifting sanctions.

## **8. Safeguard Site**

The danger of radioactive material escaping into the environment, which can harm people and nature.

## **9. Radiological Hazard**

The danger of radioactive material escaping into the environment, which can harm people and nature.

## **10. Preventive Strike**

A military attack meant to destroy a perceived threat before it becomes real – in this case, aimed at stopping another country from developing nuclear weapons.

## **11. Additional Protocol**

An extra agreement some countries sign to allow IAEA inspectors wider access and faster information sharing.

## **12. IAEA Director General**

The head of the Agency, currently Rafael Mariano Grossi, responsible for leading inspections and making official statements on global nuclear matters.

### Suggested Readings and References Documents

**1. IAEA Statute (1957)** – Especially Articles II, III, and XII, outlining the Agency's role in promoting peaceful use and verifying non-proliferation.

**2. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968)** – The main global treaty that underpins all IAEA safeguards and inspection activities.

**3. United Nations Security Council Resolution 487 (1981)** – Condemns Israel's attack on Iraq's Osirak reactor; a major precedent for the protection of nuclear sites.

**4. Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (2015) -**  
Agreement between Iran and world powers limiting enrichment and allowing IAEA verification.

**5. IAEA Safety Standards: Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency (GSR Part 7)** – The key manual guiding the Agency's work on nuclear safety and emergency response.

**6. IAEA Safeguards Glossary (2022 Edition)** – Explains the technical terms used in nuclear verification.

**7. IAEA Annual Report (2024)** – Provides the latest updates on Iran's compliance, regional safeguards, and ongoing monitoring activities.

#### Note to Delegates

These readings and terms are provided as a **starting point** for your research.

Delegates are encouraged to go beyond this list – explore recent IAEA press releases, historical cases like Osirak (1981) and Al-Kibar (2007), and reliable global news reports to understand how nuclear safety and diplomacy interact during crises.