



International Atomic Energy Agency

MUNMX Región Monterrey 2022



Topic B:

Reinforcement of international regulatory framework
regarding nuclear development



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I. Quorum

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Arab Republic of Egypt | 19. Republic of Kenya |
| 2. Commonwealth of Australia | 20. Republic of Korea |
| 3. Dominion of Canada | 21. Republic of Latvia |
| 4. Federal Republic of Germany | 22. Republic of Lithuania |
| 5. Federal Republic of Nigeria | 23. Republic of Peru |
| 6. Federative Republic of Brazil | 24. Republic of Poland |
| 7. French Republic | 25. Republic of Yemen |
| 8. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | 26. Russian Federation |
| 9. Islamic Republic of Iran | 27. Socialist Republic of Vietnam |
| 10. Kingdom of Norway | 28. State of Israel |
| 11. Kingdom of Spain | 29. State of Qatar |
| 12. Nippon-koku | 30. Ukraine |
| 13. People's Republic of China | 31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland |
| 14. Portuguese Republic | 32. United Mexican States |
| 15. Republic of Chile | 33. United States of America |
| 16. Republic of Indonesia | |
| 17. Republic of Italy | |
| 18. Republic of Kazakhstan | |



II. Introduction to the Committee

The IAEA, the International Atomic Energy Agency, was created in 1957 as a response to the deep fears generated by the discoveries and different uses of nuclear technology. As said by Eisenhower, president of the United States in the IAEA's creation speech, "The high purpose of the International Atomic Energy Agency is to make atomic power for peaceful purposes available to all nations" (IAEA, 1957).

At the beginning of this agency, the main objective was to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world (Article II, Statute of the IAEA). Despite what preceded it, nuclear technology has been in constant change. With a start of only 81 nations, and an actual of 127, IAEA has been working to ensure the Nuclear Technology and Applications, Nuclear Safety and Security, and Safeguards and Verifications (IAEA, 2022).

As part of the continuous development of the agency, in 1958, the IAEA statute declared the main functions as: the supervising and establishing of safety guidelines, the researching of atomic energy, the encouragement of peaceful uses, and the supplying of equipment and facilities. With the foundations of the agency, IAEA has been creating processes and developing treaties that would assure and support the goals preceded (IAEA, 1958).



Always taking into account the declaration that nuclear energy can always be considered a controversial weapon or an incredible advantage to humanity. The International Energy Agency was created to modify the world's perspective of nuclear energy, deconstructing nuclear weapons, and creating a security and a non-threatening environment around nuclear technology.



III. Statement of the Issue

Nuclear technologies and nuclear development has been a topic that gains more relevance every single year, due to the new technologies and threats society faces. The term nuclear development became more widely known in the late 60's due to the Cold War and nuclear weapons race happening at the time. These events led to the creation of the IAEA, which is responsible for the regulation of nuclear technologies and development. The IAEA changes its rules and regulations every couple of years to try to find the safest way to promote nuclear technologies. In more recent times this topic has received great media coverage and public attention, nations like North Korea and the USA have trespassed different nuclear development regulations imposed by the IAEA, which have led to mass hysteria and misinformation on the general public.

The International regulatory framework for nuclear development is defined as the median to finding a set of harmonized standards in order to prevent illicit activities and malicious acts regarding nuclear materials and facilities, while promoting the safe development of nuclear technologies that benefit society as a whole. The IAEA holds yearly meetings with nations' representatives in order to analyze and if necessary modify the international framework for nuclear securities. There are legal bindings that assure the regulations imposed are being followed. There are sanctions established for countries that do not respect their particular legal bindings and regulations. This bindings have been a great concern for the IAEA for many years, due to the fact that many economically powerful



countries do not respect the regulations since the sanctions are not powerful enough to cause an impact to their respective economies. It is important to reinforce these regulations and bindings in order to restore nuclear security across the globe.

It is important for the delegations that share committee inside the IAEA to look for different meeting grounds that can satisfy a country's nuclear need, to the point in which nuclear development is encouraged but healthy for communities around the world.

The negative environmental impact that nuclear energy has through incorrect nuclear waste disposal and water pollution affect the Sustainable Development Goals number 6 (ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), 7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development); thus,

IV. Topic History

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G2aeb-DOe04Ipz8nmVNmbmsdKkOSzpoR/view?usp=sharing>



IAEA Topic B MUNMX 2022

Reinforcement of international regulatory framework regarding nuclear development

1957
The Windscale accident was the first major nuclear accident in the world.

1957
The IAEA is created in order to maintain peace among nations regarding nuclear energy. To understand, communicate and keep track of countries' nuclear development.

1966
In 1966 the first scientific report on what caused the Windscale accident was published, this report included what caused the accident and regulations on how to prevent it.

1974
The first official organization in charge of nuclear regulations was established in 1974, the name of this organization is the NRC.

1986
Chernobyl was the biggest nuclear accident the world has ever seen, this year marks a before and after in nuclear safety.

1986-2022
The IAEA has done a good job regulating nuclear safety since the Chernobyl incident by implementing international collaboration between countries' regulatory frameworks. Nonetheless, it is imperative the improvement thanks to the lack of efficiency in different regulatory areas.

V. Current Issues

United States of America

The **U.S.A** is the nation with the biggest and most advanced nuclear technology in the world. It was recorded this year that the US has around 4,000 (IAEA, 2018) nuclear warheads with different levels of potency, this represents the biggest arsenal in the world. The US is a great promoter of Nuclear technology, but these efforts in producing and testing new nuclear technologies have surged different issues involving political tensions with different nuclear powers especially North Korea and Russia. These different tensions have led society and the economic indicators in the world to reminisce about the cold war, and the fear of nuclear destruction without the regulations of the IAEA have made society skeptical about nuclear development.

Ukraine

The war in **Ukraine** has posed a global threat on nuclear security and has pushed into new thinking about the current nuclear security policies and frameworks. Different efforts have been made by the IAEA to strengthen the frameworks for nuclear security. The IAEA has created a program with specialists that provide nuclear training and serve as enforcers of nuclear security in Ukraine. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine was caused by different political conflicts, and one of them was the amount of nuclear resources the USSR disposed of in territories like Ukraine after its disappearance. This led to the mismanagement of these resources by nations with no nuclear infrastructure.

Russia

Russia's threat about using nuclear weapons and technologies as the last resource in the war in Ukraine has generated discomfort about the current nuclear law. Russia is the country with the biggest nuclear weapon arsenal in the world, and according to the IAEA (IAEA, 2017), Russia is the biggest threat to nuclear security in the world. Different nuclear agencies like the IAEA, manipulate and modify their legal frameworks according to the threat Russia places on security. On October 11, 2022, Director General of the IAEA, Rafael Mariano Grossi met with Vladimir Putin in order to discuss and to prevent a nuclear accident in the war inside Ukraine. Vladimir Putin collaborated with the IAEA and created a safety and security protection zone around the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (IAEA, 2022). This has been a great step towards nuclear security in Russia and worldwide.

VI. Relevant International Action

Every year the IAEA proposes scientific articles about different topics regarding nuclear security. For example, in 2022 the IAEA published a 50-page book about the requirement for core management and fuel handling in nuclear power plants.

The IAEA has 4 volumes of the official International Framework for Nuclear security, this binding is updated every 10 years in order to meet the necessities of nations and try to meet future needs regarding nuclear security and development. Every year the IAEA holds a meeting with nation's representatives in order to discuss nuclear progress and different issues regarding nuclear security.



As mentioned earlier, the IAEA has been adamant about urgently increasing nuclear security in areas such as Ukraine that can be exposed to a nuclear accident. Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi has been persistent in enforcing stricter legal frameworks in order to ensure security. In the month of September he visited Ukraine's president, Volodymir Zelensky, and together they strategized and implemented nuclear safe zones and nuclear training in different zones of Ukraine (IAEA, 2022). Progress is being made at a very rapid pace, nuclear threats have decreased to the minimum, and no nuclear accidents have been reported in the last few months.



VII. Guiding Questions

1. What is your delegation's posture regarding nuclear safety?
2. Does your delegation have a specialized agency who is in charge of nuclear development?
3. Has your delegation followed the international nuclear safety framework imposed by the IAEA?
4. Has your delegation ever contributed to an illicit use of nuclear materials or facilities?
5. Is your delegation active in promoting nuclear development and safety?

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