



International Atomic Energy
Association

UGAMUNC 30

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Letter to the Delegates

Dear Delegates,

Hello and welcome to UGAMUNC 30! My name is Liliana Guilfoyle and I am delighted to be your chair for this year's International Atomic Energy Agency Committee. I am currently a second-year student studying Entertainment & Media Studies and Marketing underneath the Grady College of Journalism and the Terry College of Business respectively. I found my love for Model UN in Highschool and I am so glad that I can continue my passion for it with my friends on the UGA MUN Team. Outside of MUN, I am a photographer/videographer for the Rouge Fashion Magazine, a Choreographer for Tap Dawgs, and a member of the American Marketing Association. In my free time you'll probably catch me around campus reading, crocheting, hanging out with friends. I am ecstatic to meet everyone come January and see all the hard work you have done representing your country!

I also have the esteemed privilege of introducing my Co-chair, Em Hwang. Em is a first-year honors student studying Political Science and International Affairs in SPIA: the School for Public and International Affairs. This is her first year in Model UN and she is grateful for the friendships and connections she has built on the team and with other delegates so far! Outside of MUN, She is a figure skating coach, member of the Global Medical Missions Alliance, bookworm, drummer, and Taylor Swift enthusiast! She looks forward to the upcoming conference :).

As a delegate in the IAEA Committee, you will be debating highly sensitive topics which require professionalism and respect not only for your fellow delegates but for the country's you are representing. Furthermore, this background guide is meant to serve as a jumping off point for your research and should not be treated as all encompassing. To prepare for the conference you will need to do in-depth research on your country's viewpoints and implement them in debate and in your position papers. Some countries may have opposing viewpoints to topics discussed than your own however, to ensure the committee is representative of the IAEA, we ask you to represent your country's beliefs while maintaining professionalism and respect.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns please contact me or Em through the emails below. In your email include UGAMUNC in the subject line so we can respond in a timely manner. My email is llg17127@uga.edu and Em's is emilouhwang@gmail.com. Finally, Position papers are due **January 19th (1/19)** and should also be sent to the emails above. Good luck and see you soon!

Sincerely,

Liliana Guilfoyle (she/her)

Em Hwang (she/her)

Sensitivity Statement

As you research these topics and prepare to attend our conference, please remember to be respectful and mindful of different cultures, traditions, religions, and more. Here at the University of Georgia, we do not tolerate any form of discrimination. As a standard, follow the Western business attire dress code, do not imitate accents when speaking, and do not bring props. Treat your fellow delegates with the utmost respect, regardless of differences in ability, age, culture and ethnicity, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, and sexual orientation. Please keep this in mind, whether it's the ideas discussed during debate or the content of your papers.

Additionally, cheating by pre-writing or other measures such as the use of AI (ChatGPT, Google Bard, Grammarly AI, etc.) will not be allowed, as it not only provides certain delegates with unfair advantages, but also takes away from the passion, personality, and effort that each delegate puts into their ideas and works. Although this is a technology committee, the use of AI to write position papers, speeches, or papers in committee is strictly forbidden.

In short, please conduct yourself in a respectful and professional manner. If instances of racism, sexism, homophobia, xenophobia, etc. ever arise during committee, please let us know so that we can handle the situation and create a safe and welcoming environment for everyone. Furthermore, if our staff determine that you have violated our code of conduct, or that you have committed any aforementioned forbidden activities such as prewriting, accent imitation, or racism, we reserve the right to disqualify you from UGAMUNC 30.

Committee Background

Established in 1957, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was created to respond to public fears of nuclear discoveries and development. It was inspired by US President Dwight D. Eisenhower's speech, "Atoms for Peace"¹. Under its ratified Statute, The primary objective of the specialized body is to further nuclear technology for the purposes of health, prosperity, and energy while also setting safeguards and protocols to ensure research and initiatives are not used for military purposes. As a committee, the IAEA has the authority, but is not completely limited, to:

- Assist with practical implementations of nuclear science by supplying materials and providing personnel,
- Establish and administer safeguards to ensure no nuclear technology or materials under IAEA control are used militarily,
- Create and adopt standards of safety in consultation/collaboration with other UN entities affected by objectives under IAEA supervision (i.e., labor standards for employees working in nuclear facilities),
- Establish/acquire nuclear facilities to assist the functions of the IAEA whenever it is deemed that current facilities, equipment, or plants are inadequate.²

The IAEA has 178 Member States, demonstrating the broad global support for the agency.³ This Vienna-based organization is crucial to nuclear verification, examining nuclear sites and ensuring that international non-proliferation treaties are being enforced. The safeguards program of the IAEA includes almost 2,000 nuclear sites and more than 180 nations.⁴ Additionally, the organization assists its member states in peacefully employing nuclear technology for many goals, including energy generation, cancer treatment, and food safety, which substantially affect global public health and sustainable development. Its understanding of nuclear security and safety bolsters international efforts to reduce nuclear hazards. To ensure that the advantages of nuclear energy are realized while the dangers are appropriately handled, the IAEA continuously develops its policies and adjusts to new problems in the nuclear field.

¹ "History | IAEA." IAEA, June 8, 2016.

<https://www.iaea.org/about/overview/history#~:text=The%20IAEA%20was%20created%20in,Nations%20on%208%20December%201953>.

² "Statute - International Atomic Energy Agency." iaea.org. Accessed October 20, 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/statute.pdf>.

³ "List of Member States." IAEA, June 8, 2016. <https://www.iaea.org/about/governance/list-of-member-states>.

⁴ "Home." PRIS. Accessed October 18, 2023. <https://pris.iaea.org/pris/home.aspx>.

Topic A: Nuclear Technology in Agricultural Efforts

Introduction

As per the peace promotion objective of the International Atomic Energy Agency, a considerable portion of the committee's research is dedicated to solving food insecurity and sustainable agriculture across the globe. The UN defined food insecurity as the lack of regular access to enough safe and nutritious food for average growth and development and an active and healthy life.⁵ It is essential to understand the current Agriculture layout to know how nuclear technology is helpful in the agriculture industry. Agriculture is an umbrella term for cultivating crops and livestock for food or material byproducts. However, when talking about food insecurity, the most prominent agriculture sector to look at is crop farming. Crop farming can be divided into two main parts: Commercial and subsistence/smallholding farming. As the name suggests, commercial agriculture consists of vast acres of land utilized for monoculture crops, fertilized and harvested with high-tech machinery, and sold for a significant profit.

On the other hand, A subsistence farm is a family-owned enterprise operating on up to 24 acres, while the average smallholding farmer owns 5 acres or less. These families rely on the output of their land to live off of, with slight excess for commercial trade to make a profit, making them a susceptible class to detriment from increasing global temperatures.⁶ While subsistence farmers can be found anywhere in the world, most are in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America; these regions also comprise 80% of the global population and are at risk for crop failure and hunger from climate change.⁷ 2021 statistics show that out of the 570 million global farms, 84% are subsistence farms, most living off less than the international poverty line of \$2.15 a day.⁸ This extreme poverty coincides with the vast amounts of malnourishment and starvation rampant in developing nations where subsistence farming is the primary farming type. The climate crisis further inflames this problem.

Before discussing how climate change impacts food production, it's crucial to understand how agriculture affects climate change. The global food system is quoted to contribute approximately 30% of annual greenhouse gasses(GHGs), primarily CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, which can be traced back to current crop farming practices such as the over-reliance on chemical fertilizers/pesticides along with shifting cultivation a.k.a. Slash-and-Burn Farming.⁹

⁵ Infopoint. "UNRIC Library Backgrounder: Food Insecurity." United Nations Western Europe, September 22, 2023. <https://unric.org/en/unric-library-backgrounder-food-insecurity/#:~:text=A%20person%20is%20food%20insecure,of%20resources%20to%20obtain%20food.>

⁶ Knight, Aimée. "What Is a Smallholder Farmer?" Heifer International, April 14, 2022. <https://www.heifer.org/blog/what-is-a-smallholder-farmer.html#:~:text=A%20smallholder%20farmer%20is%20a,or%205%20acres%20of%20land.>

⁷ World Bank Group. "Climate Explorer: Food Security and Climate Change." World Bank, October 19, 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2022/10/17/what-you-need-to-know-about-food-security-and-climate-change.>

⁸ Ritchie, Hannah, and Max Roser. "Smallholders Produce One-Third of the World's Food, Less than Half of What Many Headlines Claim." Our World in Data, July 28, 2023. <https://ourworldindata.org/smallholder-food-production.>

⁹ Lynch, John, Michelle Cain, David Frame, and Raymond Pierrehumbert. "Agriculture's Contribution to Climate Change and Role in Mitigation Is Distinct from Predominantly Fossil CO₂-Emitting Sectors." *Frontiers*, December 14, 2020. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fsufs.2020.518039/full.>

Climate Change & Food Insecurity

As the global climate changes, rising temperatures along with an increased number and severity of heatwaves, heavy rainfall, floods, and droughts have devastated crop yields across the globe, a pattern that is projected to continue for the foreseeable future. Crops such as rice, wheat, and maize, staple crops that make up 60% of the world's food energy intake¹⁰, are forecasted to have production decreases ranging from 3%-5.5% of total yield, the consequence being the undeniable rise in food prices due to scarcity.¹¹ These statistics and the global demand for food projected to increase by 60% by 2050 predict an unstable and starved future without taking severe and profound action.¹²

Nuclear Solutions

In the mainstream media, nuclear technology is often classified as a method of producing renewable energy or to be used in weaponry; however, it is tremendously expansive in scope. Nuclear technology, including seed mutation induction, mutation breeding, food irradiation, and soil tracking, are critical components of food production today.

I. Mutation Induction and Breeding

Throughout many millennia, genetic diversity has been propagated naturally through random genetic mutations, and by the doctrine of "Survival of the Fittest," the plants and animals alive today are the most resilient and adept to thrive in the current climate. However, with the rapid pace of the current climate crisis, the natural selection of favorable traits for crop breeds is no longer in the best interest of global agriculture. Instead, for the past couple of decades, mutation induction and breeding research and programs have been implemented to artificially enhance plant seeds to increase the resiliency and yield of each plant. Induced nuclear mutation of plants is the process in which seeds are introduced to ionizing radiation, usually from radioactive isotopes like Cobalt-60 or E-beams, to cultivate a genetic mutation. Then, these seeds are grown for 2-4 generations until the new characteristic of the seed can be identified and then is bred further to create uniform breeding material. Finally, after field testing for agronomic and health purposes, the new seeds are released to farmers to use in their fields.¹³ Favorable characteristics to breed for can include yield, quality, taste, size, and resistance to disease, all of which could help solve malnourishment and food insecurity.¹⁴ In the process of getting food from

¹⁰ "Dimensions of Need - Staple Foods: What Do People Eat?" Dimensions of need - staple foods: What do people eat? Accessed October 19, 2023. <https://www.fao.org/3/u8480e/u8480e07.htm>.

¹¹ Interactivestrategies. "8 Crops Endangered by Climate Change." Action Against Hunger, October 8, 2022. <https://www.actionagainsthunger.org/story/8-crops-endangered-climate-change/>.

¹² "Rethinking Food Systems." UNEP. Accessed October 19, 2023. <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/rethinking-food-systems>.

¹³ "Mutation Induction." IAEA, April 13, 2016. <https://www.iaea.org/topics/mutation-induction>.

¹⁴ Broad, William J. "Useful Mutants, Bred with Radiation." The New York Times, August 28, 2007. <https://www.nytimes.com/2007/08/28/science/28crop.html>.

field to table, over 500 million tons of food are wasted each year due to pests and crop failure.¹⁵ By creating more climate-resistant crops that yield more produce than regular crops, more food will be put to good use, feeding global citizens. Besides new crop variations, radiation-induced mutations are used to sterilize pests that normally destroy crops. Current initiatives implementing this process require a sterilized population of pests to be released to mate with unaltered pests. Since most species only have time to mate once before death, the offspring population of these harmful insects will decrease.¹⁶

II. Food Irradiation

It is estimated that 25-30% of food harvested is lost due to spoilage before it can be consumed, which is even higher in hot, humid climates where large portions of food are grown.¹⁷ While nuclear mutation may allow for more resilient crops, the technique really only goes as far as protecting crops before harvest. This is where Food Irradiation comes in. Food Irradiation is defined as the process that uses radiation from isotopes like Cobalt-60 to sterilize foods and beverages for purposes of extending shelf-life and reducing the risk of potential food contamination.¹⁸ While food irradiation originally had a bad reputation when the process and its benefits when it was first studied, now the process is the best way to ensure public safety in regard to pre-made food.

III. Isotope Tracking

While both of the previously mentioned technologies focus on producing more food in general, soil tracking is all about using current limited resources wisely. By using radioisotopes like Nitrogen-14, Carbon-14, Oxygen-16 & 18, and Sulfur-32, researchers can track how crops are utilizing water, fertilizer, and pest control methods, which allows farmers to modify their resource usage for the sake of efficiency.¹⁹ By saving on resources to grow food, crop production costs decrease, making food prices more affordable.

Key Issues

While the IAEA has been making strides to increase food security in vulnerable areas, there are still some challenges to be overcome. First and foremost is the legal jurisdiction regarding nuclear programs. The process of dispersing atomic agricultural technology to

¹⁵ “Wasted Food Statistics.” The world counts. Accessed October 19, 2023.

<https://www.theworldcounts.com/challenges/people-and-poverty/hunger-and-obesity/food-waste-statistics>.

¹⁶ “Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Science and Technology in Food and Agriculture - United States Department of State.” U.S. Department of State, July 6, 2022.

<https://www.state.gov/peaceful-uses-of-nuclear-science-and-technology-in-food-and-agriculture/>.

¹⁷ “Javascript Required!” Radioisotope uses for food and agriculture - World Nuclear Association. Accessed October 19, 2023.

<https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/non-power-nuclear-applications/radioisotopes-research/radioisotopes-in-food-agriculture.aspx>.

¹⁸ “Food Irradiation.” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, December 23, 2022.

<https://www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/communication/food-irradiation.html>.

¹⁹ “IAEA Comprehensive Report on the Safety Review of the Alps-Treated ...” iaea.org. Accessed October 20, 2023.

https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/iaea_comprehensive_alps_report.pdf.

countries in need requires many protocols and regulations set by the IAEA and other UN organizations to be followed.²⁰ These protocols are not only to ensure the health and safety of the general public but also to ensure that no radioactive materials are mishandled and diverted toward military purposes. However, these protocols are only enforceable if member states grant the IAEA permission. Out of the 189 party states that signed onto the Non-Proliferation Treaty, a treaty that prevents military implementation of nuclear technology, additional protocols published have been approved by 87 states, and only 37 of them implement other protocols.²¹ The lack of adoption by member parties puts up barriers to advancement, as allowing decreased security measures when dealing with volatile materials could do more harm than good.

Furthermore, not all food-insecure people are facing the same issues. Around 70% of the world's malnourished and hungry citizens reside in places of high conflict.²² Providing aid for these people is a much different course of action than a group of subsistence farmers needing assistance because a flood or drought destroyed their harvest. For the former category, investing in a mutated seed growth program to prevent starvation would be ineffective because of the unstable environment. Any progress done could be wiped out quickly and cause large areas of contamination. Even in the latter category, there would be variation. Different states from opposite continents are likely to be growing different staple crops and dealing with varying climate extremes than the other, which again requires different assistance methods.

As always, financing food security projects can also be a barrier to atomic solutions, as nuclear programs take a lot of time and resources before benefits are reaped from them. The IAEA relies on the funding of member states to perform its duties; however, a large portion of the organization's budget is used for nuclear watchdog purposes. With the money left over, the committee must carefully decide which programs will achieve the most good, even if all options are helpful.

IAEA Initiatives

The IAEA has jointly worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) since 1964 to find ways to implement atomic energy into agricultural sectors.²³ Through the organizations' partnership, they have turned many laboratory experiments into practical projects that change the lives of real people. For example, in 2019, the organizations focused their resources to try and solve hidden hunger (malnutrition) in Sierra Leone as it has the world's 6th highest hidden hunger index and the highest child mortality rate. By examining the needs of this

²⁰ "Major Challenges Currently Facing the International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime." IAEA, September 24, 2003. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/major-challenges-currently-facing-international-nuclear-non-proliferation-regime>.

²¹ "Major Challenges Currently Facing the International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime." IAEA, September 24, 2003. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/major-challenges-currently-facing-international-nuclear-non-proliferation-regime>.

²² "Milestones in the History of the Joint FAO-IAEA Division." IAEA, August 23, 2018. <https://www.iaea.org/about/organizational-structure/department-of-nuclear-sciences-and-applications/joint-fao/iaea-division-of-nuclear-techniques-in-food-and-agriculture/milestones>.

²³ "Milestones in the History of the Joint FAO-IAEA Division." IAEA, August 23, 2018. <https://www.iaea.org/about/organizational-structure/department-of-nuclear-sciences-and-applications/joint-fao/iaea-division-of-nuclear-techniques-in-food-and-agriculture/milestones>.

specific population, IAEA scientists determined that Sierra Leonians suffer the most from Vitamin A and Iron deficiencies. Considering that rice and Cassava are the staple crops of the state, this project used nuclear mutation to enhance the iron and vitamin A levels in these crops to help citizens reach healthy levels of these nutrients.²⁴

The most recent Joint IAEA/FAO agricultural effort is the Atoms4Food Initiative. This program builds upon previous smaller initiatives and creates an overarching plan of attack on food insecurity. The main goals of this program are to map food security needs and create tailored, actionable plans to address these needs, create more resilient crops across the world through nuclear seed mutation, monitor livestock health and pest activity, gather information about soil and water management through isotope tracking, and so much more. This program is too new to understand its global impacts; however, it is anticipated to succeed.²⁵

Questions to Consider:

1. This background guide focuses on Crop farming, how could atomic technology affect other types of agriculture like Aquaculture or Agroforestry?
2. How does nuclear technology affect your country; are there any barriers for implementation?
3. What initiatives has your country taken on nuclear technology?

²⁴ “Sierra Leone to Tackle Hidden Hunger with Better Crops through Nuclear Technology.” IAEA, February 26, 2019. <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/sierra-leone-to-tackle-hidden-hunger-with-better-crops-through-nuclear-technology>.

²⁵ “Atoms4Food.” IAEA, October 13, 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/services/key-programmes/atoms4food>.

Topic B: Nuclear Security and Non-Proliferation

Introduction

The IAEA is heavily involved in addressing concerns related to nuclear security. The primary aim of this organization is to prevent nuclear materials from falling into the wrong hands. Thus, their efforts are supported by various initiatives, as well as continually assessing the security of nuclear facilities and materials.

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on the environmental impact of nuclear security measures. Striking a balance between safeguarding nuclear materials and minimizing environmental harm is a significant challenge. The IAEA recognizes the importance of sustainable practices and has made strides in this direction.

Non-Proliferation

One of the IAEA's other primary objectives is to prevent nuclear proliferation. The history of non-proliferation initiatives, including the establishment of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its review conferences, should be understood. Verifying adherence to the NPT is the responsibility of the IAEA, a mission that has experienced both victories and setbacks.

The Iranian nuclear agreement, officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), has generated some of the most notable debates in recent memory. International tensions were significantly increased by the negotiations for the accord and the United States' ultimate departure. The IAEA provided a nuanced view on the difficulties of non-proliferation agreements and was crucial in monitoring and certifying Iran's compliance.²⁶

Another area of concern is political influence with regard to non-proliferation. The historical examples of how geopolitical interests have affected non-proliferation efforts should be examined. While upholding its dedication to stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, the IAEA has to maneuver through complex political environments and navigate diplomatic challenges.

Finally, it is crucial to address racial equality and human rights in the context of nuclear non-proliferation. In order to achieve non-proliferation objectives while avoiding discriminatory practices that can obstruct international collaboration, it is pertinent to investigate how inclusive policies and respect for human rights contribute to this aim.

²⁶ "Iran Deal." National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed October 18, 2023. <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/issues/foreign-policy/iran-deal>.

Key Issues

I. Nuclear Security Challenges

As the world struggles with the persistent threat of nuclear terrorism and the globalization of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear security is the IAEA's top priority. With the objective of promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the IAEA is faced with the complex challenge of balancing nuclear technology diffusion for peaceful justifications while avoiding its exploitation. Infractions involving the illegal trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials have increased consistently over the past 10 years, according to the IAEA's yearly reports, emphasizing the ongoing difficulties in protecting nuclear assets.²⁷ The IAEA's plans for providing assistance with nuclear security have also advanced significantly, but ongoing financing issues prevent them from being fully implemented. The secure management of these items must continue to be the main concern given that there are more than 2,800 metric tons of highly enriched uranium and plutonium in existence worldwide.²⁸ The IAEA is crucial in directing efforts to reduce the dangers posed by nuclear security threats on a global scale. Addressing these problems calls for a comprehensive, coordinated intergovernmental effort.

II. Non-Proliferation Challenges

Maintaining global security requires the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to effectively address concerns related to nuclear non-proliferation. The IAEA's non-proliferation operations face challenges from an expanding number of governments with nuclear ambitions, with over 190 member states to oversee. Additionally, the organization must deal with the problem of insufficient funding, provided that the IAEA's annual budget was just over \$170 million in 2023²⁹, according to official reports from the organization. The agency's potential to efficiently monitor and verify nuclear operations may be compromised by this lack of investment. The necessity for sustained political cooperation and diplomatic efforts to uphold the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) remains critical, especially with certain countries expressing doubt or non-compliance. In order to defend the non-proliferation regime globally and guarantee a safe nuclear future, the IAEA must rely on its experience, technology, and the collaboration of its member nations.

²⁷ "Nuclear Security Review 2023 - International Atomic Energy Agency." iaea.org. Accessed October 19, 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/gc/gc67-inf3.pdf>.

²⁸ Hruby, Jill M. "NNSA Administrator Hruby's Remarks to the 2021 Institute of Nuclear Materials Management Annual Meeting." Energy.gov, August 21, 2021. <https://www.energy.gov/nnsa/articles/nnsa-administrator-hrubys-remarks-2021-institute-nuclear-materials-management-annual>.

²⁹ "International Atomic Energy Agency." iaea.org. Accessed October 19, 2023. <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/gc/gcspl.3-2.pdf>.

Historical Perspective

I. Nuclear Proliferation and the Cold War

Nuclear proliferation, as handled by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), posed a severe threat to world security throughout the Cold War era. During this time, the Soviet Union and the United States expedited the development and deployment of nuclear weapons, paving the way for an arms race that would alter the balance of power in the world. The Soviet Union and the United States both possessed nuclear arsenals of roughly 18,000 and 14,000 warheads, respectively, by the late 1950s.³⁰ These startling figures highlighted the urgent requirement for global procedures to track and restrict the proliferation of nuclear weapons. As a result, the IAEA was created in 1957 in order to address this issue.

II. Recent Developments

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has made significant strides in recent years toward achieving its goals of promoting nuclear energy's peaceful uses. Notably, the IAEA has increased the scope of its safeguards regime, establishing measures in more than 180 nations and 1,400 sites to guarantee the peaceful use of nuclear materials. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), formally known as the Iran Nuclear Deal, was revived in 2021, aiding in global efforts to restrain Iran's nuclear activities, with the IAEA reporting the completion of a critical milestone at that time. Furthermore, with a particular emphasis on nuclear energy's role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the IAEA continues to play an essential function in assisting nations' efforts to combat climate change via the development and use of nuclear technology. The IAEA's continuous dedication to preserving international nuclear security and encouraging the appropriate application of nuclear technology for the benefit of civilization is demonstrated by these current events.

Questions to Consider

1. What has your specific country done to accomplish its goals while fulfilling and maintaining its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?
2. What are some policies that member states can implement in order to strengthen their national nuclear security framework and better align with the goals of the IAEA?
3. How can countries discourage and enforce each other from developing nuclear weapons?
4. How should the IAEA respond to new technologies in the field of nuclear energy?

³⁰ "Status of World Nuclear Forces." Federation of American Scientists, August 28, 2023. <https://fas.org/initiative/status-world-nuclear-forces/>.

5. In what ways can the IAEA improve its ability to verify compliance with international agreements and responsibilities related to nuclear nonproliferation, such as the NPT?

Here are some helpful resources for research!

- UN Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA):
<http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/>
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):
<http://www.iaea.org/>
- Security Council Committee 1540 on the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons:
<http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/>
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty:
<http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/NPT.shtml>

