

# *IAEA*

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The International Atomic Energy Agency met during the Arizona Model United Nations conference this weekend to discuss the topics of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and increasing member compliance with nonproliferation treaties (NPTs) as well as the implementation of Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Overwhelmingly, nations in the IAEA called for the halt of further creation of nuclear weapons in order to promote peace, and for P5 nations to lead this charge in order to build trust in hopes that more noncompliant states will follow suit. Iran stepped forward and declared that it was open to cooperation to work towards a world of strong, peaceful nuclear energy technology, and encouraged disarmament.

Disarmament and how disarmament would be accomplished was a large emphasis in committee. Delegates were in disagreement over whether positive or negative reinforcement would be most effective for encouraging nuclear disarmament. Opinion was mixed, with some in favor of positive, some negative, and some a mix of both. However, in general, the IAEA



committee collectively agreed that complete disarmament was the eventual goal, though the United States pointed out, immediate disarmament was not an option for the P5 states such as itself, as its nuclear program was still a form of protection from the still noncompliant states. The committee concluded that the process would be step by step, and that total disarmament would come in time.

The committee was successful in passing two resolutions regarding this issue during their time together. IAEA/I/1, submitted by Iran, India, Iraq, and the United States, focused on increased transparency and promoting peace while seeking a balance between security and national sovereignty. It calls for nations with nuclear programs to disclose information such as facilities and nuclear material trading. A system of positive incentives will be established, which will provide states in compliance with additional funding and possibly more lax regulations. Additionally IAEA/I/3, submitted by Luxembourg, Sweden, Angola, Chad, Colombia, Israel, and the United Kingdom, focused more on the goal of disarmament. It encourages those who are not already signatories of the NPT to become so. A proportionality quota was set for signatories between nuclear weapon and safe nuclear energy spending. The committee hopes that this will work to discourage the expansion of nuclear weapons while also promoting cleaner energy usage. In addition, yearly reports are to be completed. For those who are noncompliant with the NPT, economic sanctions will be imposed. Finally, it encouraged the safe, productive use of nuclear energy, and hopes to increase funding its research. The IAEA is optimistic that these resolutions, which provide a compromise between positive and negative reinforcement, will work to maintain peace and ensure a world with safer nuclear energy use.

In regards to the implementation of JCPOA, the body was also extremely unified in decision making. The IAEA as a whole agreed that there must be increased transparency between the UN and Iran and closer monitoring. Iran was very willing to work with the other delegates in the committee, and seemed to value the rebuilding of trust between its nation and the UN. As a result, two additional resolutions were passed with the purpose of strengthening the JCPOA and trust in Iran. Both support an increase in surveillance and transparency checks on Iran's nuclear program. If Iran abides by and does not violate the terms of the JCPOA, the UN will slowly lift some sanctions, therefore incentivizing compliance.

In a press conference, several IAEA delegates spoke highly of the body for its cohesiveness and rapid response to the issues, attributing it to a unified belief of the greater good. They are confident in the ability of the resolutions passed to promote peace and trust among the nations of the UN.