

**Cleveland Council on  
WORLD AFFAIRS**



# Cleveland-Autumn Conference 2020

Position Papers for:

International Atomic Energy Agency



*Delegation from: Commonwealth of Australia*

*Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School*

### ***Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency***

Nuclear non-proliferation in the DPRK, the stability of the Korean peninsula, and proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East are the issues facing the International Atomic Energy Agency. Australia has been an advocate for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and strives to ensure the safety of the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), has been aggressive and has taken unwanted actions in regards to the proliferation of nuclear weapons which threatens the safety of the Korean Peninsula, the Asia-Pacific region, and the entire world. Australia supports non-proliferation and has solemnly undertaken the duty of not acquiring any nuclear weapons per the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The stability of the Korean Peninsula is of great interest to Australia because of their mutual locations in the Asia-Pacific Region. The Commonwealth of Australia relies on major trading partners like Japan, China, and South Korea who would all be negatively impacted by the instability of the Korean Peninsula. In May of 2000, the relationship between DPRK and Australia reopened after a period of closing to establish diplomatic security. Australia has reached out in attempts to establish a relationship with the DPRK, but there are no strong ties between the two. Australia has also poured millions of dollars into agencies like the UN food program for DPRK, KEDO, and others. The Nuclear Non-proliferation treaty provides a world-wide stance on the idea of nuclear proliferation. Australia takes an almost identical stance on the nuclear proliferation threat from the DPRK.

Australia hopes to establish a formal diplomatic presence in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in hopes of spreading ideas of non-proliferation and cooperation. Australia will continue talks of peace and helpful dialogue but may threaten relations if the DPRK does not show signs of cooperation through the renunciation of their ambitions to continue the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Commonwealth of Australia has made it clear to the DPRK that it will reward behavior that shows cooperation and conformity, and will punish uncooperative behavior. The desired outcome from the committee is to attempt diplomacy and create a relationship with North Korea that has a chance of improving. To create this diplomacy, there needs to be less pressure on Korea to conform to the NPT, and more pressure to form a diplomatic relationship. Diplomacy can also come from attempts to establish a relationship with the DPRK through China. China is vital to the success of the DPRK. If attempts to establish a stronger relationship with the DPRK fail and the DPRK exhibits more antagonizing ideas, then the resolution would be to grip China with sanctions. These sanctions would cause detrimental effects on the North Korean and Chinese economies and ultimately would force North Korea to conform. Australia firmly believes that it is essential to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in every country. In order to form lasting peace, relationships must be built on trust and not on forceful compliance. Therefore, The Commonwealth of Australia sees the resolution of

diplomacy as the best option for ensuring the continued stability of the Korean Peninsula and, ultimately, the world.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East and Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The constant disputes in the Middle East make ensuring the non-proliferation of WMD a top priority. Iran is a special point of controversy in that the threat of war is an ongoing reality. Iran is a member of the NPT but has been deemed non-compliant by the IAEA due to undeclared nuclear material and activity. Australia has kept heavy sanctions on Iran in hopes that they will become compliant with the rules of the NPT.

The Commonwealth of Australia has been adamant that Iran becomes transparent in its enrichment activities and other nuclear activities. Australia has kept a diplomatic presence in Iran since 1967. They have found diplomacy to be a complicated solution because of Iran's involvement in the support of terrorism and international terrorist organizations. Australia has kept sanctions on Iran since October of 2008 that deal with gold, precious metals, and arms. In January of 2013, Australia further increased sanctions that limited oil and gas businesses to increase the pressure on Iran to comply with its non-proliferation obligations. These sanctions that relate to the proliferation of sensitive nuclear and missile programs have shown to be of minimal effect because of the vast oil reserves and natural gas Iran possesses. In 2015, the Australian prime minister met with the Iranian foreign minister in Iran in which they discussed lifting sanctions to boost economic opportunity in both countries. This lifting heavily relied on Iran's treaty obligation compliance and has therefore not been put into effect.

Iran continuously defies UN Security Council resolutions to stop certain nuclear activity. Iran defends itself by saying it has a right to peacefully develop nuclear technologies that do not include WMD. The Australian government believes that because of the way Iran has been non-compliant with some of their specific duties in the NPT they must comply or face consequences. The current resolution the Commonwealth of Australia has is to use a mixture of both diplomacy and heavy sanctions. They hope that, through diplomacy, they can get Iran to comply which would allow them to lift their sanction and give the economy a chance to flourish between the two countries. What makes the Iranian issue of nuclear-proliferation so urgent is Iran's acquisition of centrifuge enrichment capabilities. In conclusion, Iran has been piecing together critical components that advance it toward nuclear weapons capabilities for the past two decades. The ability to maintain centrifuge uranium enrichment capabilities would make detecting the diversion to military uses a great challenge. Australia would like to see action from the committee that supports the sanctions already in place and continues the outreach for diplomacy. The opposite of what the Commonwealth of Australia would like to see would be war. Many countries are hinting at the notion of war and are not fully committed to establishing diplomatic ties with Iran in terms of solving the problem peacefully. Australia's ultimate goal would be to have Iran in full compliance with its NPT obligations and to have Iran halt its enrichment technologies. They believe that Iran should only have the right to develop peaceful nuclear technologies when they are in full compliance with the mandates set forth by the NPT. In other words, what Australia needs to see from Iran for the issue to be dissolved is acknowledgment and compliance. For safety and peace in the Middle East to be available, the proliferation of nuclear weapons must be taken out of the equation.

**Delegation from: The Republic of Azerbaijan**

**Represented by: GSMST**

**Position Paper for the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula; and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. The Republic of Azerbaijan wants to work together with the other members of the committee to use these nuclear energy programs that are proliferating in the Middle East and North Korea and turn them into programs that can be used to benefit the countries and countries around them rather than promote fear and danger.

**I: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

While never having a strong alliance with DPRK or the ROK, we realize that the DPRK has nuclear capabilities to reach ROK territory and Azeri territory and cause enough damage to destroy ROK and surrounding Member States. Therefore, we support the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in DPRK to help stabilize the heightening tensions in the region.

However, we can only give little input to this entire situation, as we have truly little economic and political power in the region. As of 2018, our only real connection to the region is through the world trade organization as we have been recognized by the WTO as a member since 1997.

However, we possibly can help with the de- nuclearization in the DPRK as we have funded our own efforts to use nuclear power for the good of mankind. We are a major supporter of non-proliferation, as we have signed major UN treaties such as NPT (Non-proliferation of Nuclear weapons) and CTBT (Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty) while also participating in its revisions.

While we may be a small country far from the threat of the DPRK, we believe with our knowledge we will be able to give our own piece of advice to help the committee

**II: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Republic of Azerbaijan has been trying to create a safer and more nuclear free region in the Middle East since its liberation from the Soviet Union in 1991. Since then, we now have multiple Middle Eastern allies with nuclear capabilities working to use their technology to help their own economies. We have spearheaded our own nuclear program called the NNRC ( National Nuclear Research Center) that has received praise from this committee and from the Director General. The Republic of Azerbaijan wants to help slow down the proliferation of nuclear capabilities in the Middle East and ensure no countries will have a chance to create weapons of mass destruction.

The middle east has been a hotbed for nuclear conflict for over five decades. Even though Israel and Pakistan are the only countries rumored to have nuclear weapons and enough

plutonium to create a strong enough nuclear weapon, many believe that it is possible for countries like Iran and Saudi Arabia to develop nuclear technology. Azerbaijan has nuclear technology but we use it for industrial purposes, including advancing cancer treatments, agriculture, and the prevention of using nuclear weapons.

With the signing of the CPPNM (Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons (BTEC), we have tried our best to use our nuclear capabilities for the good. As stated in a 2001 speech to the UN members at the UN Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, we have made integration of the national stations into the international network, provision of our Republic with the advanced equipment in this field, and modern technologies for forecasting of nuclear explosions and earthquakes.

We maybe in the middle of a conflict that is catching the world's attention, and we may be not be focusing as much about nuclear non- proliferation, we still believe with the work that we have put forth and the recognition we have received, we can show the rest of the Middle East how to take the power they hold and turn it into a way to help their economy and surrounding regions.

*Delegation from: The Federative Republic of Brazil*

*Represented by: Laurel School*

*Committee: IAEA*

***Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency***

The issues of focus before the IAEA today are the nuclear non-proliferation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as stability in the Korean peninsula and the Middle East. Brazil looks forward to developing a solution to these pressing issues that threaten the concord of the world and the stable use of peaceful nuclear energy.

**I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Federative Republic of Brazil is esteemed to be before the United Nations today to discuss the nuclear non-proliferation in North Korea and surrounding dilemmas. For decades, North Korea has been inconsistent and duplicitous in its adherence to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. It has a history of rejecting inspections and disregarding Non-Proliferation Treaty rules until its exit of the treaty altogether in 2003. Because of a lack of transparency and cooperation, setting up new deals for nuclear dismantling and compliance with the IAEA in North Korea will be an extremely difficult and lengthy task, but Brazil is eager to address this growing issue.

In its own nuclear affairs, Brazil has negotiated and successfully cooperated with the IAEA. In 1965, we signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with the U.S. Before the military era of our history, we demonstrated transparency in our nuclear program. When we *were* covert in our nuclear actions, it was due to a period of rule that has now passed. In 1988, the Brazilian Congress approved a new constitution prohibiting all nuclear activities except for peaceful purposes, and signed a similar bilateral deal with Argentina three years later. In 1998, Brazil signed the IAEA's Non-Proliferation Treaty. We are bound to the peaceful use of nuclear technology and have not violated our obligations to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the IAEA. Though we have worked with nuclear energy in other fields, we have never developed a nuclear weapon. Brazil believes that the total elimination of nuclear arsenals is essential to a safer world. In its disrepute, North Korea has jeopardized other nations like our own in our interactions with the IAEA and fueled mistrust in the agency's community. While we and other nations abide by the parameters put forward, North Korea violates them.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be held accountable for its proliferations. We cannot grant the nation diplomatic engagement and addressment if it fails to comply with international will and continues to be a threat to the world. As things stand, North Korea has no incentive to denuclearize, as we cannot entice it in a way that does not endanger global safety. The crucial—and most difficult—step of this non-proliferation and subsequent denuclearization would be ensuring compliance. We cannot threaten the country without escalating the situation. Therefore Brazil believes that the best course of action for the United Nations to take would be to encourage North Korea to halt proliferation in exchange for greater international presence and greater access to the benefits of the rest of the world. Denuclearization is an important step towards peace, and we cannot address other issues until we have established this step. On its own, non-proliferation and denuclearization do not lead to amity, but it is an important prerequisite which can pave the way for more diplomatic interactions. Brazil enthusiastically awaits the resolution of this crucial quandary.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Federative Republic of Brazil is honored to be before the United Nations today to discuss the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East and Iran's nuclear proliferation in particular. For years the lack of transparency regarding the development of nuclear weapons in the Middle East has led to mistrust and an unstable foundation for treaties. This topic focuses on the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has been a potential nuclear power since the 1950s. Though Iran has previously agreed to suspend enrichment of uranium in the country, it has violated its own negotiations, and the agreements surrounding its nuclear program, such as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, have dissolved in recent years. This leaves the threat of a more nuclear Middle East that endangers the stability of the entire region. Brazil is eager to address and resolve such a crucial topic in the world today.

Brazil has been a loyal member of the IAEA since 1998. We have abided by several agreements to never use nuclear technology outside of peaceful purposes. We have shown transparency in our peaceful nuclear plans and have negotiated and cooperated with the IAEA when it came to our own affairs. We believe it is crucial that the United Nations and the world as a whole work towards nonproliferation and denuclearization. However, our own arguments of privacy and security have been challenged due to the secrecy of some Middle-Eastern countries, which is now widely recognized as a dangerous precedent. Brazil has worked to broker a nuclear swap with Iran in 2010. With Turkey, we negotiated an agreement that had been disregarded for its improbability, and which mediated sanctions in the country. Until there is true evidence of nuclear proliferation in Iran, we settled not to compromise peaceful relations and courses of progress. We do not think rash actions should be taken without absolute reason; however, things have changed in the past decade and created a more unregulated nuclear climate in the Middle-East, making diplomatic agreements far more difficult. While we and other nations follow the parameters put forward, Iran's duplicity destabilizes the international community of nuclear non-proliferation.

The Islamic Republic of Iran must be addressed for its nuclear proliferations. As it and other Middle Eastern countries are undermining international will, they threaten global safety and security. It is necessary that the United Nations work with Iran and other countries to be transparent in their nuclear proceedings. We must form international agreements to prompt this nonproliferation to ensure safety within the region and across the world. Chiefly, a new deal must be brokered with Iran in order to moderate/surveil the use of nuclear energy in the country. Brazil looks forward to collaborating with other delegations in order to increase transparency and accountability for nuclear energy proliferation in Iran and the Middle East.

*Delegation from: Chile*

*Represented by: Beachwood High School*

***Position Paper for United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency***

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. Chile is committed to working with other delegations in order to secure a safer world and to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

**I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of Korean Peninsula**

Chile believes that the ongoing development of nuclear weapons that is being done by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) poses a great threat to the stability of the Korean Peninsula. Despite a number of international non-proliferation agreements and treaties, North Korea has repeatedly ignored these agreements and continues its development of these nuclear weapons. In addition, international sanctions have not worked in deterring North Korea. It is clear that the development of nuclear weapons is rooted deep into the very existence of North Korea, but Chile believes that diplomatic steps and negotiations, which include all countries, should be taken to make the Korean Peninsula more secure.

Chile has been and always will be dedicated to global nuclear non-proliferation. Chile has supported and is in compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which is aimed to prevent the spread of Nuclear Weapons. In 2003, North Korea withdrew from this agreement, which signaled its desire to accelerate its nuclear program. Chile views this as extremely reckless and only serves to destabilize the Korean Peninsula. During the Six Party Talks, North Korea made several commitments to denuclearize, but in 2006, they began to conduct nuclear tests again. North Korea has a dangerous history of promising to denuclearize and then backing out of those very same agreements. When sanctions were imposed on North Korea by the Security Council following their nuclear tests, they decided that they would return to negotiations in the Six Party Talks. It is clear to Chile that more must be done in order to stabilize the Korean Peninsula.

Chile believes that more sanctions must be imposed on North Korea, mainly from the more influential countries. It has been shown in the past that North Korea is willing to negotiate when the P5 and other major countries impose sanctions on them, so Chile urges those countries to put more pressure on North Korea in order to secure negotiations. Chile understands that North Korea's leadership is very volatile and that it is very necessary to be cautious with any statements regarding them. Chile also believes that in the case that negotiations do happen, it is important that all countries are involved and have a say in the outcome because this will affect the entire world

and set a precedent for future countries who act like North Korea. Going forward, Chile believes that taking these steps will lead the Korean Peninsula toward nuclear disarmament.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

Chile believes that Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East, especially in Iran, is a severe issue that must be addressed to ensure peace and security in not only the Middle East but also for the entire world as well. Tensions between Iran and other countries in the area, such as Israel, who is almost universally accepted to have nuclear capabilities, are dangerously high and therefore nuclear Non-Proliferation in Iran is of utmost importance. In addition, in recent years, the IAEA reported that Iran has breached the agreement it made in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). As of February of 2020, Iran has nearly tripled its stockpile of enriched uranium since November of the previous year. This poses a major threat and Chile believes that the possibility of the continued development of nuclear weapons in Iran must be urgently addressed to ensure world peace.

Chile has remained committed to nuclear non-proliferation and believes that the route to a safer world lies within our dedication toward complete nuclear disarmament. Chile has supported the JCPOA and has hoped that it would provide a semi-permanent solution to bring peace to the Middle East. Unfortunately, the United States has decided to withdraw from the deal, and that has prompted Iran to aggressively build up its nuclear research as stated before. Chile also co-founded and is working on the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative which aims to promote the outcomes of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. Chile believes in a complete nuclear weapon free world, and therefore it has signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) which completely and comprehensively prohibits nuclear weapons. It is clear to Chile that recent events must be addressed in order for there to be peace and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in Iran.

Chile urges other nations, especially the United States to form a reworked version of the JCPOA to get Iran back on course toward having no nuclear weapon capabilities. Chile also believes that more non-proliferation treaties should be signed by all countries and that there should be punishments made to countries that begin to develop nuclear weapons. These treaties should not only promote peace in the Middle East but also should ensure that no other country gains the desire to arm themselves with nuclear weapons. In conclusion, Chile is looking forward to working with other countries and taking these steps to make the Middle East and the world a safer and more secure place.

*Delegation from: China*

*Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy*

***Position Paper for United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)***

The important issues set in front of the International Atomic Energy Agency are: promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

**I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of Korean Peninsula**

DPRK's possession of nuclear weapons raises tensions in Northeast Asia. DPRK has conducted a total of 6 nuclear tests and completed an intercontinental missile test launch in 2017

China has always opposed the emergence of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and promotes that the peninsula's denuclearization should be achieved through peaceful means through dialogue and consultation.

China calls on the United States, Japan, North Korea, South Korea to resolve the issue peacefully. the United States, China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and Russia should work together to create conditions for promoting the denuclearization of the peninsula and the establishment of a peace mechanism on the peninsula, resolving the peninsula issue politically. China calls on the United Nations to ease economic sanctions on North Korea, and the United States, North Korea, and China restart negotiations on the denuclearization of North Korea. At the same time, China calls on Northeast Asian countries to strengthen cooperation and establish a relationship of trust, security, and economic benefits.

**II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

Five years ago, the six countries on the Iranian nuclear issue (China, Russia, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and the European Union and Iran reached a historic comprehensive agreement in Vienna.

It is regrettable that the United States has pursued unilateralism in recent years, waived its international obligations, and violently breached contracts. The United States withdrew from the comprehensive agreement in May 2018, triggering continued tension in the Iranian nuclear situation.

China has conducted many mediations between countries, especially between the United States and Iran, to promote the peaceful settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue. As an important party to the Iranian nuclear issue, China calls on all parties to insist on the political settlement of the issue, uphold the international nuclear non-proliferation system, and at the same time ensure the rational use of nuclear energy by Iran. China calls on the United States and Iran to resume negotiations and the two sides re-sign the Iran nuclear treaty.

**Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency**

**Topic Area A: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK (north Korea) and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

**School: Avon Lake High School**

**Country: Cuba**

*Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency*

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: the Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula and the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. Cuba strongly advocates for the organization of Nations for nuclear safety and expresses hope that a fair and comprehensive agreement can be reached by this committee.

***I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation In DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula***

Since 1985, tensions have been rising between DPRK and imperialist countries attempting to limit their power. Cuba is a strong advocate for the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula, and hopes that a peaceful solution will emerge from this conflict. As a very consistent international ally, Cuba has helped DPRK for the last few decades, both diplomatically and economically. While some of the measures taken by countries such as the United States have been viewed by Cuba as arbitrary and a violation of national sovereignty, there must be some middle ground agreement in order to establish a peaceful and well standing resolution.

Cuba acknowledges that denuclearization may be the stepping stone to peace. It is advantageous to approach this in a fair way that respects national sovereignty, but sometimes this is not always possible. Complete denuclearization of the DPRK is simply unrealistic at this time without war or further conflict. While Cuba does not believe that North Korea's Nuclear Weapon Plan should be completely abolished, some sanctions do have to occur. Cuba urges North Korea to follow in its footsteps, and consider supporting policies that eventually lead to commitments to non-proliferation and safeguards. Safeguard verification in recent years has become of extreme importance in DPRK, and these systems need to be greatly improved and strengthened. Cuba urges DPRK to allow entrance of these safeguard inspectors. DPRK should be upfront about their amount of plutonium, and compromises can be made from there.

Cuba urges its ally DPRK to establish multiple secure trade relations mimicking Cuban-North Korean Trade, and more diplomatic meetings where compromises can be established. These compromises can hopefully decrease military presence in South Korea and create a less tense and hostile environment in the Korean Peninsula. Cuba urges the countries on the other side to also be willing to compromise and relax on some of their rigid conditions.

***II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation***

Cuba does not possess Nuclear Weapons, as evidence acceding to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 2002. After the events of the Cuban Missile crisis and the Soviet Union having nuclear weapons in Cuba, Cuba has abolished all nuclear weapons. Also in 2002, Cuba worked in conjunction with other nations to ratify the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. Cuba also abandoned the work of the Juragua Power Plant, a nuclear power plant that was being built with Russia. Yet, as much as Cuba acknowledges that the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will lead to more peace and prosperity, the nation is weary of seeing larger nations abuse their power. The United Nations is built upon agreement, yet the selfishness of some countries could be stretching patience thin enough to break.

Cuba strongly expresses its disapproval with the United States backing out of JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action). The failure to comply with these international agreements violates the peaceful coexistence of nations, and will overall have extreme consequences dealing with safety and stability in the Middle East. The delegation of Cuba is against one-sided economic based threats, as each country has the legitimate right to develop nuclear technology to protect themselves. Cuba urges the United Nations Security Council to uphold their commitment to international peace and prosperity. Not only does the United States backing out of JCPOA put the other countries still in the deal at risk, but also threatens Cuba in a myriad of ways. Diplomatic ties between Iran and Cuba were established in 1979, and the end of this deal brought a large blow to Iran's economy, potentially disrupting the productive trade balance Cuba and Iran share.

Although not entirely agreeing with the entire nuclear non-proliferation, Cuba has signed deals in the past relating to it, acknowledging that it is a step to peace and prosperity of the world. Cuba does not see it fit to completely abolish Iran's nuclear weapons program, unless they agree of their own volition. Cuba urges the Middle Eastern States to accept the use of safeguards to all of their nuclear activities. This reassures members of the UN and builds confidence among neighboring states. This is one of many steps to be taken to further enhance peace and security in the bigger picture of a nuclear safe zone. The best case scenario moving forward is for the United Nations to come up with a second Iran deal, trying to compromise using common ground. While the future is uncertain with the United States, as a change in power is soon approaching, a definitive plan of action should be determined as soon as possible to try and protect other nations involved in the deal. If that is not possible, the United States will most likely continue their harsh sanctions until Iran comes forward to negotiate, which is not favorable for the majority of countries involved in this deal. To try and relieve rising tensions, compromises must be made, and both sides must make accommodations for the good of all.

*Delegation from: Egypt*

*Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy*

### ***Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency***

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula; and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. Egypt is committed to supporting nuclear non-proliferation and believes that denuclearization can occur through peaceful forums.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Korean Peninsula, although far away from Egypt, is a tense region; therefore, Egypt is interested in developments there. Following World War II, the former Japanese colony of Korea was split into Soviet-backed North Korea and American-supported South Korea. The two countries have been at odds ever since, and although no widespread conflict has broken out since the Korean War in the 1950s, friction remains. This is compounded by North Korea's nuclear weapons program, and the threat of nuclear weapons has contributed to instability in the region. Recently, however, talks have opened between North Korea and the United States and South Korea. Egypt commends this move, and hopes to see cooperation increase in the future, confident that they will bring peace to the region.

Egypt, as a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, opposes North Korea's nuclear weapons program and hopes to see it dismantled. Egypt has expressed support for dialogue with North Korea, seeing it as a critical tool for achieving this goal. Additionally, Egypt, while on the Security Council in 2016, joined with all other states on the Security Council to impose further sanctions on North Korea. However, Egypt hopes such sanctions will not have to last. Egypt sees great potential in investments in and trade with North Korea, with the potential of enriching both foreign and North Korean citizens. Egypt believes that opening trade with North Korea will help stabilize relationships between North Korea and other countries. Contrary to the beliefs of some, Egypt believes that trade relations and diplomatic engagements will not bolster the nation's autocratic regime, but incentivize North Korea to abandon their nuclear program if they see great, tangible benefits to doing so.

Egypt, as stated above, wishes to see continued talks between North Korea and other nations, notably South Korea, the United States, and Japan. Through peaceful forums, Egypt is confident that North Korea and the international community can come to an agreement that satisfies all. Egypt also wishes to see trade and investment opportunities open up with North Korea, giving international firms the opportunity to modernize and stabilize North Korea. Egypt believes this goal, and the long-term objective on denuclearization, can best be achieved through peaceful cooperation, and, therefore, recommends that the UN promote continued multilateral talks between North Korea and other states. Egypt would like to see the committee establish protocols for a future slate of talks, develop methods to open relations with North Korea, and agree to accede to certain North Korean demands in exchange for North Korea's agreement to further steps towards denuclearization.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

Nuclear proliferation in the Middle East is of great concern to Egypt. While Egypt does not have nuclear weapons, Egypt, as a nation in the Middle East, is directly affected by developments in nuclear weapons in the region. Although no nation in the Middle East has been proven to possess nuclear weapons, Israel is widely believed to possess warheads, and the nuclear program of Iran has caused many nations, including Egypt, to become perturbed about the possibility of an Iranian nuclear arsenal. Therefore, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), a deal signed between multiple countries (including the US) and Iran, suspending Iran's nuclear program in exchange for relaxed sanctions, brought great relief to Egypt. However, Egypt believes Israel's nuclear weapons should also be brought up in any discussion of nuclear weapons in the Middle East. As Israel is not a party to the NPT, Egypt is deeply concerned about the Israeli nuclear program. Therefore, Egypt is highly committed to reducing nuclear proliferation in not just Iran, but the entire Middle East.

Egypt is, as are most countries in the United Nations, a party to the NPT, which aims to limit nuclear proliferation, with the eventual goal of complete nuclear disarmament. In addition, A/RES/ 3472 B (XXX) defines nuclear-weapon-free zones and allows such zones to be established. Such zones currently exist in Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific, Southeast Asia, Africa, and Central Asia, as stated in the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, respectively. Egypt has headed efforts to establish an additional nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, noting A/RES/ S-10/2, which states that it would help increase global peace. However, such an MENWFZ (Middle East Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone) has never been implemented.

Egypt wishes to see an MENWFZ put into place. While Egypt commends the JCPOA, Egypt believes that further steps should be taken. A nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would eliminate the risk of nuclear proliferation and help to contribute to peace in the region. In an already tense region, removing the factor of nuclear weapons would greatly increase the likelihood of lasting stability in the region. If this zone is created and enforced, Egypt believes that Israel, Iran, and other nations in the region that may be pursuing a nuclear program will no longer pose as great of a threat to other nations. Therefore, Egypt will support peaceful negotiations between Middle Eastern countries and forcefully advocate for an MENWFZ. Egypt would like the committee to take concrete steps towards an MENWFZ, including pressuring Israel to join the NPT, calling for non-Middle Eastern nations to reduce their nuclear stockpiles to limit feelings among Middle Eastern nations of supposed hypocrisy by said foreign powers, establishing talks to end the state of war between Syria and Israel, and banning nuclear testing in the Middle East. Egypt believes that if involved states can set up forums to discuss their long-term objectives, each nation will be able to have some of their goals met and walk away satisfied, thus reducing antipathy and increasing the likelihood of an MENWFZ being created.

*Delegation from: France*

*Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy*

## **Position Paper for the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

The issues presented before the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear proliferation. The delegation of France is committed to supporting sanctions aimed at limiting further nuclear growth, in hopes of complete denuclearization in the DPRK, and Middle East/Iran.

### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

For many years, the United States and many international countries have attempted to negotiate with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula. In the early 90's, the DPRK began to impose a larger threat and concern for other countries when they threatened to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which aimed to avert the spread of nuclear weapons. Between 2006 and 2017 the DPRK carried out six nuclear tests, and has been the only country to engage in nuclear tests in the twenty first century. In addition to nuclear testing, it has administered an intercontinental ballistic missile program, creating missiles that travel long distances. The establishment of these massive weapons and the programs creating these weapons directly disregards the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and causes other countries to question their own security. As of 2017, North Korea's nuclear capabilities continue to increase, as they are now capable of attacking countries who have nuclear weapons. The delegation of France strongly supports the sanctions aimed at terminating the DPRK's nuclear and missile production, eventually stabilizing the Korean Peninsula.

Recognizing the crisis in the DPRK, France, along with its allies, reinforced the approval of sanctions in hopes of limiting the production of nuclear weapons, and an agreement aimed at denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula. France denounced the establishment of nuclear weapons, as it poses a serious threat to the safety of international countries. The DPRK's nuclear weapons and missiles are a direct threat to France as they have adequate range to strike French territories. In response to the DPRK, France along with many other countries have endorsed a sanction resolution aimed to ban the missile programs, as well as limit the DPRK's resources needed to produce nuclear weapons and missiles.

France is dedicated to the actions taken to limit the production of weapons in the DPRK and hopes to be supported by the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency. In hopes that steps will be taken to stabilize the Korean Peninsula, France and the other delegations in the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency must stay united and secure. The delegation of France hopes that the DPRK will be willing to engage in demolishing its nuclear and intercontinental missile program. Completely denuclearizing and stabilizing the Korean Peninsula may not be feasible at the moment, but the delegation of France supports the placement of sanctions on the DPRK. Furthermore, the delegation of France would look favorably upon international countries to support the implementation of sanctions in hopes to stabilize the Korean Peninsula.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

Since the early 2000's, the Middle East and Iran have challenged the Nuclear Non-Proliferation regime. Since the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime, international countries have shifted to focusing on Iran's nuclear program. Iran has been heavily invested in the creation and use of nuclear weapons since the 1950s. In 1992, Russia and Iran signed an agreement that prevented the diversion of nuclear materials and technology, but later Iran became increasingly interested in nuclear technology. Because Iran had undeclared nuclear facilities, many countries placed heavy sanctions on the country. After many years of denuclearization negotiations with Iran, they finally signed the Iran deal which stated if Iran suspended their nuclear testing, then the sanctions imposed on them from other countries would be lifted. In 2018, Iran withdrew from the Iran deal, and many sanctions were placed on them as a result. The delegation of France agrees that Iran's nuclear power would pose a serious threat in the Middle East, and it would be best to denuclearize the country.

Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East and Iran have been recognized by France and the IAEA, and have come to the agreement that the denuclearization of the Middle East is in their best interest. The European Union, including France, puts their main focus towards economic negotiations instead of military action in hopes of eliminating the Middle East's nuclear weapons. France supports the resolutions in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that refers to a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle east. France believes that it is important to move to the next level of pressuring Iran, but if further pressures are deemed unsuccessful, then sanctions will be imposed with the help of other international countries. France is committed to keeping stability within the Middle East, and makes constant efforts to mitigate tensions with other countries and regions.

France is dedicated to the resolution making the Middle East a nuclear free zone, and pressuring Iran with sanctions aimed to denuclearize the country. France and other delegations if the IAEA should join existing agreements and resolutions in hopes of denuclearization of the Middle East and Iran. The delegation of France is willing to cooperate with other international delegations in coming to a resolution as to the best way to create a nuclear free zone in the Middle East, and the denuclearization of Iran which poses a threat on many surrounding countries.

**Committee: United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

**Country: Federal Republic of Germany**

**School: Beachwood High School**

### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Democratic Republic of Korea has been developing its nuclear capabilities since the 1960's, and has been increasingly developing and testing nuclear weapons at an alarming rate since 2011 to show the power and legitimacy of the regime. This issue may be in North Korea but it affects the world, as these weapons are dangerous or great deterrents against other nations, especially against its enemies. South Korea and Japan being at most risk of an attack from North Korea due to their long standing hate of each other and being at such close proximity could cause nuclear war, one that would also affect the western nations due to the fact that North Korea have successfully tested an ICBM, and are in the process of testing more, which are in direct violation of the Six-Party Talks. As it has always been, these strides come at the expense of the people, strengthening the regime's iron grip over the country, as it continues to violate multiple human rights from The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and commit crimes against humanity. \

North Korea had been a part of the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with it's goal being to advance nuclear technology and limit the spread and development of nuclear weapons by "not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly;". After leaving this agreement due to violating it, The Six-Party Talks between U.S.A, China, Russia, Japan, North and South Korea were made to try to negotiate North Korea to leave its nuclear weapons program in exchange for assurance that U.S.A wouldn't attack it. This failed and an attempt to rekindle the agreement was a deal for oil in exchange to stop the program, which has also failed.

The Delegation of Germany feels that the increasing threat of North Korea's missile capabilities is something that needs to be dealt with immediately. Germany has followed in suit with many other E.U. members and imposed sanctions including a travel ban and an arms embargo. Germany hopes that once North Korea compiles and sanctions are lifted, Germany can reestablish relations and continue the scholarship program for Korean students.

### **Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The delegation of Germany recognizes that the U.S. pulling out of the Iran deal has increased the threat of a nuclear Middle East, especially with countries like Iran. According to experts in the U.N., Iran has almost enough enriched uranium to create a nuclear warhead, which would further complicate the war stricken Middle East. While Iran claims its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes, it denied 2 requests to inspect unidentified nuclear facilities in March 2020, hinting towards the building of nuclear arms, and being the 2nd country in the region to do so.

This would make it a major power in the region, which they've already started to do by taking action to spread its ideology. This continued effort would cause further instability in the region, as demonstrated by the attacks on Saudi Arabia by Iran in 2019.

Iran's nuclear program was created in the 1950's under the initiative of the U.S.A to develop its nuclear technology capabilities. Iran has also signed the Non-proliferation of Nuclear weapons Treaty, but they revealed the existence of undeclared nuclear facilities in 2002, violating the IAEA regulations and resulting in sanctions by the EU and the U.S.A in 2010, to deter Iran from continuing the development of nuclear arms. The Historic signing Iran deal or JCPOA in 2015, was a deal to lift economic sanctions against Iran, helping it's devastated economy and in return, Iran would cut it's program down to a fraction of what it, eliminating the threat and keeping the Middle East and the world, stable and safe. However, due to the U.S pulling out of the deal in 2018, Iran has increased its low enriched uranium stocks by 300% by 2020, and are biding their time for the next U.S.A. election.

The Delegation of Germany feels that this problem needs to be dealt with quickly and diplomatically before it escalates. In the past we have signed the NPT and have imposed sanctions against Iran. Since the establishment of the Iran deal however, we've continued to hold up our end of the deal and continue the sanctions relief for Iran.

The Delegation of Germany strongly urges the U.S.A and Iran to return to the deal, as it had been a very good solution that helped Iran while limiting its nuclear program to IAEA regulations.

*Islamic Republic of Iran*

*Laurel School*

**United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency**

## **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of Korean Peninsula**

The regions of Persia (modern Iran) and Korea have had contact, in various forms, for centuries. Since the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the Islamic Republic of Iran has maintained a positive diplomatic relationship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During the Iran-Iraq War, North Korea sold non-nuclear arms to Iran and served as an intermediary in various arms deals with other nations.

Much like North Korea, Iran has often been under serious threat from other countries with a nuclear arsenal, and uses its own weapons as a form of determent and defense. Iran has had an advanced nuclear program since the 1950s, which has expanded significantly since the Iranian Revolution. It has been sanctioned by many countries, including the United States, for alleged non-compliance with nonproliferation agreements among other reasons. In exchange for the lifting of these sanctions by the members of the United Nations Security Council, Iran has pledged to better comply with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). It is currently following some, but not all, parts of that plan.

Iran affirms the right of all countries to maintain a nuclear program as they see fit, but agrees that this must be done in a responsible manner. The DPRK should be permitted to continue developing nuclear (and other) weapons for the sake of self-defence, but should comply with the IAEA to a greater extent than it currently is. An agreement that would limit the threat of nuclear armament from all sides, while still respecting the right of the DPRK to maintain its status as a nuclearized nation.

**Delegation from: The Republic of Iraq**

**Represented by: Western Reserve Academy**

**Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

### **Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

The fear of nuclear weapons had been growing ever since WWII. In 1957, the International Atomic Energy Agency, otherwise known as the IAEA, was established due to increasing the fear of nuclear weapons. The IAEA's main objective is to help promote and control nuclear technology. With more countries developing nuclear weapons nowadays, regulations by the IAEA are becoming increasingly important.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of Korean Peninsula**

North Korea had long been fearful of nuclear attacks from the United States. In order to counter the nuclear threat it is facing, it has been pursuing nuclear weapons since the 1970s. Although North Korea had ratified the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1985, it continued to develop nuclear weapons in secret. Several attempts had been made to persuade North Korea to give up its pursuit of nuclear weapons, but North Korea kept on researching the technology. Till this day, North Korea succeeded in developing nuclear weapons, and it claims that it can strike the US mainland with a nuclear tipped missile.

The Republic of Iraq supports the idea of denuclearizing the Korea peninsula. We believe that all weapons of mass destruction are disturbing world peace, and therefore should be eliminated. However, it does not mean we support the abolishment of nuclear technologies. The NPT guarantees the research and use of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes. We support the NPT, and therefore support the peaceful use of nuclear technologies, believing that it will help promote peace in the international community.

#### **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The middle east is a unique region in the world with its unique economy and strategic importance. Due to this reason, tensions in the region remained high, and countries like Iran and Israel started to pursue nuclear weapons for self defense. Iran started to develop its nuclear program in the 1950s. After the islamic revolution, Iraq stopped its nuclear weapon's development due to Khomeini's opposition to this technology. However, as Iran signed nuclear development cooperation with China, Pakistan, and Russia, it is becoming more and more

interested in developing nuclear weapons. With Donald Trump exiting the JCPOA, Iran had continued to develop nuclear weapons.

The Republic of Iraq believes that any improvements in weaponry will disrupt regional peace, and escalate tensions in the region. Therefore we believe that Security and stability can only be achieved in the region by eliminating all mass-destructive weapons and creating a nuclear-weapon free zone in the middle east. We also consider nuclear terrorism dangerous threats to the international security, and therefore believe that tighter means should be taken to prevent these technologies to be assessible to terrorists in the black market.

*Delegation from:Italy*

*Represented By: Laurel School*

## **International Atomic Energy Agency**

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the DPRK and stability in the Korean Peninsula; As well as Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. Italy supports the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and urges those states outside the NPT to join the agreement.

### ***I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the DPRK and stability in the Korean Peninsula***

The delegation from Italy recognizes the existential threat posed by North Korea and its nuclear program. As a staunch supporter of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Italy urges those countries not yet bound to it to commit to the agreement. We believe that international treaties encourage cooperation and make a lasting positive impact on our Global community. The nuclear non-proliferation agreement is particularly important to the well-being of nations across the world, as nuclear weapons anywhere pose a dire threat to civilization everywhere. Italy's aim is to ensure global safety and the security of both our allies and society as a whole. In order to achieve this aim, we shall support nuclear non-proliferation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to ensure the prolonged stability of the Korean peninsula.

The Delegation of Italy believes that the only way to ensure the continual stability of both the Korean Peninsula and the globe is to incentivize and require gradual denuclearization. We stand in firm opposition to the oppressive regime that is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As such, we believe it should heed the treaties which it signed, thus rejoining the global community in our quest to make the world a safer place, and terminate its growing and dangerous nuclear program. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the countries of the world should commit to a safer world, by agreeing to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. As a proud member of the NPT, Italy plans to pave the way for increased dialogue in order to encourage such countries as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enter into the NPT; however, we do not support additional terms proposed in order to bargain with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Italy is hopeful that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will act with civility and transparency and will see that denuclearization and nuclear non-proliferation are uniquely important to the safety of their citizens, and as such, will put their nuclear program aside and invest in broad nuclear non-proliferation. However, we will not stand for the appeasement of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea as doing so both sets a bad precedent, and validates the North Korean regime.

Italy is glad to cooperate in the name of world peace. Our aim is only the security of our nation and the safety of our people. We plan to work with all countries in order to pursue safety and stability both on the Korean peninsula and around the world through continuing to uphold the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

## ***II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation***

In 1968 Iran signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Delegation from Italy does not condone nuclear proliferation in the Middle East and Iran. We are committed to the safety of our people, and the well-being of the globe. As a staunch supporter of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Italy urges those countries not yet bound to it to commit to the treaty. We believe that International treaties encourage cooperation and make a lasting, positive impact on our global community. The nuclear non-proliferation agreement is particularly important to the well-being of countries around the world, Nuclear weapons anywhere pose a dire threat to civilization everywhere. Italy's final aim is to ensure global safety and the security of both our allies and society as a whole. In order to ensure the fulfillment of this aim, Italy wishes to return Iran to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Delegation of Italy believes that the only way to ensure the continual stability of both the Middle East and the world is to incentivize and demand the termination of nuclear weapons projects in the Middle East. Italy upholds that in order to have a stable world, nations should commit to International treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty.

*Delegation from: The Netherlands*

*Represented by: Laurel School*

**International Atomic Energy Agency**

The issues presented to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) today address the nuclear non-proliferation in the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the stability of the Korean Peninsula; and the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Iran and the Middle East. As a member of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) and a non-nuclear weapon state, the Netherlands is dedicated to preventing the production of atomic weapons as a means to achieving permanent global peace.

**I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Netherlands strongly opposes the continued proliferation of nuclear weapons worldwide, particularly within the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and Korean peninsula. As signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), we work to impede the production of weapons of mass destruction, as we view them as threats to global wellbeing. Only by ceasing production of nuclear weapons in the future can we work toward the tangible ideal of world peace. However, the Netherlands also recognizes that the use of atomic energy purely for peaceful purposes or national security is necessary, and therefore permissible

We fully recognize the growing atomic power of North Korea, and the correlated tensions growing between North Korea and the United States of America. By allowing North Korea to continue the proliferation of nuclear weapons, we are cultivating a growing uncertainty that could place the entirety of our world under risk of nuclear warfare. However, we also recognize that the hostile atomic power of the United States has accounted for the DPRK's initial withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and if we choose to work toward non-proliferation in the Korean Peninsula, we must also address the issue of its relation to the United States.

To begin, we must first state that the Netherlands does not support total disarmament of nuclear weapons, either within the United States, or directly in the Netherlands itself. As members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (thus, recognizing ourselves as a NATO state), we are currently hosting American nuclear weapons on our land. Although we oppose the continued proliferation of nuclear weapons, we view preexisting weapons to be imperative to national security and the wellbeing of allied NATO countries. For this reason, we wish not to push the

United States into disarmament, effective immediately. Doing so with the existing uncertainty surrounding Korea's atomic power lingering could result in a vulnerability on America's part we have not accounted for. Only by easing diplomatic relations between both countries can we begin to consider the eminent disarmament of all nuclear weapons.

As previously stated, the Netherlands supports the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the aforementioned states; however, domestic security is also a priority that we must take into account. Although we are dedicated to avoiding the use of nuclear weapons, we will continue hosting them for NATO-allied nations to, first and foremost, ensure the safety of our citizens and our allies. Though disarmament is a long-term ideal, as long as nuclear weapons exist within opposing countries, we cannot forsake our most effective means of security. Currently, the Netherlands has no further plans to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East; Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Netherlands is outspoken in its condemnation of Iran's nuclear program, due to the continuous proliferation of nuclear weapons and poor relations with allied nations of the Netherlands, particularly the United States of America. Iran's growing nuclear power proves to be a threat to global wellbeing, as seen by tensions spurred by the death of General Qassem Soleimani in late January of 2020, in which America was threatened by prospects of Iranian nuclear warfare. In addition, tensions still have not been thoroughly soothed between both countries following the termination of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

As the Netherlands has already worked on private projects to stunt the further development of nuclear weapons within Iran, we naturally propose heavy moderation placed on Iran's current program, and will work with allied nations to achieve this goal. It has been brought to the IAEA's attention, on numerous accounts, that Iran has repeatedly violated regulations outlined in the JCPOA and NPT; the notion of Iran's proliferation of nuclear weapons is no longer a matter of hypothesis, but reality, and the nation must be held accountable for violation of its treaties.

On the topic of proliferation in the Middle East as a whole, we must call to attention Israel's suspected possession of nuclear weapons of mass destruction; as of now, we cannot say definitively whether accusations of Israel's stockpile are justified. However, due to the nation's absence from the NPT, we have reason to suspect the existence of a nuclear program within Israel that has not been made public. Unless Israel's hypothetical stockpile is made public, deployed, or tested unjustly outside of Israeli land, the nation's possession of nuclear weapons does not pose immediate threat to worldwide peace, and thus does not require comment on the part of the Netherlands.

*Delegation from: Republic of the Niger*

*Represented by: Mayfield High School*

### ***Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency***

The issues to follow characterize the current agenda of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): nuclear non-proliferation in DPRK and the stabilization of the Korean peninsula; the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East. While The Republic of Niger is committed to protecting those affected by rising tensions due to nuclear resources, the delegation is also dependent on the further development of these highly coveted technologies.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

Established in 1976, the diplomatic ties between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the Republic of the Niger persevered throughout the non-proliferation of nuclear matter talks. The relationship between the two possesses benefits for Niger, as proliferation of nuclear resources such as Uranium's sale promotes Niger's economy. In regards to stability of the Korean Peninsula, the DPRK's usage of the Uranium is the product of their intervention. The DPRK encounters many benefits from the importation of Uranium, such as developing the technology surrounding nuclear technology.

The proliferation of Uranium in the Republic's mines and subsequent exportation enabled and continues to enable the improvement in the quality of life for many persons. Granted a bolstering population of upwards of twenty million people, the quality of life has increased due to the trickle-down effect of such nuclear matter's exportation. That being, the funds that result from the sale of products enable the industrial investments the Republic sorely requires. Such may be said for the DPRK, as the inspiration of such matter enables the governmental investment into technology to maximize efficiency, which subsequently illustrates the resultant trickle-down effect. From a different perspective, the proliferation of such matters in the DPRK poses a logical consequence, as they employ nuclear weapons in their defense/offensive strategies. Yet, numerous agreements have been passed cementing the DPRK's stability, such as the likes of A/RES/71/258 and A/CONF.229/2017/L.3/Rev.1. Throughout the multi-decade diplomatic relationship, stability improved with the exportation and importation of Uranium and other nuclear resources.

While the diplomatic relations between the Republic of the Niger and the DPRK remain stable, those between the Republic of Korea and the DPRK remain tense—which causes alarm for others, hoping to pose non-proliferation clauses. The Republic of the Niger strongly affirms the significance of the exportation practices of Uranium to the DPRK. Such collateral effects of not continuing exportation result in the continued demand for Uranium, which subsequently results in the unlawful and undiplomatic response of invasion and theft of such matter. Simply put, the DPRK relies heavily on

the Republic's exportation, and the banning of such exports could result in the dismemberment of the treaty A/CONF.229/2017/L.3/Rev.1 and further tensions within the Korean Peninsula.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The position of the Republic of Niger has long remained neutral in terms of a free-market approach towards the sale and distribution of nuclear substances to other nations. The production and mining of Uranium, to which the Republic is a chief producer, provides a significant export and asset for the nation. Although the sale of such materials has been traced back to the Republic—the inappropriate usage of resources for the creation of weapons of mass destruction in Pakistan was not the intended result of Niger's exports

The Nigerian High Authority for Atomic Energy, the governmental resource of securing safe and high-quality nuclear energy, is in a non-comprehensive agreement of regulation in place by the IAEA. Such resolutions and regulations have limited exportation to the middle east, along with others such as S/RES/984 and the open-ended negotiations from A/71/371. These resolutions significantly hindered the economic development of the Republic—as the nation is heavily reliant on the exportation of Uranium via the conglomerate SOMAIR. Further adoption of such policies would negatively impact the Niger economy while also having a global impact on other countries, most notably on the French Republic. However, Niger does support certain measures taken to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction(WMDs) mentioned in resolution, A/RES/2373. The Republic of the Niger is committed to balancing the growing economy's needs and the health of the overall political state in the middle east.

While the proliferation and armament of unstable countries to the likes of Iran is not ideal, the delegation of Niger firmly believes that trading embargoes and the banning of nuclear resources is not a solution either due to the Republic's economy being significantly based on the exportation of Uranium. Such reliance is visible in the Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières SA(BRVM) which is the stock exchange utilized by most West African countries, most prominently the Republic of the Niger. The Republic of the Niger appeals to the deregulation of banned embargos of the middle east in nuclear materials and technology. As mentioned earlier, the French Republic is a sole recipient of Uranium mined—yet the Republic urges the expansion to promote the increase of economic growth. Such proliferation would enable the organic reinvestment of funds into poverty-stricken areas and promote inexpensive electricity for developing communities. Formerly, a free-market approach, as would be employed in the middle east, would enable an increase in revenue into the SOMAIR conglomerate—which would provide infrastructure funding and subsequent job increase. Regarding the middle east's perspective, non-aggressive uses of such nuclear matter would enable a decrease in electricity price, supporting the development of marginalized persons. The Republic of the Niger takes both the enrichment of the economy and the quality of its citizens' human rights. The deregulation from the banned embargos will enable both to improve dramatically. Therefore, when considering the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, the delegation of Niger strongly urges member states to consider the economic value nuclear resources have on countries.

*Delegation from: The Federal Republic of Nigeria*

*Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School*

### ***Position Paper for the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency***

The matters that face the International Atomic Energy Agency includes Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula, and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/ Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. The Federal Republic of Nigeria rapidly works to reach a time of peace and humanity, where nuclear warfare does not afflict fear upon nations around the world by coordinating proposals with the United Nations states.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The advancement of warfare has led to more deadly and devastating weapons and arsenal, from which came nuclear weaponry. Nuclear attacks have not created mass destruction yet, but as political tensions rise, these attacks may lead to political downfall and death throughout the world. The Federal Republic of Nigeria strives to reduce the violence and hate which may cause mass attacks to other states in the United Nations and around the world. The Republic of Nigeria stands in full support for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons along with more than 45 other states who ratified the treaty. The Republic of Nigeria will continue to spread ethical practices throughout the world and keep peace and stability as a priority for the safety of humanity.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had The Republic of Nigeria's support after ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Since their withdrawal, although it is unclear whether they had truly receded from the treaty, North Korea has lost full support of Nigeria in their efforts. With an arsenal of 30 to 40 nuclear warheads, North Korea represents itself as a true threat to humanity and the entire world. The undecided verdict to this Treaty reveals that North Korea takes the side of Nuclear Warfare rather than world peace, showing that the instability of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea puts the lives of every state in the world at risk for destruction. The Prevention of Nuclear weapons is not a rising nor a concerning issue to North Korea, therefore their actions should be taken as an act of instability. With the many acts towards safety that Nigeria has taken including: the ratification Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1986 and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, The Federal Republic of Nigeria hopes for North Korea to follow in the footsteps of many other United Nation states to protect the people around the world.

The international relations between the Republic of Korea and The Federal Republic of Nigeria share a strong view on the non-proliferation acts set by the United Nations. Their policy shows their concern towards the safety of their people and others. The treaties that prevent nuclear experimentation have the full support of Nigeria and South Korea, proving them as a stable ally. The actions undertaken by these states provide protection and security for the citizens all around the world. The Federal Republic of Nigeria has taken great strides to gain world peace and stability in Nuclear Experimentation, through the support of other United Nation states.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Federal Republic of Nigeria strongly opposes the usage of Nuclear Arsenal in the Middle East and Iran. The strive for world peace and the prevention of destruction is a constant problem being dealt with by Nigeria to avert potential nuclear warfare. Steps towards preventing this downfall includes ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as well as many acts of persuasion to convince many United Nation states to ratify these treaties, preventing the experimental or other uses of Nuclear weaponry.

The Middle Eastern countries sadly feel contrast towards the Federal Republic of Nigeria's stance on proliferation. Middle Eastern states, specifically Israel, feel the necessity of a nuclear arsenal in order to feel protected, when this protection will bring only mass devastation. The usage of nuclear weapons in the Middle East strikes fear and unpredictable hostility towards other nations in the surrounding area that do not control or own a strong defensive system of their own. Israel alone is estimated to have between 80 and 90 nuclear warheads, adding a larger factor of worry due to the fact that Israel is the only Middle Eastern state that has not signed the comprehensive safeguard agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency nor have they acceded to the NPT Treaty. The refusal to sign these agreements goes against the ethical beliefs and policies of Nigeria. Syria also denies the IAEA information on their nuclear program due to the ongoing civil war within Syria. These beliefs of Nuclear weapons that these Middle Eastern states have, do not abide by the policies of the Federal Republic Nigeria.

One violator of nuclear proliferation is the Islamic Republic of Iran. Although Iran may not own nuclear weaponry, experimental technology is being used to try and create a nuclear warhead. Under the JCPOA, Iran was restricted in its development of nuclear weaponry. This restriction shows a milestone of progress for restricting the experimental and other forms of nuclear arsenal and technology. The Federal Republic of Nigeria stands for ending the nuclear warfare and technology in Iran and other states that pose a threat to other United Nation states who seek protection from these unstable countries with power that they are unable to wield.

**Delegation from: Norway**

**Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School**

**Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency**

**Position Paper for the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency**

The issues before the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) include Nuclear Non-proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula, and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/ Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. The Nation of Norway is committed to non-proliferation in the DPRK and stabilizing the Korean Peninsula and does not support the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran.

**I: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The delegation of Norway recognizes the issue of a growing nuclear weapons program in the DPRK, and the effect it has on the stability of the Korean Peninsula. The nuclear tests done by the DPRK have been rapidly increasing in destructive power as their latest test in 2017 produced a power of 120 kilotons TNT, which the nation's previous test in 2016 was 20 kilotons. In comparison, the Hiroshima bomb was 15 kilotons. The increasing power of the nation's tests are causing mass apprehension among countries. Only bad things can come from this destructive fear and Norway wants it to be stopped so that world peace may prosper.

Norway is a fully committed country to total elimination of nuclear weapons. Norway in the past has strongly condemned the DPRK for past nuclear tests. The delegation of Norway has supported many past treaties to stop mass destructions, such as signatures on the *Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* and *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*. The signing of these treaties were major steps toward a more peaceful, less destructive international community.

Norway promotes a denuclearized world for a more safe and stable international environment. Norway will attempt to pursue the DPRK to stop its nuclear testing and give up its nuclear power, this will reduce conflict in the Korean Peninsula and increase Stability. Norway believes that less nuclear power produces less chaos among different international powers. Norway's plans to create alliances with other countries that believe in non-proliferation such as Sweden, France, and Germany. Norway would like to request the DPRK to stop all proliferation, and if the request is denied, the delegation will immediately induce sanctions against North Korea.

## **II: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/ Iran's Nuclear Proliferation.**

The delegation of Norway recognizes the issue Nuclear weapons proliferation in the Middle East and more specifically Iran. Iran has had an increasing interest in Nuclear weapons, which is very alarming for the rest of the world. The weapons Iran possesses can cause mass destruction, considering the weapons are in the hands of very untrustworthy people. Norway would like to pursue a path of denuclearization towards the countries in the Middle East and press Iran to stop all of their advancements.

The delegation of Norway has made many previous actions to stop proliferation of Nuclear weapons in Iran with agreements like the Iran nuclear which removes sanctions placed on Iran if they stop their Nuclear advancements. Norway also signed the *Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*. The Nation of Norway wants to see communal peace through all nations, as the previously taken actions support.

Norway would like to see more deals with Iran to focus on stopping their advancements toward nuclear weapons. Norway will promote new treaties with other allied nations to stop all Middle Eastern countries from the destruction of Nuclear weapons. The Delegation of Norway will try to take peaceful actions without sanctions, but is willing to take action to get the point across that these weapons have no positive side to them and will not maintain peace. Norway supports the Joint Comprehensive Nuclear Deal (Iran Nuclear Deal). With the agreement, the Iranian government committed to limiting its nuclear activities, and in return international inspectors will lift their crippling economic sanctions. Norway, which opposes sanctions, would like to set up a system to assist international companies in trade with Iran, regardless of other sanctions placed by other nations. If the Joint Commission cannot resolve a dispute, it will be referred to the Un Security Council.

*Delegation from: Russian Federation*

*Represented by: Beachwood High School*

*Committee: (IAEA)*

### ***Position Paper For World Health Organization***

The issues before the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula and the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. The Russian Federation hopes to achieve effective and fast-acting solutions within the committee to ensure global peace and safety.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Democratic Republic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) has shown no signs of slowing down its nuclear regime which is a global safety issue. Nuclear weapons can be used for mass destruction and can easily kill millions of lives if used inappropriately. The global community has made multiple attempts to curb DPRK's nuclear program and testing of nuclear weapons; they have even held several meetings and provided beneficial sanctions to DPRK. However, DPRK has shown no attention to these international efforts and has ignored every possible restriction placed upon them. This is a major concern for not only the international community but especially the Korean Peninsula, which is a viable target for DPRK. Till now, DPRK has withdrawn from several organizations such as Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 2003, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Not only this but, in 2017, DPRK conducted its largest nuclear test in history, testing deadly missiles such as the Hwasong-14. This clearly demonstrates that DPRK has no intention of abandoning its nuclear program and is going to keep continuing to modify and test several biological and chemical weapons. The IAEA has to come up with an effective plan in order to protect several international communities and to put an end to DPRK's long history of nuclear weapons.

The Russian Federation, even though there have been past connections with DPRK during the Korean War, strongly supports the denuclearization of DPRK as soon as possible. The Russian Federation has been a part of many global organizations established to promote non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. For example, it is a founder of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, has been a member of the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Wassenaar Arrangement, which is a global arrangement that focuses on exchanging information on conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies. This involvement shows that the Russian Federation is dedicated to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and is eager to disabandon the nuclear regime set up in North Korea.

To maintain the stability of the Korean Peninsula and to denuclearize DPRK, the Russian Federation proposes a variety of solutions to solve the issue. First, the Russian Federation hopes to put the testing/production of nuclear weapons on a hold. This will ensure that DPRK is not making any advancements in developing new nuclear weapons. Second, is to put a limit on the production of substances such as plutonium and uranium, which are essential in the development of nuclear weapons. The limit is going to serve well as the production of new nuclear weapons will slowly decrease. Last, deconstructing all the infrastructure such as nuclear reactors, fuel factories, centrifuges, etc. If this is accomplished then it will take DPRK years to build its new infrastructure and in that time new rules and regulations can be placed on DPRK to fully denuclearize DPRK.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Russian Federation recognizes the growing concern among the Middle East regarding nuclear proliferation. This is a very crucial issue as some nations, such as Israel, could possibly use their nuclear weapons to attack enemy countries. This issue is not a current problem, but it has been going on for the past decade. Israel, is one of the countries with quite possibly the resources to kill millions of people. However, since Israel is not following any international rules, there is a growing concern between the neighbouring countries about their safety. On the contrary, Iran seems to be hiding nuclear weapons in their own country. Ever since the United States withdrew from the JCPOA, the power of the JCPOA has significantly decreased leaving the rest of the countries under the JCPOA vulnerable. Iran has also been reportedly to be very close to producing a warhead, which could be dangerous for the safety of the Middle East. Even if Israel and Iran might have nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes, they can't be trusted fully. That is why Russian Federation hopes to come up with successful solutions to decrease the rate of nuclear proliferation and make the Middle East safer.

The Russian Federation is committed to bring peace to the Middle East and to make sure all nuclear weapons are being used according to the standards placed by the IAEA. The Russian Federation has been very actively participating in many bilateral arms control treaties. For example, the Russian Federation took part in the SALT agreements in the 1970s and also the START agreements. In the modified START agreement, which was signed in April 2010, Russia was required to reduce its arsenal size to 1,550 strategic nuclear weapons and a limit of 700 ICMBs, SLMBs, and bombers by 2018. Keeping their promise, Russia met the agreement's obligations and even showed interest in extending the treaty for five additional years. This commitment proves to show that the Russian Federation is devoted to its goal of reducing nuclear proliferation across the globe. Even in the future years, Russia is willing to cooperate with other nations and even reduce its arsenal size by a greater degree. To Russia, nothing matters more than safe and peaceful use of nuclear weapons.

To address the growing issue of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, the Russian Federation proposes a multi-faceted plan which includes many middle eastern countries, such as Israel, to join the NPT and adhere to its international laws regarding the use of nuclear technology. Additionally, the Russian Federation would like to acknowledge that peace will only come with cooperation and an international effort. All the nations need to respect each other's national sovereignty and take all perspectives into consideration before making a final decision. Last, the Russian Federation encourages a stricter inspection of the Middle-Eastern countries as many countries might be hiding more nuclear weapons in their arsenal which could lead to a greater risk for all the other nations.

**Delegation: The Republic of South Africa (RSA)**

**Represented by: Beachwood High School**

### **Position Paper for International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are as follows: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula, as well as Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. South Africa is firmly committed to the principles of nonproliferation and denuclearization, and looks forward to a productive debate in the hope that all member-states will come together to substantively work toward a future free from the threat of nuclear weapons.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The notorious history of the DPRK with nuclear weapons is complex and fraught with tension. North Korea first constructed nuclear laboratories in the 1950s and 1960s with help from the Soviet Union, and by the 1980s was producing reactors, refining yellowcake, and gathering materials for making its first bomb. Despite ratifying the NPT in 1985, IAEA inspections conducted in May 1992 found proof of noncompliance with the treaty's ordinances, and the resulting diplomatic fallout nearly saw North Korea leave the NPT. The 1994 Agreed Framework between the US and DPRK attempted to ensure continued North Korean participation in the IAEA. It crumbled within eight years and North Korea exited the NPT in 2003. In the midst of the Six Nation talks that followed, North Korea detonated its first nuclear weapon. Only eleven days after the fact, however, Kim Jong-il commented that "If the U.S. makes a concession to some degree, we will also make a concession to some degree, whether it be bilateral talks or six-party talks." The six nation talks promptly resumed, but North Korea ignored the renewed agreement that resulted. The next decade was marked by a steep breakdown of diplomatic relations, culminating in 2017 when the DPRK tested its first intercontinental ballistic missile then only two months later a weapon it claimed to be thermonuclear. The initially fruitful talks between Kim Jong Un and US President Trump in Singapore in 2018 seemed groundbreaking for nonproliferation but crumbled when DPRK again announced its intentions to further "build up more reliable force to cope with the long-term military threats from the U.S." Nuclear weapons continue to proliferate in DPRK in what is widely understood to be a matter of regime survival.

South Africa holds a truly unique position in world history as the only nation to have fully dismantled its own full nuclear arsenal. At the height of the Cold War, acting on fear of a USSR-backed Black liberation movement, the pro-apartheid administrations of John Vorster and P. W. Botha began secretly developing nuclear weapons. As former President F. W. de Klerk recounted in a 2017 interview, the goal was never to use the weapons, only to reveal their existence in time of crisis to leverage western powers into intervening on the white minority's behalf. When Nelson Mandela and the ANC began negotiating the transition to democracy in the early 1990s, de Klerk agreed to surrender the six-and-a-half missiles that had already been constructed. Since then, South Africa has become a champion of nonproliferation. As early as 1993, the RSA parliament passed critical legislation ensuring it would never again develop nuclear weapons. South Africa also ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, acceded to the NPT, and helped pave the way for the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty, which went into effect in 2009. To this day, South Africa plays a prominent role in denuclearization advocacy, and espouses a philosophy of peace summed best in the words of Ambassador Abdul Samad Minty, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the UN: "It is in the interest of the very survival of humanity that nuclear weapons are never used again, under any circumstances... [and the] only way to guarantee that... is through their total elimination."

More than anything, South Africa demonstrated that acquiring nuclear weapons does not resign the world to a fate of nuclear apocalypse; there is now proof, and more importantly precedent, that nuclear proliferation is *reversible*. With regard to the DPRK specifically—since on all sides bellicose diplomacy now seems a higher priority than any coherent national security agenda, the situation is exceedingly murky. South Africa believes nuclear weapons cannot exist in a sustainably peaceful world, and that the first step toward disarmament must involve deescalation. Whether through crisis hotlines between heads of state or simply a brief period of nonengagement, all sides must take immediate action to prevent confrontation. The second step must be to forgo posturing and arrange closed-door meetings where all member-states can articulate their core agenda and debate the progress of nonproliferation efforts, without public pressure to resort to provocative insults and threatening ultimatums. The final hurdle, of course, is to clearly establish objectives for these conferences, such as nonproliferation benchmarks, IAEA inspections, or reducing US military

presence in the ROK if inspection findings indicate meaningful progress. While the committee should also debate economic denuclearization incentives, crisis contingency plans, and public engagement initiatives, this honest and direct method of deescalation, negotiation, and nonproliferation should be prioritized. In all, South Africa remains optimistic that the International Atomic Energy Agency will unite behind the cause of peace to substantively combat the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the DPRK.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

Nuclear proliferation in the Middle East is particularly hazardous because weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) in the hands of unstable regimes could yield catastrophic results. Yet Iran has not been overly aggressive about its nuclear ambitions, and throughout history demonstrated a willingness to compromise with the international community. Iranian leader Mohamed Reza Shah began investing in Iran's peaceful nuclear energy sector in the 1950s with gradual success. Following the Iranian Revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini first opposed nuclear energy then warmed up to the idea, seeking out international contracts with Russia, Pakistan and China. As a result, Iran acquired access to uranium, reactors, and enrichment facilities capable of churning out weapons-grade nuclear material. In the early 2000s, it came to light that Iran had erected undeclared nuclear facilities. Negotiations with France, Germany, and the UK were immediately convened, later joined by Russia, China, and the US. After several smaller settlements along the way, discussions culminated in the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). The Iran Nuclear Deal, as it was colloquially known, required Iran to gradually reduce its nuclear capabilities over 25 years in return for the lifting of sanctions. Sanctions were lifted on January 16, 2016 after it was independently verified that Iran had met the prerequisite benchmarks. The UN supported the deal (such as in the July 20, 2015 S/RES/2231) and the IAEA even took on the role of an impartial arbiter. By all signs, the deal was working—until US President Trump, citing Iran's sponsoring of terror and development of ballistic missiles, withdrew the US from the framework in November 2018. Afterward, Iran steadily reduced its compliance, and announced it would entirely ignore the JCPOA's limits on centrifuges after the US killed Qasem Soleimani. The Iranian uranium stockpile has now exceeded in both quantity and enrichment level the terms of the original Nuclear Deal. Given the centrality of Iran's nonproliferation to regional stability, it is crucial the IAEA urgently consider the dispute more fully and helps restore order before Iran achieves nuclear weapon status.

As previously discussed, South Africa's history with nuclear weapons is exemplary of the values of the International Atomic Energy Agency. But instead of again discussing the international treaties and domestic legislation the RSA has supported in the recent past, it is more worthwhile to examine the reasons that motivated the decision to develop weapons and afterward the decision to dismantle them. Former RSA President Botha had multiple reasons for pursuing nuclear armaments. First, South Africa increasingly faced scrutiny for its shameful humanitarian record, and despite the government's staunch anti-communist loyalties, it became increasingly isolated from even the US and UK. Botha further maintained that nuclear weapons would shift attention away from the apartheid regime of racial oppression and instead augment South Africa's credibility as a military powerhouse. By the late 1980s and early 1990s, it was not only clear that apartheid was reaching its end, but that as the Cold War came to a close, so too did the geopolitical uncertainties that fueled the rush to develop nuclear capabilities. As such, the government's avowed goal of rising above isolation no longer necessitated a nuclear deterrent, and through a combination of change in circumstance and honest negotiation, South Africa reversed course and made history.

Iran's interest in sanctions being lifted, trade resuming, and relations with the world being normalized conflicts with its interest to safeguard national sovereignty and deter what it perceives to be potential foreign intervention. It is arguably the tension between these two distinct agendas that defines Iran's stance on nonproliferation. The aforementioned Iran Nuclear Deal was initially successful because it tackled these concerns in good faith; it later failed because the US decided to shred the agreement, escalate tensions, essentially demand unconditional surrender, and even go so far as to execute Iranian military leader Qasem Soleimani in early 2020. South Africa believes this dramatic upset of diplomatic policy only legitimized Tehran's fears, undermining years of progress and reaffirming that denuclearization hinges on trust and cooperation. It's not an over-exaggeration to say that if South African denuclearization was handled the way it is today in the Middle East, there would have been *more* weapons as a result, not less. The Republic of South Africa therefore recommends from experience that the committee avoid unnecessary hostilities and instead pursue a more pragmatic approach that seeks to alleviate the threats Iran believes it requires nuclear weapons to deter, and in return demands a stringent nonproliferation then denuclearization timetable. Overall, South Africa hopes to collaborate with fellow member-states and draft a more effective, historically-informed treaty that recognizes nuclear weapons for the danger they are and resolves the nuclear proliferation issue in the Middle East and Iran.

*Delegation from: The Republic of Korea*

*Represented by: Mayfield High School*

### ***Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency***

The issues being addressed before the International Atomic Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of Korean Peninsula; and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. South Korea recognizes the threat nuclear weapons pose on international peace and security and is hopeful in cooperating with member states to discuss potential solutions to promote the non-proliferation of nuclear arms.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of Korean Peninsula**

The Republic of Korea strongly hopes to accomplish the safety and security of the Korean Peninsula. The delegation more specifically encourages the continuation of efforts made to denuclearize regions and promote stability. By achieving such measures, the stability of the peninsula will provide safety to not only the Korean people but the global community. With the formal ending of the Korean War in 2018 through the Panmunjom Declaration, the Republic of Korea is optimistic that more resolutions can be made that prioritize the global community's safety.

The Republic of Korea stands by the many resolutions made that emphasize these goals. Resolutions like the IAEA GC(61)RES-13, which calls for denuclearization across the peninsula, are what South Korea hopes to build off of. Additionally, safeguards present in resolutions like GC(60)RES-14 that emphasize the importance of compliance and cooperation is essential for global safety. With this in mind, the Republic of Korea strongly encourages nations, including those outside the peninsula, to follow suit with similar guidelines as the Korean Peninsula cannot achieve peace without global cooperation. Although the Republic of Korea is one of the world's leading nuclear energy powers, the Republic of Korea has followed IAEA resolutions and recommendations in restricting all uranium production. Therefore, the delegation recognizes that sacrifices are necessary to maintain peace and is committed to negotiate toward a resolution that justly puts measures in place for all those involved.

As seen in the Panmunjom Declaration, the Republic of Korea would look favorably towards a resolution with strong support throughout the peninsula as the delegation hopes to foster communication and cooperation in order to strive toward peace. With the successful passing of the Panmunjom Declaration, the Republic of Korea is confident that the international and Korean community have the potential to continue denuclearization efforts. That is why South Korea strongly recommends for all member states to make active efforts in furthering many of the policies brought about by the Panmunjom Declarations to ensure the stability of the peninsula.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Republic of Korea is committed to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and highly supports the measures that have been implemented by international actors to denuclearize regions like the Middle East. More specifically, Iran's interest in nuclear technology is certainly an area of concern. With the USA's withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), or Iran Nuclear deal in 2018, tensions have become increasingly high in the Middle East. As a party to the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, South Korea recognizes the threat this may have on international peace and believes that additional policies must be discussed among member states to promote greater security among nations.

In support of the nuclear nonproliferation regime, the Republic of Korea strongly stands by the IAEA's Additional Protocol and has halted all nuclear weapons research. Furthermore, South Korea has ratified the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and has focused diplomatic efforts on trying to keep the nation free of nuclear weapons. The delegation of South Korea strongly agrees with many of the points brought about by treaties and resolutions that aim towards strengthening nuclear security or expanding IAEA safeguards, such as GC(63)/RES/13 and GC(63)/RES/8, to name a few. South Korea also recognizes that it, like many nations, relies heavily on nuclear reactors for power. However, in recent years, domestic action has been taken to work towards phasing out nuclear power for alternative options.

While many international actions have been set in place to reduce nuclear proliferation, South Korea would like to emphasize that further actions are needed to ensure international peace and security. It is because of regional tensions in the Middle East that lead to insecurity within nations and a greater attractiveness in nuclear weapons. Therefore, more emphasis must be put on reducing tensions between Middle Eastern nations like Iran and Israel, while also promoting stability within the region. For this reason, South Korea stresses the importance of enacting further IAEA safeguards and doctrines that are committed to establishing a nuclear weapons free zone (NWFZ). As described in resolution GC(63)/RES/13, the application of nonproliferation conventions and safeguards are essential in confidence-building among all states in the region. That is why South Korea believes that the creation of an IAEA based security forum in the Middle East would hold significant value in building confidence among states. This forum could be modeled after the Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security (ACRS) of the early 1990s, and surveillance the development, production, testing or otherwise acquiring of nuclear weapons. Any states who would pursue such actions would be undermining the establishment of a NWFZ within the region. The Republic of Korea calls upon the international community to consider these principles when discussing new policies that may aid in the nuclear disarmament in the Middle East.

*Delegation from: Kingdom of Spain (Reino de España)*

*Represented by: Mayfield High School*

*Position Paper For the International Atomic Energy Agency*

The International Atomic Energy Agency will consider: the nuclear non-proliferation in DPRK and stability of the Korean Peninsula; and the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East/ Iran's Nuclear proliferation. As a part of the International Atomic Energy Agency the Kingdom of Spain understands the versatility of nuclear energy and the importance of limitations. Spain supports treaties

**I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The issue at hand is the creation of nuclear weapons within the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and its implications on the safety of the immediate area. The inciting event for this talk is that DPRK had signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty (NPT) in accordance with the IAEA's ideals, however, in 2003 the DPRK left the NPT. After having left many efforts have taken place to sustain the stability of the area which were unsuccessful in completely halting the creation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Spain expresses concerns and supports denuclearizing because of the coercive power of WMD in inflammatory situations.

Spain understands the importance of this technology in the mind of those in power in the DPRK. Spain has joined the NPT supporting denuclearization and also has supported regular inspections of its nuclear facilities. Additionally Spain constantly updates its regulations on the use of nuclear power. Spain also finds that the work that the United States of America has done to stabilize DPRK has been important. The recent cost-sharing demands of the Trump administration have unfortunately seemed to be dangerous for the relationship between South Korea and the United States. An agreement must be reached within which each country is able to agree, because similarly to the coercive effect of possessing WMD the responsibility of helping to disarm others is also a burden.

In the future Spain hopes for an agreement about denuclearization for the protection of the United Nations. The proper use of energy is important for the betterment of all and thus must be carried out carefully. Moreover, peace must be reached where all countries are able to agree upon the necessity or lack of necessity of WMD. As a developed country Spain takes pride in its precautions towards nuclear power. Spain also wishes for the DPRK to find an agreement within the committee.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The issue at hand is Iran's current actions with nuclear power. Israel has voiced concerns of Iran's actions. Furthermore there have been cases of undeclared nuclear facilities. This caused the creation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) which was an action by the security council to help sustain the NPT in Iran. Spain finds that these actions are necessary for the support of the IAEA. Recently it has been stated in the U.S. that there are nuclear actions in Iran which are unknown. The U.S. has also claimed that there are nuclear actions being carried out in unidentified locations.

While Spain was not a part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action it supports the decision that was reached. Spain also wishes that this could continue. Nuclear non-proliferation is very important at this time because of the high tension within the area between Israel and Iran. Spain believes the area would be much more stable if there were more stringent restrictions on nuclear energy.

It would be beneficial for the council to find a consensus on sharing their actions more transparently. This would allow the advancement of nuclear power and help the development of Iran while keeping the area safe from any nuclear threats.

*Delegation from: Syrian Arab Republic*

*Represented by: Gwinnett School of Mathematics, Science, and Technology*

*Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency*

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula; and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. The Syrian Arab Republic is supportive of nuclear disarmament in all regions and welcomes further cooperation towards achieving that goal while respecting the inalienable rights of all states.

**I. Nuclear Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Syrian Arab Republic supports wholeheartedly the work of the IAEA in ensuring that atomic energy is not used to further any military goals. Early 2003 saw the formal removal of the DPRK from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. In following years, the DPRK conducted sea and atmospheric nuclear missile tests and is now open about the presence of a nuclear program, currently containing upwards of 15 liquid-propellant nuclear-armed ballistic missiles. Recently, the leaders of the United States and the DPRK participated in Summits but were not able to agree on specific nuclear policy. Even so, the DPRK has not conducted any tests of long-range ballistic missiles since the Summits. It is also important to note that the DPRK has stated that they are "no longer unilaterally bound" by their statement on 1 January 2019 that it "would neither make and test nuclear weapons any longer nor use and proliferate them." The DPRK has failed to cease the enrichment of uranium or production of nuclear weapons, as evidenced by the large liquid-propellant TEL missile unveiled during a military parade on 10 October 2020, along with observed emissions from the Yongbyon Nuclear Fuel Rod Fabrication Plant.

The current administration of the United States has reneged on its commitment to its allies concerning defense in the Korean Peninsula, citing cost saving measures. This perilous decision should be condemned by the international community as a violation of multiple international treaties, including the Special Measures Agreement. The Syrian Arab Republic denounces this act, which, along with the reckless endangerment of thousands of civilians during the Syrian Civil War due to drone strikes, demonstrates a disregard for international law and basic morality. We also note with regret the Security Council's suffocating sanctions imposed upon the DPRK in 2003. These sanctions are similar to the ones placed upon the Syrian Arab Republic on 17 June 2020. The taxes against our sovereignty supported mainly by the aggressive and overzealous United States government degrade the ability of the Parliament to serve its people, and eliminate entirely the possibility of quick economic recovery from the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. The Security Council has placed much harsher sanctions upon the DPRK, in resolutions 1718, 1874, 2087, 2094, 2270, 2321, 2371, 2375, and 2397. These restrictions have directly led to an increase in poverty and hunger only exacerbated by the events of 2020.

The Syrian Arab Republic has consistently supported IAEA resolutions concerning the implementation of NPT safeguards, including resolutions GC(63)/RES/12 and GC(64)/RES/14. We reiterate our unwavering support for a long-term verifiable commitment from the DPRK to completely disarm to Korean Peninsula. Yet, the complex nature of this topic prevents any party, including the United States and its allies, from being free of blame. Thus, recalling the aforementioned previous events, and noting with deep concern the stifling sanctions placed upon the DPRK, we implore the IAEA to facilitate and further agreements between the United States, other members, and the DPRK to achieve the long-term disarmament and denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, as well as

the removal of oppressive sanctions on the Korean people. The Syrian Arab Republic looks forward to working with the committee on working towards this goal.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Syrian Arab Republic holds in the highest regard the mission of IAEA to prevent nuclear proliferation around the world. Since the passing of the NPT in 1995, virtually all member States in the Middle Eastern region have agreed to sign on as a non-nuclear state. However, Israel has continued to refuse signing the treaty, while avoiding the question of their nuclear weapons program. This behavior has been allowed in full by the United States government and its allies. In addition, the last three years have seen reckless and dangerous behavior from said government with regards to the JCPOA. This landmark agreement was signed in 2015, only to be unilaterally broken by the aggressive United States government, who then proceeded to impose harsh and illegal sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran alone. The other seven out of the eight member States are continuing to follow through with their commitments under the JCPOA as mandated under international law, including the removal of a restrictive arms embargo on 18 October 2020. Even so, the unilateral and illegal actions of the United States have endangered global security and destroyed confidence in this vital plan of action.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in a stark contrast with Israel, has agreed to all inspections under the NPT, and has put in nuclear safeguards under the pursuant Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) as well as the Advanced Protocol (AP). Over the last 18 months, they have taken a series of reasonable steps away from the JCPOA, including resuming uranium enrichment at Fordow and removing limits on the number of centrifuges in the country. It is crucial to note that the Islamic Republic of Iran has publicly announced these small stages to the IAEA, stating each time that the United States' reentry or renegotiation of the JCPOA will result in the immediate and complete reversal of all changes made. Even so, the United States government has repeatedly rejected this prudence, instead opting for destroying the Iranian people's livelihood through sanctions. This is similar to their unfair and destructive sanctions on the Syrian Arab Republic, which have caused large increases in poverty and hunger. In addition, the sanctions placed upon us, like the ones placed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, were justified with false and politically-motivated allegations. On the other hand, the United States government supports the illegitimate State of Israel, which continues to hide its nuclear capabilities from international bodies such as the Agency, by providing it with nuclear technology and expertise. Numerous resolutions passed by both the Security Council and the IAEA, including S/RES/487(1981), have requested Israel to join the rest of the region in making their nuclear program reviewable by the IAEA. Yet, Israel and its allies refuse to heed these requests, displaying clearly a double standard put in place by the United States, where by which it and its allies may violate international laws, but its enemies are sanctioned without meaningful explanation. Therefore, Syrian Arab Republic denounces in the highest terms Israel and its allies' careless disregard for peace and equality, the founding principles upon which the United Nations were founded.

The Syrian Arab Republic has consistently and thoroughly supported a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ) in the Middle Eastern region through resolutions such as GC(63)/RES/11 and GC(64)/RES/15. We have also joined, along with most states in the Middle East, the NPT and are subject to the AP and CPT. Furthermore, through the resolutions aforementioned, the Syrian Arab Republic has supported a renegotiation of the JCPOA between the United States, other member states, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, recognizing the repeated attempts of the Islamic Republic of Iran to reinvigorate the JCPOA, and noting with regret Israel and its allies' continuation or their threatening of regional nuclear security, the Syrian Arab Republic firmly condemns the United States, Israel, and their allies' refusal to support a NWFZ in the Middle East, and petitions the IAEA to assist in negotiations concerning the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. We look forward to working with the conference to accomplish these goals.

*Delegation from: the Republic of Turkey*

*Represented by: Mayfield High School*

*Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency*

The issues presented before the International Atomic Energy Agency are on nuclear non-proliferation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and stability of the Korean peninsula, as well as the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East and Iran. The Republic of Turkey is determined to help find a resolution acceptable to all parties on these issues. The Republic of Turkey seeks to prevent conflict, and maintain the stability of both regions.

**I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The DPRK's nuclear program began during the Korean War to build up an arsenal to defend against the US. After accumulating debts from producing factories using other countries' money, the DPRK began to produce weapons of mass destruction (WMD). In 1974, the DPRK joined the IAEA, and in 1985, they ratified the NPT or the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This treaty is an international agreement to prevent an increase in nuclear weapons and is built on three pillars: nuclear disarmament, nonproliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. However, the DPRK left the IAEA in 1994 after the treaty for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula had been employed two years prior. In 2003, the DPRK left the NPT, leaving countries to believe that they are not safe because of the DPRK's failure to comply with the treaty. Recently, however, Kim Jong Un has expressed that the DPRK's denuclearization is occurring, despite claims and evidence of a nuclear warhead manufacturing site in Wollo-ri. DPRK has long since been a "rogue state," and its threats to South Korea have caused instability to the entire Korean Peninsula. Nuclear deterrence has been emphasized to prevent the destruction of South Korea.

The Republic of Turkey is fully supportive of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula to provide safety and security to countries in a range of nuclear attacks. The DPRK has repeatedly ignored and resisted sanctions, treaties, and conventions that were employed to prevent nuclear proliferation in the DPRK. This poses the DPRK as a threat to countries surrounding it and countries within the nuclear range. Thus Turkey and other countries must congregate to produce resolutions and solutions to this prominent issue.

Turkey has established and partaken in several conventions and treaties to advocate for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. For example, Turkey is a part of the Conference of Disarmament, which is an international congregation of countries to discuss disarmament. This exemplifies one of the several measures Turkey has taken to denuclearize the DPRK. Additionally, Turkey has also taken part in several treaties. For example, Turkey is a signatory to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which bans nuclear weapon test explosions. This provides safety to countries near the DPRK because nuclear radiation negatively affects neighboring nations' populations. Not only does this provide safety to Turkey, but it also provides safety to allies, such as US troops in South Korea. Turkey was also a founding member of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), which aims to control exports of harmful weapons and technology. Given that Turkey was a founder of this, it represents Turkey's stance on the idea of denuclearization and their desire for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the DPRK and the return of stability in the Korean Peninsula. Turkey promotes the use of programs like these to restrict exports of harmful weapons from any country to the DPRK, or from the DPRK to any other countries.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

Starting in 1967, Iran began its nuclear program with American support under the Atoms of Peace program. Through the United States, Iran obtained a 5MWt Research Reactor (TRR) to use in their main nuclear research center of the Tehran Nuclear Research Center (TNRC). Then, Iran invested one billion dollars for a 10% stake in a French uranium enrichment plant and a 15% stake in a uranium mine in Rossing, Namibia. Bushehr Nuclear Powerplant's construction began during this time. During the 1979 Iranian Revolution, these developments were halted as the Shah was overthrown. The new leader of Iran, the Ayatollah Rohollah Khomeini, initially expressed a disinterest in nuclear technology but soon progressed in favor of it; subsequently, Bushehr Nuclear Powerplant's continued construction once again. To support the nuclear program, the Ayatollah signed deals with Pakistan in 1987 and China in 1990, detailing training for Iran's nuclear personnel as well as the offering of research reactors, specifically by China. Tensions rose around Iran's nuclear program in 2002, when the National Council of Iranian Resistance revealed several unknown Iranian nuclear facilities, including the Natanz Enrichment Plant and the Kalaye Electric Company (a heavy-water production plant). Throughout 2003, the IAEA inspected Iran's facilities, asked them to sign the Additional Protocol, which stated for the suspension of uranium enrichment activities, and Iran negotiated with the EU-3 (the UK, France, and Germany) to sign the Additional Protocol, but was continuing to do enrichment through an exploit in the wording of the agreement's terms. In 2004, Iran signed the Paris Agreement, which stated that Iran could not continue these exploits, but Iran continued uranium conversion activities, and in 2005, US President George W. Bush signed Executive Order 13382, sanctioning Iran for such activities. Sanctioning Iran as a policy was continued by the United States until the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was drafted in 2015, which resulted in a decreased time until Iran developed a nuclear weapon.

Complying to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Turkey follows the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons, as well as the support of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Turkey peacefully holds, for NATO purposes, 50 B61 Nuclear Gravity Bombs of the United States at Incirlik Air Base. Through the maintenance of foreign-controlled nuclear weapons, Turkey ensures peace between NATO and any perpetrator. To encourage the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, Turkey is a founding member of the Wassenaar Arrangement, which states for controlling the exports of weaponry, as mentioned prior. Most importantly, Turkey is in line with the JCPOA, which resulted in the number of centrifuges at Natanz being reduced, and continuous monitoring of Iranian facilities by the IAEA, while ending sanctions on Iran. The JCPOA was unanimously approved by the UN Security Council and was passed in the resolution UNSCR 2231. Quite recently, the United States pulled out of the JCPOA in 2018 and reimposed sanctions on Iran, and, as a result, Iran has stopped complying with the JCPOA. Turkey disagrees with the US's decision to drop out of the JCPOA, it previously allowed the Middle East to prosper while in a safer and less tense environment.

An international following to an agreement similar to the JCPOA, before US withdrawal, will be most beneficial to the maintenance of stability, prosperity, and prevention of conflict in the Middle East. Sanctioning of Iran is detrimental to the economies of many countries in the Middle East, as billions of dollars worth of oil are exchanged annually, and the current disruptions to such trade have hindered the prosperity and development of many nations. Under sanctions, Iran has been able to continue its refinement, enrichment, and conversion of uranium to proliferate its nuclear weapons supply, threatening the peace and stability of the entire Middle East. Turkey ultimately wishes for peace and stability to represent the future of the Middle East and to achieve this, Turkey is interested in finding terms that establish Iran's decreased ability to develop nuclear weapons without the implementation of sanctions.

### ***Topic A: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula***

The UAE is an active and peaceful member in the global community. It is known for its adherence to all of its non proliferation treaties and is not known to possess the means to pursue a program aimed at developing any WMD's. It is often considered a model nation in regards to non-proliferation. It has pledged its commitment to evaluate peaceful nuclear programs around the world. Domestically, it has passed legislation preventing the nation to acquire enriched uranium. Historically, it has opposed the weapons program of the DPRK.

The UAE has held a somewhat unclear position on the DPRK in general. They have purchased north Korean made weapons in the past yet recently, they have been very opposed to actions taken by the DPRK. In 2017, they suspended their diplomatic missions to North Korea and have deported the North Korean slave labor they used in the past. They have stopped issuing visas to DPRK citizens and are clearly now opposed to the DPRK.

The UAE hopes to peacefully resolve the situation on the Korean peninsula. Many have openly wished for unification. While it is widely known that unification is not the most likely outcome the UAE has wished for North Korea to de-escalate tensions along the DMZ.

### ***Topic B: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation***

As stated previously, the UAE is a model nation in regards to nuclear power and nonproliferation. It is allied with NATO and the United States and has held similar positions to those nations when dealing with Iran. It was a proponent of the Iran nuclear deal and is in opposition to any moves made by Iran to acquire nuclear weapons including enriching weapons grade uranium.

The UAE is threatened by Iran's growing military power in the region and has sought to align itself with nations such as Saudi Arabia. The UAE relies heavily on the US and France to express their interest in pressuring Iran to halt its nuclear weapons program. In an attempt to counter an Iranian attack, they have purchased western anti missile systems and other conventional weapons.

The UAE hopes to peacefully halt the progress made by Iran to produce nuclear weapons. They have wished for Iran to only pursue peaceful uses of nuclear energy such as nuclear power.

*Delegation from: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

*Represented by: North Olmsted High School*

### ***I: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula***

The current situation that has developed on the Korean peninsula during the last few decades may come to ahead soon. The continuous hostility of both Korean states has lead to a situation where the DPRK has become a belligerent state, which puts the regional stability at risk. What increases the stakes of this dilemma is the DPRK's access to weapons of mass destruction which limits the possible responses from the international community. The factors currently maintaining the stability of the region are the U.S. protection of ROK along with additional east Asian nations off the eastern coast, and with China acting as the regional power to the north. Despite, or in spite of the world's super-powers having the nation surrounded the DPRK has not backed down on its militaristic practices and has continued the proliferation of its nuclear weaponry. Recently the American president has made efforts to regularize their relationship with DPRK which appears to have stemmed their outward aggression to the U.S. and to a lesser degree ROK. Currently, China and the DPRK are diplomatically allied to one another, which has lead to an even more precarious situation with the growing tensions between the U.S. and China in current years.

The UK has had a hands-off approach to the DPRK's hostility and its nuclear proliferation in recent years. The UK has not had any direct diplomatic actions taken against the DPRK independent of international action taken by the UN as passed by the UNSC. The UK, of course, has previously made evident its wishes that the DPRK would cease its belligerent practices but due to the internal political factors, it has not been a major issue within the national government. Meanwhile, our position has been to follow the lead primarily of the US or other nations when it comes to the policy regarding the DPRK.

The United Kingdom wishes to further nuclear non-proliferation in DPRK and stabilizing the Korean peninsula. This is not a major issue as of now for the UK, but any progress on this issue will be greatly appreciated and endorsed, so long as the position is sound. The UK will be very satisfied with stricter sanction or more intensifies application of similar policies that were previously implemented for this issue. The most extreme solutions will need to be agreed to by China in order to decrease the bargaining power that the DPRK has within any negotiations or to decrease their power in case of retaliation. It would be of substantially favorable development if other east Asian nations were to agree to take national action against the DPRK. The most significant and a very unlikely development that could come out of this conference is the backing of either partner nation to break the Sino-North Korean Mutual Aid and Cooperation Friendship Treaty in an internationally recognized solution.

### ***II: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation***

In 1974 the UN passed resolution 3236 establishing the Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, this was emplaced due to the region's instability and the relatively frequent hostile changes of power that occur within nations of this region. This was meant to safeguard against any illegitimate state actors gaining nuclear weaponry or the seizure of nuclear weaponry by non-government affiliated organizations. Other conferences have been held to try and enforce the MENWFZ but all have resulted in accomplishing very little and the project was abandoned in 1995. With Isreal having possession of nuclear weaponry in 1967, some of the neighboring hostile nations were in favor of developing their own arsenal in response. Later the US assist the Iranian state with resources to develop its own nuclear program, including a reactor located in Tehran. In 1979 the Iranian Shah regime would be replaced by the Islamic Republic led by Ayatollah Khomeini, thus proving the reasoning for the MENWFZ. The fallout from this lead to the collapse of Iran's nuclear program until 1988 where the program was initiated after the Iran-Iraq war. Later Iraq would go on to make several agreements with China, Pakistan, and the Russian Federation

which lead to Iraq quickly becoming a world player when it comes to nuclear technology. Iraq would eventually forge a deal with the UK, France, and Germany to suspend enrichment activities and to follow the IAEA, unfortunately, Iraq did not fulfill its side of the arrangement. This led to sanctions from several countries and eventually the US placing sanctions on Iraq. The next leader Hassan Rounhi requested negotiations on resolving the sanctions on trade with both the US and EU. In 2018 the US withdrew from the JCPOA and reimplemented nuclear sanctions on Iraq.

The UK was in favor of resolution 3236 in 1974 and would stand to enforce it during international conferences up until 1995. In 2002 the UK along with France, Germany, and the US in 2010 started negotiations with Iraq in order to have the nation suspend its enrichment of nuclear material and to comply with IAEA. When Iraq failed to suspend its enrichment program all countries involved retaliated by placing sanctions on Iraq. In 2015 negotiation with Iraq's president Hassan Rounhi, started and all P5 nations agreed to JCPOA which led to the raising of sanctions on trade, and all but the US are still cooperating with the deal. The UK has had a firm policy of negotiation when it comes to Iraq and is most likely to continue this approach if at all possible. The UK has been a major factor in the stabilization of Iraq in recent years, giving support and assistance to build its infrastructure and economy.

The UK would like to see stabilization in the middle east and proliferation is one of the most critical factors that may lead to destabilization. The UK would like to continue its approach of negotiation with Iraq, though the UK is not opposed to other solutions so long as its terms are reasonable. The UK has assisted Iraq in constructing an improved infrastructure and the development of its economy, thus it would be in the UK's best interest not to apply sanctions on Iraq and instead find alternatives to any issues that may arise. The UK wished that this conference can lead to further stability in the region and lesser tensions between nations.

***Delegation from: United States of America***

***Represented by: Rocky River High School***

### **Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency**

The issues before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula; and Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. The United States (US) is dedicated to ensuring the safe and peaceful development of nuclear science and is eager to continue working with other nations as well as private and public corporations to further advancements in the field.

#### **I. Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula.**

Since the Cold War, the DPRK has amassed a nuclear arsenal in preparation to defend against the US. Progress towards peace was made in 1985, when the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) was ratified by multiple nations, including the DPRK, UK, US, USSR, and Republic of Korea. Later on, the US provided sanctions relief, oil, and light-water reactors intended for civilian use to the DPRK; in return, the DPRK agreed to suspend its plutonium weapons program and cease construction on nuclear reactors. In 2003, China, DPRK, US, Russia, South Korea, and Japan took another step towards peace through the Six Party Talks, where they agreed that the DPRK would abandon their nuclear ambitions. The peace talks would continue to no avail throughout history as the DPRK refused to comply with regulations imposed by the international community.

In recent years, the US and the DPRK have attempted to move on from prior tensions. Though the US has been threatened numerous times by the DPRK with intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), the two nations have come to a tentative understanding. President Trump, leader of the US, has met with Kim Jung-Un, Supreme Leader of the DPRK, and Moon Jae-in, President of South Korea, to increase stability in the region. Additionally the historic Singapore summit in 2018 between the US and the DPRK furthered peace between both countries, with the US agreeing to remove troops from South Korea, and the DPRK promising to denuclearize. In accordance with previous trends, however, the DPRK has changed its mind and continues to advance their nuclear prowess in order to defend themselves against a US attack. Currently, the US has a military presence in South Korea, which raises numerous concerns. The Trump Administration hopes to reduce the financial burden of maintaining a defense by sharing the cost with nations in the area like South Korea and Japan. The typical payment of roughly \$900 million made by South Korea funds local staffing, utility bills, and construction projects, but the US feels as though South Korea's share should be increased because it directly affects South Korea, and the current payment does not cover all costs.

Furthermore, the US believes that the international committee must be stricter with the DPRK in order to stabilize the Korean peninsula. The US proposes a four-pronged plan for peace: food aid and sanctions relief; denuclearization; hostage reduction; and reconciliation between the DPRK, South Korea, and the US. The first part of the plan, food aid and sanctions relief, is to ensure that the DPRK does not fall victim to another famine. Recognizing the DPRK's use of their nuclear arsenal as leverage to gain access to food in the past, the US and other members of the international community will provide humanitarian relief to discourage this method in the future. Denuclearization should remain the most crucial step in stabilizing the area, and the US believes that this would create a safer environment for future discussions and interactions between UN members. To improve tensions between the US and the DPRK, the US strongly condemns hostage-taking of Americans by the DPRK. Communications are key to advancing relationships, rather than resorting to violent measures like taking hostages or threatening nuclear war. To guarantee open communications, the US proposes the installation of a secure means of communication between the DPRK, South Korea, and the US like the "Red Phone" between the US and the USSR during the Cold War. Additionally, the US encourages the reconciliation of the DPRK and South Korea to relieve tensions in the Korean Peninsula. By removing the threat of war between the nations in the area, the US would be able to focus aid on other areas of the world, and the financial burden of this crisis would be lessened for the US, South Korea, and Japan.

## **II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation.**

The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) was implemented in 1970 to limit the use and development of nuclear weapons. This treaty also prohibits nations without nuclear weapons from seeking the material or the information needed to create them. In direct violation of the NPT, Iran poses a significant concern as they have amassed a large stockpile of uranium, a material used in nuclear weapons. The international community strives to achieve nuclear disarmament in the Middle East to ensure regional peace and stability. Though various agreements have been reached between UN member states, Iran has refused to comply with regulations and has expelled IAEA inspectors checking compliance in the past. Unfortunately, this trend is a common reoccurrence throughout history.

In 1972, the UN General Assembly passed Resolution 3236 to establish the Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone to block nuclear weapons in the region. Following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in 2015, Iran agreed to limit their nuclear program in favor of relief from EU and US oil- and trade-related sanctions. But, Iran did not hold to this agreement and has continued to develop their nuclear program. The US has aided Iran through the Atoms for Peace program, in which the US provided technology and educational tools to schools, hospitals, and research centers around the world interested in developing a nuclear program. Iran has abused US resources and used them to threaten both the US and other nations. Israel, a close ally of the US, is threatened by the continuous advancements made by Iran on the issue of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, an oil field of another close ally of the US, Saudi Arabia, has been attacked with technology that appears to be very similar to that of Iran's. To defend the nation and its allies, the US has withdrawn from the JCPOA and has imposed nuclear sanctions on Iran. President Trump has emphasized flaws in the agreement, such as the lack of control of Iran's nuclear ballistic missile program. Tensions have continued to escalate between the US and Iran after Iran's general, Qassem Soleimani, was killed for planning severe attacks against US diplomats and citizens across the Middle East. Following this incident, Iran shot down a passenger plane, killing 176 people. The US does not believe that Iran can be trusted with a nuclear weapon capable of harming millions of people if they cannot distinguish the difference between a passenger plane and a military plane. The US welcomes peace talks with Iran without preconditions; however, Iran has stalled meetings by insisting that the US lift sanctions as a precondition. With the increasing threats and irresponsible actions on the part of Iran, it is clear that sanctions are necessary to enforce denuclearization in the region.

After the Iran hostage crisis in which dozens of American diplomats and citizens were taken against their will in 1979, the US is doubtful further negotiations will make much of a difference when dealing with Iran. Thus, the US proposes sanctions on Iran that are stronger and more restricting than in prior years. This policy of "maximum pressure" would mean that the US would break ties with the nation and would refuse to import any products from Iran without heavy tariffs. Our allies--the EU, Saudi Arabia, and Israel--would be strongly encouraged to cut off trade with Iran as well. Without trade between Iran and its most prevalent trade partners, Iran would be forced to adhere to regulations on their nuclear program. Though the US would allow Iran to maintain a minimal nuclear facility, the US fully expects Iran to drastically reduce its weapons' testing and its nuclear program. Although the US frowns upon further alienating Iran, there is no other option available. In the past, sanctions have convinced Iran to abide by nuclear regulations and have been lifted by the US in 2016 following their compliance. The US believes that another embargo would dissuade the nation from continuing to develop their nuclear program. Once Iran complies with the NPT, the US would consider lifting sanctions. Additionally, the US seeks to renegotiate JCPOA to address the flaws currently present by including nuclear issues along with Iran's ballistic missile program and Iran's support for regional armed factions in an agreement.

## **Venezuela**

### **Position Paper for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

The issues presented before the International Atomic Energy Agency are: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula, as well as the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation. The Country of Venezuela recognizes the weight of the issues at hand and hopes to have a fruitful conversation with cooperation ending in unanimous ideas for resolutions.

#### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

The Country of Venezuela believes the nuclear non-proliferation of the DPRK and the stability of the Korean Peninsula are important in limiting North Korea's access to nuclear weapons and protecting South Korea and the Korean Peninsula as a whole. Action should be taken through amicable means in enforced treaties, conventions, and if absolutely necessary, assistance by the United Nations. Venezuela has been an IAEA Member since 1957. Its 2018–2025 CPF identifies one of Venezuela's priorities while working with the IAEA to be nuclear radiation safety and security, so with the country's best intentions Venezuela should have its stance on the matter heard in order to help bring nuclear stability and prosperity to the Korean Peninsula.

According to the Arms Control Association, as of June 19 the DPRK (North Korea) has about 20-30 nuclear warheads assembled, materials for 30-60 more, and multiple nuclear programs, one located in the city of Pyongyang. The program was established around the time of the Cold War. Prior to June 19, North Korea withdrew from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003, and in 2006 the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) passed several resolutions requiring North Korea to halt its nuclear and missile activities and imposed sanctions. Just recently in 2018 did North Korea express interest in pursuing disarmament negotiations. The DPRK's possession of multiple nuclear warheads as well as a strong nuclear program threatens the stability of the Korean Peninsula, and more broadly East Asia. The threat of stability in the Peninsula called for a 6 party multifaceted dialogue involving China, North Korea, U.S., Japan, Russia, South Korea in April 2003 with the aim of ending Pyongyang's nuclear weapons program. The parties signed a Statement of Principles stating that North Korea would abandon its nuclear programs and return to the NPT and the IAEA safeguards regime. The parties also agreed to observe and implement the 1992 Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, prohibiting uranium enrichment or plutonium reprocessing. Despite the diplomatic efforts of the parties, North Korea went forward and conducted nuclear tests in 2006, shocking the world.

Of late, the U.S. and South Korea have been working together in an attempt to coerce North Korea into denuclearization. The regime benefits from nuclear programs and warheads because of protection from a possible U.S. attack, and the power and authority it gives dictator Kim Jong Un, giving the regime incentive to decline the attempt from foreign nations at denuclearization. For the U.S. and South Korea, the main objective of the deterrence has been preventing North Korea from invading the South, and achieving stability in the Korean Peninsula. If North Korea agrees to the non-proliferation of WMD and nuclear warheads in the DPRK, the overall result would be a collective sigh of relief not only from the U.S. and South Korea, but also from East Asia. Venezuela would like to take part in the discussion for a resolution to firmly assure the stability of the Korean Peninsula and East Asia, as well as the denuclearization of the DPRK to insure the safety of South Korea and other nations.

#### **Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation**

The Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East, and more specifically Iran has caused growing concern within the international community for years. The non-proliferation of these nuclear weapons is important in order to maintain stability in the middle east and surrounding countries, as well as prevent Iran from obtaining more WMD, nuclear weapons and increasing its uranium enrichment. Action to be taken should be through

amicable means in enforced treaties, conventions, and if absolutely necessary, assistance by the United Nations. Venezuela has been an IAEA Member State since 1957. Its 2018–2025 CPF identifies one of Venezuela's priorities while working with the IAEA to be nuclear radiation safety and security, so it is with the best intentions that Venezuela should have their stance heard in order to help bring nuclear stability and prosperity to the Middle East and Iran.

According to the Nuclear Threat Initiative(NTI), The two prominent powers in terms of nuclear weapons and programs in the Middle East are Israel and Iran. Israel has expressed interest in cooperating with the UN and IAEA, while Iran has ignored treaties and resolutions passed to prevent them from using nuclear weapons and WMD. Iran's nuclear program dates back to the 1950's, when the Shah of Iran received technical assistance under the U.S. Atoms for Peace program. Although that technical assistance ended after Iran's revolution in 1979, the country continued its interest in nuclear technology by developing an extensive nuclear fuel cycle with sophisticated enrichment capabilities. These advancements were under scrutiny of intense international negotiations and sanctions between 2002 and 2015. On July 14, 2015 the P5+1 States and Iran signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). This plan of action limited Iran's "breakout time" to a nuclear weapon from a few months to more than a year. However, most recently in 2018, the Trump administration withdrew from the JCPOA and re-introduced and re-imposed nuclear sanctions on Iran, although the IAEA and the international community still strongly supported the action plan.

Iran has lied and evaded the IAEA about enrichment rates, nuclear weapons facilities, trades for foreign countries, etc. The new sanctions being put on by the Trump administration and the U.S.'s abandonment of the JCPOA plan will just cause further issues, and compel Iran to lie further about the country's association with nuclear power. The increasing tension between the two countries of Israel and Iran is also an issue. Both being nuclear powerhouses in the Middle East, the two countries at odds would not only increase the instability of Iran, but the entire Middle east as well. The non proliferation of Iran and the Middle East is essential to ensuring not only peace in the Middle East, but a collective loosening of tension within the international community that would make trade deals with Middle Eastern countries like Iran more possible. Because of this Venezuela would like to take part in the discussion for a resolution to firmly assure the non proliferation and stability of Iran and the Middle East.

## **Republic of Yemen**

### **United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency**

#### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation in DPRK and Stability of the Korean Peninsula**

In 1985 and 1986, both Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the Republic of Yemen signed the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT). Both countries joined with the belief that many other countries had; suppress the use of nuclear weapons. Most signed the treaty after concerns about the safety of the world and to protect their citizens from danger- Yemen did at least. Many vowed support for these countries-a former U.S. arms control negotiator, Robert T. Gray, noted the NPT is an agreement as important as the UN Charter in retrospect. However, after North Korea sold missiles to Yemen rebels and left the NPT, the stability of Yemen and the Korean Peninsula has been threatened. Despite the situation, Yemen understands the importance of safety for its citizens.

Yemen doesn't have specific policies in regard to non-proliferation, but Yemen did agree to the NPT-an agreement that requires countries to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. This means countries would refrain from buying, selling, or sending arms to different regions. However, the DPRK had defied the rules and sold missiles to Yemen during the 1990s while Yemen was going through a civil war. The DPRK even sent missile engineers to help reinforce Yemen's defensive capacity. From a national standpoint, this situation has created an unstable society for Yemen. Furthermore, on January 10, 2003, North Korea announced they were deviating from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). That decision threatened stability with South Korea on the Korean peninsula since North Korea is free to create nuclear weapons. In regards to Yemen, the DPRK has still been supplying missiles to the Yemen radicals in an ongoing civil war. In response, the Republic of Yemen and the International Atomic Energy Agency came up with solutions then applied for safeguards in connections with the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Yemen believes the most important step towards achieving peace is controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. To protect the citizens and stop military missiles from entering the country, Yemen strongly advocates for sanctions issued on North Korea by the UN to discourage them from sending missiles in support of radical groups. The weapons that North Korea provided rebels with were Scud missiles with a range of 550+ km. These missiles are capable of destroying communities in a mere instance and should be banned regardless of circumstances. The missiles caused vast destruction of infrastructure which will cost thousands or even millions for the government to rebuild. Despite the damage, the support of other countries would encourage Yemen to continue to curb the spread of weapons. To conclude, the next step to gaining control is preventing the spread of missiles from North Korea.

## **Republic of Yemen**

### **United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency**

#### **Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/ Iran's Nuclear Proliferation.**

Throughout the Middle East, countries have sought to buy or create nuclear weapons. The proliferation of nuclear weapons has posed a threat to stability throughout the Middle Eastern countries, especially

Yemen. However, Yemen has avoided the arms race by signing the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty in 1986 and the Middle East Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (MENWFZ) in 2004. As a country that is facing an ongoing civil war, Yemen recognizes the threat of nuclear weapons and hopes to end the arms-race and bring peace to the region.

Yemen doesn't have any policy about nuclear weapons in place, but continues to be in favor and show support of major treaties. Even though Yemen hasn't participated in the arms-race, the country is caught in the middle. As the conflict in Yemen worsens, destruction from terrorist groups plagues many areas taking thousands of lives. Despite that, Yemen takes a moderated approach and leans on other Middle Eastern countries for support which makes this situation even more complicated. After different Middle Eastern countries get involved, the fighting between themselves occurs leading to more war and devastation. Many Yemeni officials fear the situation is getting out of hand, and in 2017 the United Nations introduced a new treaty called the Treaty of Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Yemen has voted in favor, but has not yet joined because they are still trying to negotiate with surrounding countries.

The nuclear proliferation has divided the people and caused a humanitarian crisis throughout the nation. Many adults and children had died because of the famines caused by the proliferation. The destruction also left the economy in ruins. Yemen believes that eliminating nuclear weapons would solve the crises and bring peace into the region. In order to achieve this goal, the UN has to negotiate with Middle Eastern countries and create treaties that help end the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Yemen wishes to support the UN in making these decisions in hope of taking the best course of action. In summary, if nuclear weapons are removed, Yemen believes there is hope for a nonviolent region