

AITCHISON COLLEGE MODEL UNITED NATIONS (ACMUN)

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A Background Study Guide for
International Atomic Agency

Topic A: EFFICACY OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE MIDDLE EAST

Topic B: Reconstructing the IAEA and its Relations with UNSC

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Aitchison College Model United Nations

A Letter from the Executive Council

Respected Delegates,

The thought process we had while deciding our topics and committees was to educate, prioritize and highlight the various global issues and crises pertinent to today's status quo and era, in hopes of bringing together the best and brightest of the country and the globe to come together, share ideas and deliberate to find practical solutions to real world problems.

While debating, drafting or lobbying during ACMUN, please always remember the reason you're here. That reason is that we are the generation and the leaders of tomorrow, and very soon, it's going to be in our hands how we solve these growing problems, tensions and conflicts.

I speak for all of my Secretariat when I say that I expect diplomacy to be the cornerstone of your stance, strategy and game plan at ACMUN XI, and that respect, decorum and discipline come before all else. Your drafting, unmoderated caucuses and speeches all will be playing vital roles in any and every award distributed. For further reference, you can view our Judging Criteria which has been made public on our website. Act as a representative of the United Nations, as a diplomat of your honorable nation, and as an interested and motivated member of the human race looking to make a positive impact in the world at large.

I hope that these Study Guides serve as a good aid in your research, but do keep in mind that these should just be the basic backbones of your content and knowledge on our topics, and that out of the box, creative points and sub-topic areas will be looked very well upon.

I have high hopes of all of you delegates. Debate with fervor. Deliberate with reason. Dream for a better world.

Shahmir Aziz

(President)

Farhad Ahmed Amir

(Secretary General)

Shehryar Usman

(Secretary General)

Syed Hassan Ali

(Director General)

Shehryar Hamesh

Khan

(Chargé D' Affaires)

Introduction

The International Atomic Energy Agency, (IAEA) is an international organization, not directly related to UNSC or any UN committee, which is responsible for supervising the atomic power usage and ensuring that nuclear energy is used for peaceful and human development purposes only, and inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons, around the globe. IAEA was established as an organization on 29th July 1957. Though being an independent agency, IAEA reports to UNSC and UNGA annually.

The headquarters of the IAEA are located in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA has two "Regional Safeguards Offices" which are located in Toronto, Canada, and in Tokyo, Japan. The IAEA also has laboratories and research centers located in Austria and in Italy where researches are conducted to ensure and modify the peaceful use of nuclear technology and nuclear power worldwide. The sole purpose of IAEA programs is to provide peaceful applications of nuclear energy, science and technology, provide international safeguards against misuse of nuclear technology and nuclear materials, and promote nuclear safety and nuclear security standards and their implementation.

Purposes/Aims:

The main functions of the United Nations agency is to: encourage and assist analysis, development and utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; establish and administer safeguards designed to confirm that such activity assisted by the Agency isn't accustomed any military purpose; apply safeguards to relevant activities at the request of Member States; apply, below the Nuclear Non-Proliferation pact (NPT) and different international treaties, necessary comprehensive safeguards in non-nuclear weapon States (NNWS) Parties to such treaties.

In effecting its functions, the Agency conducts its activities in accordance with the needs and principles of the international organization Charter to market peace and international cooperation, and in conformity with policies of the UN for furthering the institution of worldwide disarmament through safeguards.

The Agency's safeguards system is outlined primarily in Art. XII of the International Atomic Energy Agency Statute, and within the following documents: the pact for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in and the and also the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), the Southeast Asia nuclear weapon free zone treaty (Treaty of Bangkok), the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), the south pacific Nuclear free zone treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga), and the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for



Accounting and control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC).

The International Atomic Energy Agency is a world organization that reports annually to the United Nations General Assembly. Once necessary, the United Nations agency can report back to the UN SC with regard to instances of members' noncompliance of safeguard and security obligations.

Under Safeguards Agreements, IAEA inspectors often visit nuclear facilities to verify records maintained by State authorities on the whereabouts of nuclear material underneath their management, to examine IAEA-installed instruments and surveillance instrumentation, and to verify physical inventories of nuclear material. These and different safeguard measures offer international verification that governments are abiding by their commitments to the peaceful use of nuclear technology. A precondition for the implementation of safeguards could be a formal safeguards agreement between the Agency and also the State.

There are four kinds of inspections:

- Ad Hoc (to verify a state's initial nuclear report)
- Routine (the most typical inspections that are performed routinely)
- Special (supplementary inspections executed in uncommon circumstances)
- Safeguard Visits (inspections to declared facilities to verify the safeguards design information)

The Additional Protocol is a much more intensive, and voluntary, type of safeguarding, that permits for extended inspections with the foremost advanced technique. As a written document, the extra Protocol aims to produce assurances to each declared and undeclared nuclear site.

Important Definitions and Abbreviations:

ARASIA - Cooperative Agreement for Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology

EU - European Union

HLW - High-level waste

ILW - Intermediate-level waste

INVO - Iraq Nuclear Verification Office

JCPOA - Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (The Iran Nuclear Deal)

LLW - Low-level waste

NPT - Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NWFZ - Nuclear Weapons Free Zone

OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

SDG - Sustainable Development Goal(s)

WMD - Weapon(s) of mass destruction



1. IAEA Safeguards

a. Introduction
These safeguards are technical applications implemented by the IAEA to deter the use of Nuclear Weaponry, verify that nuclear facilities are not misused in any way and that nuclear energy is only used for peaceful purposes. These safeguards make sure states are honouring their obligations. The 3rd Article of the NPT requires each state that has ratified it to conclude a safeguard agreement with the IAEA.

b. Explanation

These safeguards are put through with 4 steps:

- i. Evaluation of Relevant information
- ii. Developing an approach to the Safeguards per state
- iii. Undergoing the safeguards - evaluating them
- iv. Drawing conclusions - making reforms

Three forms of safeguards:

- i. Comprehensive Safeguard Agreements -

Applied in 174 states

- ii. Voluntary offer agreements - Applied in 5 States

- iii. Item - Specific Safeguard Agreements - Applied in 3 States

c. Safeguards in place

- Applied in 182 states
- Additional Protocols in 134 states
- 1314 nuclear facilities under the IAEA

2. Middle East

Countries that make up the middle east: Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen

The region has been the epicenter of conflict, with a middle eastern cold war, countries looking forward to nuclear arsenals and a lot of foreign influence which creates clashes within the region



Background Information:

The IAEA from its very inception has aimed to achieve nonproliferation in each part of the world, implementing treaties like the NPT with technical measures known as IAEA safeguards.

The Middle East, although, has always been an area of concern. Hosting countries not party to the NPT and being subject to various conflicts (Yemeni Conflict, the Syrian Civil War, the recent Lebanon bombings) which has always kept the area under water when it comes to nuclear nonproliferation. Hosting great powers such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Israel and Iran who are always at odds with each other makes nuclear nonproliferation difficult within these countries. These conflicts have seen the use of WMD's in the form of chemical weapons used in the Iraq-Iran War by Saddam Hussein or the alleged use of chemical weapons by Bashar - Al - Assad in the Syrian Civil War. The international community has made the implementation of these safeguards in the Middle East seem pertinent thus bringing them to the table for discussion. With such volatility, the international community fears the region will soon start using their nuclear arsenals with Iran creating nuclear weapons readily after the failure of the JCPOA, Israel suspected to be doing so and countries like the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

IAEA Safeguards being applied in the Middle East has always been a point

of contention, where the IAEA has found countries to be non-compliant with their safeguard agreements. Since as long ago as the 1970s, the IAEA has suspected countries of bypassing their agreements by taking up clandestine nuclear operations. Iraq, Iran and Syria were all investigated in 1991, 2002 and 2007 accordingly.

Libya soon declared the existence of a secret nuclear program in its country in 2003. After these events took place however the IAEA was able to prevent some states such as Iran and Iraq from producing nuclear weapons (for the time being) and brought them back to their safeguard agreements.

With rising volatility, instability and the security situation within the region, the application of these safeguards has become much more difficult. In the future, to make sure these countries do not take up nuclear arms the safeguards of the IAEA hold an instrumental position.

Important Aspects of the topic:

Largely comprised of the following parts:

1. Specific Conflicts going on within the Middle East
2. Non State Actors
3. The Non Proliferation Treaty
4. Nuclear Efforts by Middle Eastern Countries

The Instability in the Middle East:



The Middle East has long been a concern when it comes to international discourse. Being a region with several ongoing conflicts, and if not conflicts then general instability be it the instability within Lebanon or the recent diplomatic clash that came with UAE recognizing Israel via the Abrahamic Accords.

The IAEA needs to cater towards the nuclear potential of this instability in case a specific conflict turns for the worse. It can do this through the application of the IAEA safeguards however when these safeguards are not effective, the IAEA will have failed its duty to the international community. This instability will be further elaborated in the following important aspects.

Specific Conflicts:

In this section we will elaborate upon key conflicts within the Middle East - associating nuclear and WMD potential with each:

a. The Syrian Civil War

For a quick overview of the issue, there are three sides to the problem. The Government supported by the Russo-Iraqi-Iranian Coalition and the populous supported by the NATO alliance and ISIS which is quickly being defeated. The potential of the use of WMDs here is very great, with allegations towards the government for the use of chemical weapons. The nuclear

potential of ISIS will be explained in the next part.

b. Yemeni Conflict

For a quick overview, there are two sides to the conflict. The Hadi government supported by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Houthis supported by Iran. Chemical Weapons were used by Egypt in Northern Yemen. Saying that they will not sign the Chemical Weapons Convention until the Israeli Nuclear situation is fully answered. The Saudi Coalition specifically the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and UAE have used WMDs which they were equipped for by the US.

c. The Recognition of Israel

Jordan, Turkey, UAE and Bahrain are the Middle Eastern countries who readily recognize Israel with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seemingly moving towards the normalization of relations however with no credible proof. The Abrahamic Accords took the Muslim world by storm and has perturbed the nuclear power Iran.

d. The JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action)



The JCPOA (also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal) was a deal signed by the P5 + 1 nations and Iran for the following terms: Iran would stop all of its nuclear enrichment programs in return for the p5 + 1 pulling all sanctions on Iran. This deal has since failed as the US has claimed that Iran has still been enriching nuclear materials despite IAEA safeguards confirming that Iran was not doing so and was in line with the JCPOA.

e. Iran - Israel Relations

Iran stands as a nuclear power, having a constant nuclear enrichment program after the failure of the JCPOA. Israel also has allegedly been making nuclear weapons (as confronted by other countries). The clash of these two countries could lead to their possible nuclear arsenals being used.

Non State Actors:

a. Al Qaeda

Al Qaeda has long been interested in nuclear weapons. This is derived from statements made by Al Qaeda leader Osama Bin Laden confirming

that acquiring WMDs and nuclear weapons is their organization's "religious duty". Al Qaeda leaders have already been meeting with several nuclear scientists most notably with two Pakistani nuclear scientists before 9/11. Al Qaeda was also reported to have been trying to buy "Russo nuclear devices" remotely from within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Al Qaeda runs rampant throughout the Middle East. All Al Qaeda affiliated organizations are capable of gaining WMDs and nuclear weapons.

Affiliated Organizations of Al Qaeda

- i. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- ii. Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS)
- iii. Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
- iv. Al-Shabaab
- v. Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (formerly Al-Nusra Front known as Al-Qaeda in Syria)
- vi. Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM)
- vii. Al-Qaeda in Gaza



- viii. Al-Qaeda in Kurdistan
- ix. Al-Qaeda in Lebanon
- x. Al-Qaeda in the Sinai Peninsula

b. Aum Shinrikyo

Although this organization was indigenous to Japan, this terrorist cult serves as an example of terrorist organizations gaining WMDs and using them. Aun Shinrikyo used chemical weapons in a train killing 13 people.

c. The Plausibility of these organisations obtaining WMDs and Nuclear Weapons

Many studies by various governments have concluded that it is feasible for sophisticated terrorist organisations acquiring these weapons as they could make a crude bomb by acquiring the correct materials which are plausible for these organisations.

The availability of nuclear science on public domains have made the information easily accessible to these organisations.

A study by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment determined: “A small group of people, none of whom have ever had access to the classified literature, could possibly design and build a crude nuclear explosive device. ... Only modest machine-shop facilities that could be contracted for without arousing suspicion would be required.”

Experiments for example the Nth Country Experiment has proved the following: “three post-docs with no nuclear knowledge could design a working atom bomb.”

The security of nuclear facilities ranges from adequate to awful

The safety of nuclear facilities and WMD facilities is severely unsafe as confirmed by the following:

- The IAEA confirming there have been eighteen documented cases of theft or loss of plutonium or highly enriched uranium
- Early Feb 2010, peace activists broke into a US nuclear weapons warehouse in Belgium, they were caught by one guard, 90 minutes after getting in



- Four men broke into a nuclear base in South Africa where nuclear weapons were stored in great value
- A Russian man was arrested in Georgia with high amounts of enriched uranium

d. Why is this a problem?

- No international pressure
 - All international documents approach sovereign recognised states, with documents such as the CTBT and the NPT. The same cannot be done with terrorist organisations, there is no international pressure on them be it with diplomatic, economic or other sanctions.
- Lethal weapons by a body not liable to anything in anyway

Why do countries not use nuclear weapons in the status quo? Because they have diplomatic pressure on them from their allies, the deterrence

theory however none of this is applicable on terrorist organisations.

The Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

a. Introduction

The Non Proliferation Treaty is an international treaty with the agenda of reducing the spread of nuclear weapons, achieving Global Zero and using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

b. Ratification Status of the Middle East

Israel: Has never been a signatory

Iran: Has threatened to leave the NPT on numerous occasions

All other Middle Eastern states have either signed or ratified the NPT

Nuclear Efforts by Middle Eastern Countries:

This section will go over nuclear efforts by each and every Middle Eastern State:

a. Egypt



- Started in 2006
- Nuclear Cooperation Pact with Russia in 2008
- Withdrew from the sessions to reform the NPT citing dissatisfaction when it came to the Middle East
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Russia on building a nuclear plant in El-Dabaa
- Signed an agreement with China for nuclear cooperation
- Signed an agreement with Russia which brought 4 light-water reactors which have the capability of legitimising any future attempt of uranium enrichment

b. Iran

- Was one of the original signatories of the NPT
- Was suspected to be generating nuclear weapons and was sanctioned by it
- Signed a deal with the P5 + 1 called the JCPOA in which the sanctions were to be taken off in exchange for Iran to stop any nuclear weapons programs
- The United States of America exited the deal

after which Iran reciprocated

- Sanctions were reimposed by the US
- Iran is rumored to have started its programs again until a deal is signed with the remaining P5 + 1

c. Iraq

- Started operations for a nuclear reactor facility in 2017 (apparently for peaceful purposes)
- Previous facility destroyed by an Israeli airstrike in 1981

d. Jordan

- Started in 2007
- Signed an agreement with Canada for nuclear cooperation, 2008
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with South Korea (Korea Electric Power Corp), 2008
- Signed an agreement with Turkey for nuclear cooperation, 2011
- Signed agreements with France, UK and Russia in respect to power and desalination



- Signed an agreement with China for uranium mining and nuclear power
- Has agreements with several countries (South Korea, Japan, Spain, Italy, Romania, Turkey etc) related to infrastructure of Nuclear Power
- The IAEA produced a favourable report of Jordan's nuclear facilities, 2014
- Interested in an agreement with the US but the Trump Administration wants Jordan to stop nuclear enrichment

e. Kuwait

- Started in 2009, with the assistance of the IAEA
- Signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with France relating to civil nuclear energy application, 2010

f. Oman

- Started in 2009 with a nuclear agreement with Russia

g. Qatar

- Started in 2006 with the GCC
- Working on regional nuclear projects

h. Saudi Arabia

- Started in 2008, with the US under the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
- King Abdullah said, "If Iran gets nuclear weapons, we will get nuclear weapons."
- A senior official said, "We cannot live in a situation where Iran has nuclear weapons and we don't ... If Iran develops a nuclear weapon, that will be unacceptable to us and we will have to follow suit."
- Prince Turki al-Faisal remarked that should Iran develop a nuclear weapon, "that would compel Saudi Arabia...to pursue policies which could lead to untold and possibly dramatic consequences"
- In November 2013, multiple sources came out and said that via the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia funding Pakistani nuclear programs, they have the ability to



unleash nuclear wrath faster than Iran

- 2015, Several US officials released information that The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made a deal with Pakistan to buy nuclear weapons
- “We prefer a region without nuclear weapons. But if Iran does it, nothing can prevent us from doing it too, not even the international community.” said several Saudi officials
- Wall Street Journal reported The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia working with China for extracting uranium yellowcake from uranium ore indicating the option of nuclear weapons remaining open

i. Syria

- All nuclear reactors destroyed by Israeli airstrikes
- Current policies on hold due to the civil war however a nuclear plan set to end this year is being followed

j. Turkey

- Started in 2006
- Discussion underway with Canada
- Civil nuclear cooperation agreement with the US was formed, 2008
- 54% of the population voted in favour of nuclear weapons, 2012
- “Turkey will not accept a neighboring country possessing weapons not possessed by Turkey herself,” a quote by the president of Turkey, 2013
- The IAEA approved of Turkey’s nuclear programs, 2013
- “It was unacceptable for nuclear-armed states to forbid Ankara from obtaining its own nuclear weapons.” - President Erdogan, 2019

k. UAE

- Started in 2008
- Signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with the US in 2008
- Became the first Arab country to open a nuclear power plant



Problems that hurdle solutions and the IAEA safeguards

The main points of this section

1. The conflicting stances of different countries within the region
2. The lack of transparency within the region
3. Foreign influence

Conflicting Stances:

The countries within the Middle East are at odds with each other. The great powers, Iran, Israel and The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have conflicting stances when it comes to many important topics such as nuclear non proliferation, the NPT, and the conflicts going on in the Middle East. This makes it increasingly harder for the IAEA to implement safeguards due to there being no unifying regional body of the state and the other state not wanting the other to know of their programs.

These conflicting stances also make sure there is tension in the air with any conflict having potential of being blown out of proportion, which then makes these countries bolster their WMD and nuclear arsenals. This mindset is a great hurdle to the progress and implementation of IAEA safeguards.

Lack of Transparency:

The Middle East has always been hard to impress programs due to the lack of transparency which is spread into three parts:

- a. The Ongoing Conflicts
- b. Non State Actors
- c. Different ideologies and views

a. The Ongoing Conflicts

Yemen, Syria are one of several examples of conflicts within the Middle East. Syria, a country suspected of using nuclear energy with the wrong application has been swept under the rug due to the conflict within the country and the IAEA can no longer impress their safeguards there

The Yemeni Civil War has seen the use of chemical weapons and other WMDs, however due to the ongoing conflict, the IAEA has been unable to act

This lack of transparency makes applying IAEA safeguards almost impossible

b. Non State Actors

Non State Actors are not liable in the face of the international community, hold no defined borders and do not have allies or diplomatic relations which could keep them in line

No investigative body or international body can look



into their relations and doings without major risk

This leaves a very large lack of transparency again restricting IAEA safeguards from being implemented

c. Different ideologies and views

The Middle East is a diverse region, countries holding different views and many acting on them (Abrahamic Accords etc) this makes the region hostile, thus every country does not let the United Nations, an organisation which the countries they stand against investigate into their country

This goes directly against the NPT and is in violation of it. This lack of transparency makes these safeguards impossible to implement.

Recent Developments, past resolutions and UN efforts:

Document GC(62)/L.4 2008:

- Presented by Egypt
- Main principles:
 1. Nuclear Non Proliferation in the Middle East
 2. Safe and just applications of IAEA safeguards according to

the bilateral safeguards agreements

- Stances towards the resolution:
 1. **Egypt** said ridding the region of nuclear weapons was a priority in their foreign policy
 2. **Venezuela** supported the resolution claiming that the application of IAEA safeguards is pertinent in the Middle East. It showed support for the possibility of NWFZs (Nuclear Weapons Free Zones)
 3. **Israel** supported the need for regional unity however rejected the feasibility of the resolution citing similarities between the document and the NPT, both of which they believe are inherently flawed
 4. **Iraq** called for the establishment of NWFZs as well as the implementation of the 1995 and 2010 NPT review conferences
 5. **Iran** cited support for the resolution however believed that the establishment of NWFZs was very important and said without the formation of these zones the NPT would be rendered incredible
 6. **India** abstained due to believing that parts of



the resolution irrelevant to the matter being dealt with

- Votes for paragraph 2 of the resolution
 1. Against: Israel
 2. Abstaining: Botswana, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, Togo, United States of America, Zambia
 3. In favor: All remaining countries
- Paragraph 2 of the resolution was adopted
- Votes on the entire resolution
 1. Abstaining: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, Togo, United States of America, and Zambia.
 2. No against
 3. All left in favor
- The resolution was adopted

Stakeholders:

This section will detail those countries and organization that have a large stake in the crisis and possible bloc formations along with the disagreements they may have that leads to the formation of that bloc

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

A great power in the Middle East, having two main competitors within the region, them being Iran and Israel. Iran and The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have been part of the Middle Eastern Cold War, pulling most of the strings in conflicts such as the Yemen Conflict. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia allies itself with the Western bloc containing The United States of America, France and UK but also has shown to ally with the eastern bloc (China, Russia etc.), it also runs the Gulf Cooperation Council and is a large part of the OiC

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a power holding WMDs in the form of chemical weapons and is shown to have used them in conflicts, is capable of harnessing nuclear power and has shown interest towards buying and creating them

Iran:

An instrumental power in the Middle East, having two major competitors in the region being Israel and Iran

Iran allies itself with the Eastern Bloc (Russia, China etc.) wanting membership in the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO)

Is a big part of the OiC, heading the Iranian Nexus bloc and runs the Economic Cooperation Organisation

Working towards harnessing nuclear energy after leaving the JCPOA, is looking towards an agreement with the P5+1 (except The United States



of America) on the principles of the JCPOA

Israel:

Israel has always a point of contention within the region, with more than half of the countries in the Middle East not recognising them due to their practices in Palestine, they have no support within the Middle East

Israel is allied with the Western Bloc, always heavily shielded by the The United States of America (them leaving UNHRC because of Israel)

They are ambiguous when it comes to their nuclear potential, they have not signed the NPT.

The P5 + 1 countries:

These countries hold immense power but have shown to misuse it, all the major stakeholders are allied to the p5 + 1 countries and heavily rely on them.

They can be the sole force needed to solve the problem, if their power is used right, which as seen by past precedent has not been

Bloc Formations:

An anti-zionism bloc:

The countries that could potentially make up this bloc will largely be

Muslim countries along with eastern powers like China and Russia. Their stance would be looking forward to implement IAEA safeguards but are against Israel's policies when it comes to the safeguards and transparency as a whole

A western bloc:

The countries that could make up this bloc comprise of the western nations, their closest allies (who support and recognize Israel) and Israel. This bloc will want safeguards to be implemented but might call for amendments in the NPT, and will be in support of Israel's policies when it comes to the topic area

A neutral bloc:

This bloc will comprise of countries who neglect the political contentions and only strive for able solution, implementing them in whatever country possible

Questions a resolution must answer (QARMA):

1. What reforms can be put in place that all stakeholders agree to?
2. What concessions must stakeholders make to achieve sustainable reform?



3. How can the issue of Non State Actors be solved?
4. What new measures can the IAEA introduce that would boost it's efficacy?
5. What measures can countries take on a national, bilateral and regional level to boost the efficacy of IAEA safeguards?

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History of the IAEA

After the discovery of atomic bomb in the secret “Manhattan project”, its deadly use in WW2 for Hiroshima and Nagasaki attacks, and the increasing usage of nuclear energy for military purposes around the globe, calls for such organizations started to rise, such as the U.S. President’s “*Atoms for Peace*” address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1953. All this laid the foundation of IAEA which finally came into being in 1957 as the world’s first Agency directly related to nuclear energy; The U.S. Ratification of the Statute by US President on 29 July 1957 marks the official birth of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The IAEA is strongly linked to nuclear technology and its controversial applications, either as a weapon or as a practical and useful tool. The idea for the formation of IAEA was unanimously supported by 81 states in October 1956.

The Agency was set up as the world’s “*Atoms for Peace*” organization within the United Nations family. From the beginning, it was given the mandate to work with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies. The objectives of the IAEA’s dual mission – to promote and control the Atom – are defined in Article II of the IAEA Statute;

“The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that

assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.”

The Structure and the Jurisdiction of the IAEA

The IAEA's mission is guided by the interests and desires of Member States, strategic plans and also the vision embodied within the IAEA Statute (see below). 3 main pillars – or areas of labor – underpin the IAEA's mission: Safety and Security; Science and Technology; and Safeguards and Verification.

The International Atomic Energy Agency as an autonomous organization isn't beneath direct management of the international organization, however the International Atomic Energy Agency will report back to each the UN General Assembly and Security Council. In contrast to most alternative specialized international agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency is abundant in its work with the Security Council, and not with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The structure and functions of the International Atomic Energy Agency are outlined by its founding document, the International Atomic Energy Agency Statute (see below). The International Atomic Energy Agency has 3 main bodies: the Board of Governors, the general Conference, and the Secretariat.

Board of Governors



The Board of Governors is one of two policy making bodies of the IAEA. The Board consists of twenty-two member states elected by the general Conference, and a minimum of ten member states nominative by the outgoing Board. The outgoing Board designates the 10 members who are the foremost advanced in energy technology, and the most advanced members from any of the subsequent areas that aren't depicted by the primary ten: North America, Latin America, Western Europe, eastern Europe, Africa, Middle East and South Asia, South East Asia, the Pacific, and also the Far East. These members are selected for a one year term. the general Conference elects twenty two members from the remaining nations to biennial terms. Eleven are elected annually. The twenty two elected members should additionally represent a stipulated geographic diversity

The Board, in its 5 yearly meetings, is responsible for creating most of the policy of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Board makes recommendations to the general Conference on International Atomic Energy Agency activities and budget, is responsible for publishing IAEA standards and appoints the Director General subject to General Conference approval. Board members each receive one vote. Budget matters need a two-thirds majority. All alternative matters need solely a simple majority. The simple majority additionally has the ability to stipulate problems that may need a two-thirds majority. two-thirds of all Board

members should be present to call a vote. The Board elects its own chairman.

General Conference

The General Conference is formed of all 172 member states. It meets once a year, usually in September, to approve the actions and budgets passed on from the Board of Governors. The general Conference additionally approves the nominee for Director General and requests reports from the Board on problems in question. Each member receives one vote. Problems with budget, Structural amendment and suspension of a member's privileges need a two-thirds majority and all other problems require a simple majority. Unlike the Board, the general Conference will, by simple majority, designate problems to require a two-thirds majority. the general Conference elects a President at every annual meeting to facilitate an effective meeting. The President solely serves for the length of the session.

The main function of the general Conference is to serve as a forum for discussion on current issues and policies. Any of the other IAEA organs, the Director General, the Board and member states will table problems to be mentioned by the general Conference (IAEA Primer). This action of the general Conference is nearly identical to the general Assembly of the United Nations.

Secretariat



The Secretariat is the professional and general staff of the IAEA. The Secretariat is headed by the Director General. The Director General is to be held accountable for the actions done by the Board of Governors and also the General Conference. The Director General is chosen by the Board and approved by the general Conference for renewable four-year terms. The Director General oversees six departments that do the particular work in carrying out the policies of the IAEA: atomic energy, Nuclear Safety and Security, Nuclear Sciences and Applications, Safeguards, Technical Cooperation, and Management.

The IAEA budget is in components elements. The regular budget funds most activities of the IAEA and is assessed to every member nation. The Technical Cooperation Fund is funded by voluntary contributions with a general target within the US\$90 million range.

Agreements under the IAEA

The treaties regarding the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency cover a large range of subjects, from the organization of the Agency's own work to nuclear safety, nuclear security, safeguards and nuclear non-proliferation, and civil liability for nuclear injury.

Treaties underneath IAEA auspices are international agreements negotiated and IAEA by International Atomic Energy Agency Member

States with the support of the Agency's Secretariat. The IAEA Director General serves as depositary for these treaties. The International Atomic Energy Agency office of Legal Affairs, working on behalf of the Director General, holds the first texts of the treaties, receives written agreement instruments from States seeking to affix these treaties and notifies States and also the UN of the official standing of the treaties. examples of this class of treaties are the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its modification, as well as a number of conventions on civil liability for nuclear injury.

Agreements to which the International Atomic Energy Agency is a party include those international agreements the IAEA has concluded in its claim as international organization with individual States or alternative international organizations. These treaties confer rights and obligations on the International Atomic Energy Agency. Notable examples embrace the International Atomic Energy Agency Headquarters agreement with Republic of Austria, the IAEA relationship agreement with the UN, all safeguards agreements and every one agreements relating to technical cooperation concluded by the and all with individual States.

IAEA-related treaties embrace international agreements that weren't concluded under International Atomic Energy Agency auspices and to that the International Atomic Energy Agency isn't a party however



that are relevant to the Agency's work and will envisage roles and responsibilities for the IAEA. Examples include the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as well as regional non-proliferation treaties.

Problems within the IAEA

As seen throughout the history, IAEA though can arrange important agreements between states such as the NPT, it possesses much less powers. States like Pakistan, India and Israel have not signed the NPT yet, nor have been called upon by IAEA effectively to do so. On the other hand we see DPRK withdrawing from NPT after signing it, not facing enough repercussions to consider reverting back to NPT.

Secondly, as mentioned above, IAEA can conduct investigations in states on the basis of the permission by the respective states, but at the end of the day has no powers except sending recommendations to the UNSC or other UN organizations.

Thirdly, politics. The political aspect within IAEA has seriously affected and still continues to engage the world in a serious threat to global peace. According to various unofficial sources, states like Pakistan and Israel have developed and conducted successful tests of nuclear weapons but no independent investigations have been held in those regions by the IAEA itself, raising points of concern around the globe

regarding the jurisdiction, powers and independence of the IAEA.

Keeping that in mind, a new image emerged in the minds of multiple countries such as Iran that IAEA is simply now used as a tool by The United States of America to pressurize and target states like Iran and North Korea for its personal interest seriously damaging the credibility of IAEA

Lastly, knowing that IAEA also keeps the record of the atomic energy produced in the member states, many delegations and Excellencies have raised concern that production of atomic energy is an internal issue of a state and should not be dictated by any organization. All these factors raise questions on the current structure of IAEA and calls for restructuring IAEA have raised voices again.

Questions a Resolution must answer (QARMA):

1. Should the IAEA be directly related to UNSC and have powers over other UN organizations?
2. Should the IAEA have powers such that of the UNSC to sanction states due to noncooperation?
3. Should the IAEA have the power to dissolve international agreements or make them customary international law?



4. How should the IAEA penalize the states leaving or not joining the NPT? and make them join international organizations and treaties?
5. Should the IAEA have a right to say in the production of atomic energy or should it be left as an internal matter of the country?

How can restructuring IAEA help in dissolving the monopoly of individual states in IAEA?

