



# International Atomic Energy Agency

Building Safety against  
Non-State Actors:  
Ensuring Resilience of all  
Nuclear Facilities

**GLOBAL CLASSROOMS DC**  
**SPRING 2026 MODEL UN CONFERENCE**



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## Introduction to the Committee



The IAEA is the **International Atomic Energy Agency**. It is one of the few autonomous agencies that do not report to the United Nations' Economic and Social Council but rather the United Nations Security Council.<sup>1</sup> This stems from the *Organization's mission statement and goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons by having safe guards that allows for early detection.*<sup>2</sup> The creation of the IAEA stems from the fears of the era, in which many had growing concerns following increasing nuclear proliferation across the world. Hence, President Eisenhower helped create the IAEA as a part of the Atoms for Peace Organization within the UN. This was done to promote the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology.<sup>3</sup>

Nuclear Energy is one of the safest forms of energy thanks to the many regulations and safety measures established by the IAEA and the many national nuclear regulatory agencies. There have been two major incidents, the Chernobyl and Fukushima incident, out of a cumulative 20,000 hours of nuclear energy in 36 nations.<sup>4</sup>

### SPRING CONFERENCE: Policy Advisors

Policy Advisors are subject-matter experts who support delegates during the conference. They do not participate in debate or voting, but they can provide guidance to help ensure your ideas and resolutions are realistic and grounded in real-world policy.

#### How Can You Use Policy Advisors?

Delegates are encouraged to actively consult Policy Advisors throughout the conference:

1. **Opening Briefing:** Advisors will begin with a short introduction to the topic and key policy considerations.
2. **Q&A Sessions:** You will have structured opportunities to ask questions about feasibility, policy context, and real-world applications.
3. **During Debate:** You may submit written questions or, if allowed, yield speaking time to a Policy Advisor for a response.
4. **Unmoderated Caucuses:** Advisors can help you refine ideas, identify potential allies, and strengthen draft resolutions.
5. **Resolution Feedback:** Before submission, you may ask Advisors to review your proposals for clarity, feasibility, and impact.

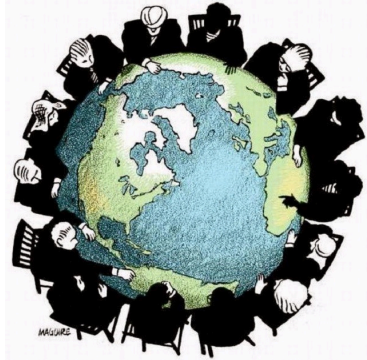
<sup>1</sup>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), "Overview: History of the IAEA," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.iaea.org/about/overview/history>.

<sup>2</sup>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), "The Statute of the IAEA," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.iaea.org/about/statute>.

<sup>3</sup>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), *Factsheet: The International Atomic Energy Agency*, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2015/pdf/IAEA%20factsheet.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Safety of Nuclear Power Reactors," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/safety-and-security/safety-of-plants/safety-of-nuclear-power-reactors>.

## Background Information



The world has become more violent in the last few years and there are now growing concerns of **Non-State Actors being able to access and create radiological and/or nuclear weapons**. With increased reports of trafficking, security breaches, and global tensions, a single nuclear terrorist act can damage and undermine any semblance of international cooperation. Combined with the rise of terrorist attacks propagated by non-state actors around the world, recent events in the Middle East have further heightened tensions within the UN Security Council, particularly given concerns about regional instability and its potential implications for nuclear or radioactive security threats, regarding a possible future nuclear or radioactive terrorist attack.

*The fear is not one of grand scale nuclear terrorism but rather concern that non-state actors are able to get their hands on small traces of nuclear or radioactive materials and use them in conjunction with conventional explosives to create what is a dirty bomb. A dirty bomb has the same explosive force as a conventional bomb; the radioactive material is not used to increase the blast, but to contaminate the area and leave behind lasting radioactive contamination after the explosion.* The Intent behind using those materials is to have the conventional explosives kick up and scatter the radioactive/nuclear materials to create the fallout of a nuclear blast.<sup>5</sup>

This committee is empowered on a provisional basis to address this threat. The nations involved will be tasked with increasing security standards and ensuring that no non-state actors are able to create or use such weapons. The powers of the delegates here will be used to strengthen safeguards and ensure that these events do not come to pass. Committee members may not unilaterally use military or intelligence assets without prior authorization from their respective heads of government. **The committee's main task is to create a new set of standards and methods to alleviate these concerns.** The UN Security Council (UNSC) considers the issue serious enough to pay attention to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) committee's recommendations and draft resolutions. However, the UNSC is not automatically committing to act on them. Instead, if the countries in the IAEA committee agree on recommendations and formally adopt them as policy, then the UNSC will be more likely to take those ideas seriously and implement them at the global level.

### CRISIS COMMITTEE + UNIQUE MOTIONS:

This is a **full Crisis Committee** in which the delegates are granted special powers in which they can utilize the nation's resources to better deal with the threat at hand. ***Each delegate will have a different set of powers, as each nation is only willing to commit a limited amount of resources to this task.*** Therefore each delegate will have to work within the confines of the powers given to them. Now it should be said that these powers do not have to be used for resolving the Crisis at hand as quickly as possible, it may be in the interest of the nation or yourself to let the current crisis continue, especially if the

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), "Backgrounder on Dirty Bombs," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/fs-dirty-bombs>.



committee is moving into a direction that is unfavorable to the nation's interests or you personally. Now it should be noted that every action will have consequences and can affect interactions with others within your committee, and may be the reason why things do not work out as intended.

When writing your **Crisis Notes**, it is important to have the writing be **legible and clear** for the Crisis Staff to carry out what you want. The notes themselves should be **clear in the intent and contain the desired outcome** of these actions. It should also be noted that the Crisis notes are to be **built on the previous** Crisis Notes, that to achieve your end goal the delegate must build upon their previous works and adapt to the changing situation.

## France

### Position

The French Republic is a Nuclear Armed State with a high dependence on Nuclear Power for its energy needs, with up to 70% of its energy needs coming from nuclear energy.<sup>6</sup> It has a deeply vested interest in making sure that Nuclear Power Plants remain safe and that any and all nuclear materials not be used for malicious purposes by Non-State Actors.

France has deep ties to many states in Sub-Saharan Africa, a region facing severe concerns of terrorism and also one that has deep uranium reserves.<sup>7</sup> While many of these mines are closed and/or are reportedly depleted, it is still possible for these non-state actors to mine said resources. The issue is not that these groups would be able to manufacture nuclear or radioactive weapons, as they do not have access to nuclear facilities to produce highly enriched uranium; rather, they could sell uranium to states that do have such capabilities and are seeking to bypass nuclear non-proliferation treaties.

### Powers

The President of France has authorized coordination between France's intelligence services and the Councilor's diplomatic efforts to ensure that no nuclear or radioactive materials are used in actions against France or its interests. This arrangement is intended to provide timely information on potential threats and French national priorities, allowing for more effective representation in committee. While France continues to support diplomatic solutions, it reserves the right to take more direct action to address these threats if necessary.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), *Country Statistics: France (PRIS Database)*, archived November 17, 2019, <https://web.archive.org/web/20191117112915/https://pris.iaea.org/pris/CountryStatistics/CountryDetails.aspx?current=FR>.

<sup>7</sup>France Culture, "Les accords qui ont changé le monde : La fin des accords de défense entre la France et ses ex-colonies africaines," *Ils ont changé le monde*, Radio France, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.radiofrance.fr/franceculture/podcasts/ils-ont-change-le-monde/7-10-les-accords-la-fin-des-accords-de-defense-entre-la-france-et-ses-ex-colonies-africaines-7412378>.

<sup>8</sup>Dominique Poirier, *Napoleon's Spies: Revelations of a Spy Who Came in from France* (CreateSpace, 2018).



If the delegate acts unilaterally and is caught, the President of France will state that the mission was not sanctioned and expects that the delegate will avoid creating any scandals for the Fifth Republic (current system of government in France). However, France is currently unwilling to provide significant economic support. The government is reluctant to commit substantial resources due to domestic concerns and fears of increasing public discontent.

## USA

### Position

While the United States has used nuclear weapons, they have also suffered immensely from terrorist attacks within its borders. They are proactive in containing and handling all threats and the current administration is especially concerned about the threats of a radioactive or nuclear weapon being used by non-state actors.<sup>9</sup>

The United States has a large stockpile of nuclear weapons. Nuclear Power fulfills 18% of the country's total energy needs and many of these power plants are located on the East Coast of the United States.<sup>10</sup> This represents a major threat vector for the United States with much of its population living near and dependent on these nuclear power plants. The President of the United States has also made it clear that any present threat of other nations acquiring the capability to develop nuclear weapons will not be tolerated and must be addressed in a timely manner. The current threat assessed as most likely to gain access to radioactive materials involves rogue members of the Iranian IRGC and its nuclear program. There are concerns that Iran has been openly working on developing nuclear armaments, and that recent military actions in the region could create instability. In the resulting chaos and potential loss of leadership, there is concern that disgruntled members of the IRGC may flee and attempt to sell their services or transfer access to radioactive materials.

### Powers

The President of the United States has authorized increased use of available intelligence agencies to help secure the world against non-state actors. The delegate is instructed to use all available means to identify and neutralize non-state actors seeking to acquire or use radioactive or nuclear weapons. In this regard, the delegate will have access to appropriate case officers as needed to support these efforts in real time.

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<sup>9</sup>U.S. National Archives, "The Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://visit.archives.gov/whats-on/explore-exhibits/atomic-bombing-hiroshima-and-nagasaki>.

<sup>10</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in the USA," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-t-z/usa-nuclear-power>.



It is expected that every possible avenue for the development or acquisition of nuclear or radioactive weapons will be closed off. While major political or economic concessions are not permitted, reasonable and favorable agreements may be considered, provided they do not come at the expense of American interests or the American people. The primary objective is to ensure that no non-state actors are able to access or construct a dirty bomb.

## China

### Position

China is the world's second largest economy with Nuclear Energy becoming an ever growing part of its energy profile. China is also increasing its nuclear weapons stockpile.<sup>11</sup> This has led China to purchasing and refining more and more Uranium.

There are growing concerns about China's stance on the Taiwan Strait issue, including whether it is willing to go to war with Taiwan and its allies, and whether nuclear weapons could come into play.<sup>12</sup> This is not something that can be left to chance; therefore, it is essential to ensure that no non-state actors acquire nuclear or radioactive materials that could be used in an incident and potentially implicate other states.

It is your responsibility to assure others that China has no interest in allowing unauthorized actors to gain access to nuclear or radioactive materials, nor does the Party intend to use nuclear weapons aggressively. China's focus is on expanding its nuclear energy capacity and maintaining a defensive nuclear deterrent.<sup>10</sup> It is true that China is expanding its nuclear arsenal; however, it should be noted that it currently possesses around 300 nuclear weapons. Even if this number were to increase to 1,000, it would still remain significantly lower than the approximately 2,000 warheads held by the United States and Russia.

### Powers

The Politburo has granted the delegate a broad mandate to act through diplomatic channels. No direct action will be authorized unless there is an explicit and direct threat to China. The delegate is instead tasked with building goodwill and ensuring that countries, including China, are able to expand nuclear power development. China is willing to assist developing nations in constructing nuclear reactors through Chinese companies and technical expertise.

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<sup>11</sup>Zachary Cohen and Kylie Atwood, "Exclusive: US intelligence agencies tie Chinese explosive test to push for a completely new nuclear arsenal," *CNN*, February 21, 2026, <https://edition.cnn.com/2026/02/21/politics/china-nuclear-arsenal-new-technology>.

<sup>12</sup>Paul B. Stares and David Sacks, *The Next Taiwan Crisis Won't Be Like the Last*, Council on Foreign Relations, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.cfr.org/reports/next-taiwan-crisis-wont-be-last>.



The Politburo favors solutions that are economic and political in nature. The current view is that Western states have caused significant instability by acting too hastily in international affairs. As such, a representative from the Ministry of Finance will be assigned to support any future economic or political negotiations.

It should be noted that China will not tolerate criticism of the Belt and Road Initiative. China maintains that it is acting in good faith to assist developing nations in securing affordable and safe energy production.

## Japan

### Position

Japan has a long and troubled history with nuclear weapons and energy. It was the only nation that a nuclear weapon was used against.<sup>8</sup> Japan has taken a stance to be strictly against the use of any and all nuclear weapons. There are some who wish for all nuclear weapons to be disarmed and while it is an admirable goal, it is not Japan's current aim.

While Japan has a large number of nuclear power plants, many of them are being shut down and very few being built to replace them, the 2011 Fukushima disaster has made the people view nuclear energy unfavorably.<sup>13</sup> Thus, politically, Japan is neither for nor against the use of nuclear energy. Japan instead seeks to focus on the regulation and safety of nuclear reactors to ensure that no nuclear weapons are used and that no further preventable nuclear power plant failures occur.

Japan's position is simple: no one should suffer from nuclear incidents, and nuclear energy should be safe for all those who choose to use it. The possibility of a non-state actor being able to create, much less use, a radioactive or nuclear weapon is reminiscent of the Tokyo subway sarin gas attacks of 1995. The Japanese government will not allow any possibility of non-state actors gaining access to or using such weapons.

### Powers

Japan is unwilling to deploy its intelligence agencies or Self-Defense Forces internationally at this point in time. Instead, Japan is focused on establishing regulations and standards to ensure that all future avenues for non-state actors to acquire materials needed to

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<sup>13</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Japan," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-g-n/japan-nuclear-power>.



create radioactive or nuclear weapons are blocked. The delegate is expected to build consensus with other nations. While Japan may be seeking to scale down its nuclear energy production, it also seeks to dissuade other nations from pursuing aggressive nuclear policies.

However, domestically, Japan is willing to commit full resources to protecting its people and state. Therefore, if any potential threat vectors arise within Japan, the full weight of the Japanese government will be used to secure and eliminate any possibility of non-state actors launching an attack. It is strongly preferred that such a scenario never comes to pass, and that all threats are prevented before they emerge.

## India

### Position

India has made significant achievements in giving every citizen access to electricity. The growth of India's power grid has grown exponentially since 2003. Nuclear power sits around 3% of India's total energy output.<sup>14</sup> India has 180 nuclear weapons at its disposal and is not party to the non-proliferation treaty.<sup>15</sup> They believe that the non-proliferation treaty is nothing more than a way for the colonial powers to maintain control over their former colonies and they will build nuclear weapons for purposes of self-defense as they see fit.<sup>16</sup> Part of India's motivation stems from Pakistan's nuclear weapons program. However, India has stated that it will dismantle its own nuclear arsenal when all other nuclear powers do the same.

India seeks to ensure that all nuclear reactors are secure and that there is no possibility of non-state actors acquiring or developing weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). It also aims to address the presence of regional non-state threats. The Indian government does not fully trust Pakistan or China to be transparent regarding their nuclear ambitions. Pakistan's history of engagement with non-state actors such as the Taliban, the Mujahideen, and certain Kashmir independence groups, combined with its possession of nuclear weapons, makes it difficult for India to trust its intentions regarding nuclear safety.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in India," accessed April 15, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-q-n/india>.

<sup>15</sup>Hans M. Kristensen, Matt Korda, Eliana Johns, and Mackenzie Knight, "Indian Nuclear Weapons, 2024," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, vol. 80, no. 5 (2024), Taylor & Francis Online, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00963402.2024.2388470>.

<sup>16</sup>Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), "India: Nuclear Disarmament," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.nti.org/analysis/articles/india-nuclear-disarmament/>.

<sup>17</sup>Madiha Afzal, "Pakistan, Taliban, and the Afghan Quagmire," Brookings Institution, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/pakistan-taliban-and-the-afghan-quagmire/>.



## Powers

The Prime Minister wishes to make it clear that the delegate will not have access to any military assets. The delegate is expected to work with other nations to establish norms and regulations ensuring that the world's nuclear power plants and reactors are secure. This is intended to ensure that all nations operating nuclear reactors act responsibly and do not enable rogue states or non-state actors to obtain radioactive materials.

However, the delegate will be assigned a case officer from the Prime Minister's Office to coordinate with relevant government agencies, assist in securing agreements, and ensure that India remains safe from any non-state actors seeking to acquire radioactive or nuclear materials. This is particularly important in relation to China's and Pakistan's nuclear capabilities, which India views with concern.

The Prime Minister expects that by the end of the committee, every nation with nuclear reactors will agree to these security measures, regardless of how the delegate achieves this outcome. This is a matter of national security, and the delegate is tasked with ensuring universal adoption of stronger nuclear security standards.

# Russia

## Position

The Russian Federation has the world's largest stockpile of nuclear weapons.<sup>18</sup> Russia also has a large number of nuclear power plants and a large reserve of uranium within its borders<sup>19</sup>. All of this means that, in nuclear policy, Russia is a major actor. If it chooses to ignore or reject the standards set by the committee, there is little that can be done to enforce compliance on the Russian Federation. Therefore, it is in everyone's best interest to ensure that the Russian delegate does not oppose any new regulations, or at least does not block their adoption.

Russian demands and expectations are simple, the Russian Federation wishes to be allowed to maintain their nuclear stockpiles without fear of being forced into disarmament. Then there are the concerns of non-state actors getting their hands on radioactive/nuclear materials to do a strike within Moscow or any other Russian city. There are many who are violently biased against the Russian people and seek any means to cause harm to them.

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<sup>18</sup>Hans M. Kristensen, Matt Korda, Eliana Johns, and Mackenzie Knight-Boyle, "Russian Nuclear Weapons, 2025," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May 13, 2025, <https://thebulletin.org/premium/2025-05/russian-nuclear-weapons-2025/>.

<sup>19</sup>Rosatom Newsletter, "We Aim for Long-Term Cooperation," Issue 286, February 2025, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://rosatomnewsletter.com/2025/02/28/we-aim-for-long-term-cooperation/>.



Therefore, the Russian government wants to ensure that no one else on the table is able to make any sort of nuclear/radioactive weapons. There are concerns that non-state actors could get their hands on radioactive materials and create a dirty bomb.

It should be noted that the Russian Federation is in armed conflict with another member at this table, Ukraine, and both countries operate nuclear power plants. This has contributed to Russian concerns that adversaries may attempt to arm non-state actors in order to strike at Russia. While there have been reports of Russian ground forces targeting Ukrainian nuclear facilities, these claims are contested and should be treated with caution.

## Powers

The delegate will be granted broad authority to carry out the responsibilities of this committee. The President of the Russian Federation has assigned case officers from the FSB, the Armed Forces, and relevant state corporations to support the delegate's work. This is intended to provide the delegate with a wide base of knowledge necessary to ensure Russia's security from all radioactive and nuclear threats.

It should be noted that the delegate is given considerable discretion and is expected to advance the objectives of the Russian Federation, with all options short of war remaining on the table. The delegate is also expected to ensure that allegations regarding Russian attacks on Ukrainian nuclear power plants are not accepted uncritically within this committee.

# South Korea

## Position

South Korea has concerns about its neighbors and their desires to have more nuclear weapons. North Korea suffers under sanctions due to their desires to have a nuclear arsenal. And China has openly stated that it is planning to build more nuclear weapons,<sup>10</sup> the increased proliferation of nuclear weapons has greatly increased tensions within the South Korean people.

South Korea has 23 nuclear power plants that generate about one third of the nation's energy needs.<sup>20</sup> There are concerns within the Korean government that adversaries may target these facilities in an effort to disrupt and cripple the national electrical grid, potentially in coordination with a broader strike during a crisis. This risk is particularly significant given that

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<sup>20</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in South Korea," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-o-s/south-korea>.



South Korea remains technically at war with North Korea, and due to the country's geography, any attack on nuclear facilities could impact a large portion of the civilian population.

Therefore, it is in South Korea's best interest that all parties work together to establish stronger safety measures and standards to ensure that no actor can create or deploy a dirty bomb. There is also a need to strengthen protections around nuclear power plants against likely threat vectors that could compromise the safe and responsible use of nuclear energy. A formal international framework on the protection and safety of nuclear reactors should be established to safeguard civilian populations.

## Powers

The Government has granted the delegate access to appropriate military, civilian, and bureaucratic experts to establish the necessary safety measures ensuring that all radioactive and nuclear materials are secure. It is vital that the Republic of Korea remains protected from these threat vectors,<sup>21</sup> particularly given confirmed reports of North Korea's nuclear weapons and China's growing nuclear stockpiles.

The same standards must apply to nuclear power plants: every facility must be secured, and safeguards must be in place to ensure that even in the event of an attack, a nuclear meltdown does not occur. The reality that nuclear power plants may be targeted for strategic reasons, such as disrupting electricity supplies to enemy forces, presents a risk of irreparable long-term damage to the region. For South Korea, this possibility is unacceptable.

# UK

## Position

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has nuclear weapons<sup>22</sup> and nuclear power plants.<sup>23</sup> With the increasing threat of more capable and dangerous non-state actors, it is in the United Kingdom's vested interest to address these threats before they materialize, either through preventative measures or by neutralizing them before they can act.

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<sup>21</sup>Stanford University, Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC), "North Korea," Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://cisac.fsi.stanford.edu/content/cisac-north-korea>.

<sup>22</sup>Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), "United Kingdom," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.nti.org/countries/united-kingdom/>.

<sup>23</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in the United Kingdom," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-t-z/united-kingdom>.



The United Kingdom maintains safeguards for its nuclear weapons, and while it is currently unlikely that any non-state actor could create or deploy a dirty bomb, it is in everyone's best interest to ensure that such capabilities are never developed in the first place. Therefore, the UK supports all nations with nuclear reactors adopting stricter security protocols to prevent any nuclear or radioactive material from being lost or diverted.

The United Kingdom views this issue through a preemptive framework consisting of a two-step approach. The first step involves direct action against non-state actors to limit their growth and prevent them from acquiring the capability to construct a dirty bomb. The second step is to strengthen the security of nuclear facilities globally, ensuring that any attempt to do so would require years, if not decades, to succeed.

## **Powers**

The Sovereign and the Prime Minister have authorized the delegate, in coordination with the appropriate governmental authorities, to address threats as necessary. While the government prefers to pursue diplomatic solutions, certain situations may require discretion, and the delegate may be granted additional authority if needed. Any response must remain proportionate to the threat and will be subject to review if such circumstances arise.

The delegate is expected to focus on ensuring the effectiveness of the second step of the two-step approach, working with British intelligence and the armed forces to strengthen security measures and prevent any breaches. The delegate is not expected to conduct operational activities directly, as doing so would constitute a serious breach of trust that the government seeks to avoid at all costs.

# Sweden

## **Position**

Sweden has nuclear power plants and a history most relevant to this topic. Sweden in the aftermath of the Second World War, had a nuclear program that was nearly successful in the creation of a nuclear weapon. It was stated that the Swedish nuclear program was intended for civilian defense. The nuclear program started in 1945 and by 1965, most of the nuclear weapons



was built.<sup>24</sup> The main reason Sweden did not complete the development of nuclear weapons was its decision to become a party to the Non-proliferation Treaty in 1968.<sup>25</sup>

This experience has given the Swedish Government insight into how nuclear weapons development might occur in secret. While it is unlikely that non-state actors could successfully develop a nuclear weapon, similar principles may apply in preventing them from acquiring the materials needed to build or use a dirty bomb. The Swedish Government therefore wishes to support the IAEA in ensuring that no further nuclear weapons are created.

There are also concerns within the Swedish Government that the Russian Federation has attacked or threatened nuclear power plants in Ukraine, raising serious alarm due to the long-term consequences of nuclear accidents. The Chernobyl disaster remains a stark reminder of the devastating and lasting impact such incidents can have on Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus.

## Powers

The delegate is expected to develop new security and regulatory standards through consensus and diplomatic engagement. At this time, the Swedish Government is unwilling to commit specific resources and prefers to remain flexible regarding the allocation of powers and support to the delegate. However, the delegate is expected to draw on Sweden's historical experience with nuclear weapons development to advise efforts aimed at preventing other states or actors from acquiring such capabilities.

The Swedish Government's most pressing concern is addressing reported attacks by Russia on Ukraine's nuclear power plants. More broadly, it is concerned about the establishment of any precedent involving attacks on nuclear facilities. While some may argue that there are legitimate military objectives in targeting power plants, the potential consequences of a nuclear reactor failure are catastrophic and must be avoided at all costs.

# Algeria

## Position

Algeria has plans to develop a nuclear power plant and currently operates two nuclear research reactors.<sup>26</sup> Accordingly, it is concerned that the construction and long-term maintenance of additional nuclear facilities may become increasingly costly.<sup>27</sup> Notably, building the necessary

<sup>24</sup>Ny Teknik, "Den svenska atombomben," *Teknikhistoria*, accessed April 7, 2026, <https://teknikhistoria.nyteknik.se/langlasning/den-svenska-atombomben/144778>.

<sup>25</sup>United Nations Treaty Collection, "Treaty Details (ObjID: 08000002801d56c5)," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://treaties.un.org/pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002801d56c5>.

<sup>26</sup>Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), "Algeria," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.nti.org/countries/algeria-5/>.

<sup>27</sup> <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/economic-aspects/economics-of-nuclear-power>



security infrastructure and ensuring it is sufficiently robust may further delay the construction of nuclear power plants. This is a significant concern, as Algeria is a major exporter of natural gas and crude oil, and fluctuations in global energy prices create economic volatility. Reducing exports of natural gas and crude oil would result in a loss of revenue, while increasing exports may create domestic pressures due to reduced availability of energy resources at home. A nuclear power plant would help offset this trade-off by allowing more natural gas and crude oil to be exported for profit.

Thus, Algeria believes that while strengthened nuclear security is important, it must not come at the expense of developing new nuclear power infrastructure. For many developing nations, the increased cost of building nuclear power plants may also result in continued dependence on other forms of energy.

There are also growing concerns that Morocco may be developing nuclear weapons under the guise of civilian nuclear energy, which raises questions about its intentions. This is viewed as a potentially escalatory action that could provoke regional tensions.

## **Powers**

The Government has only authorized the delegate to negotiate agreements and ensure that future security measures are implemented without placing an undue financial burden on developing nations seeking to build nuclear power plants. While appropriate safeguards must be in place to ensure the safe use of nuclear energy, they must not become so costly that they discourage development. The specific approach to achieving this is left to the discretion of the delegate.

The Government also directs the delegate to ensure that Morocco does not acquire or assist in the development of any nuclear or radioactive weapons. The current government believes that Morocco may be seeking a strategic advantage over Algeria, and considers it possible that Morocco could attempt to develop a nuclear weapon independently or obtain one through a friendly power.



# Morocco

## Position

Morocco is currently only in the planning phase of developing a nuclear reactor and power plant. At this stage, the Government of Morocco is merely exploring the possibility of fully developing nuclear energy infrastructure.<sup>28</sup> There is no interest in anything beyond civilian applications of nuclear reactors; Morocco has no intention of developing nuclear weapons or dirty bombs, whether independently or through an allied state. Despite claims that may be made by Algeria, the Government of Morocco cannot emphasize strongly enough that it has no desire to acquire nuclear weapons.

The upfront cost of building nuclear power plants is extremely high. While the long-term cost of other forms of energy production may be greater, the immediate expense of constructing nuclear infrastructure makes it more practical in the short term to continue relying on conventional, including polluting, power sources. At present, Morocco does not have firm plans to build a nuclear power plant, though it continues to consider the option.

There are also concerns within the Moroccan Government that Algeria, which has been increasing arms deals and expanding its military capacity, may have ulterior motives and could potentially use Morocco's interest in civilian nuclear energy as a *casus belli* ("cause of war"). The Moroccan Government therefore seeks to make clear its peaceful intentions and would welcome international oversight to ensure that, should Morocco develop nuclear power infrastructure, it is transparently monitored so that no false claims regarding weaponization can be made.

## Powers

The Moroccan Government has very limited capacity and, accordingly, only limited resources to contribute. The delegate will work with counterparts from the scientific and economic ministries to ensure that, should Morocco proceed with developing a nuclear power plant, it is able to do so on sound scientific and economic foundations.

While there are security concerns, it is the view of the Moroccan Government that, as long as security standards are not excessively costly, there is no objection to their implementation. As such, there is no need to assign intelligence or military personnel to oversee

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<sup>28</sup>World Nuclear Industry Status Report, "Report: Morocco's Nuclear Plans Still on Hold, but New Tech Could Change That," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://www.worldnuclearreport.org/Report-Morocco-s-nuclear-plans-still-on-hold-but-new-tech-could-change-that>.



these matters. However, Morocco also believes that overly burdensome security requirements could exclude many developing countries from pursuing nuclear energy development.

## Switzerland

### Position

The Swiss Confederation has 4 nuclear reactors that generates up to 40% of the nation's energy needs. The Swiss government did stop the construction of new nuclear reactors and had planned to decommission them over time after a referendum. However, by 2023, the plan to phase out nuclear reactors was cancelled and reversed due to growing energy needs and their commitments to meeting climate goals.<sup>29</sup>

Switzerland has plenty of acclaimed scientific and technological research facilities, most notably CERN.<sup>30</sup> While the Swiss Confederation has consistently maintained strict neutrality, it has also actively participated in scientific cooperation and international organizations dedicated to the advancement of science and technology. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Swiss Government that, while there is a need for constant security and vigilance, increased scientific sharing and cooperation is beneficial, which is a key goal of the Swiss Confederation at this conference.

It should be noted that, like Sweden, the Swiss Confederation was once close to developing a nuclear weapon and maintained a secret nuclear weapons program that continued after the Non-Proliferation Treaty was signed by the Swiss Government in 1969. This was due to its stated belief in a world without nuclear weapons, while also recognizing that the presence of nuclear-armed neighbors influenced its own security considerations.<sup>31</sup>

### Powers

The Swiss Confederation is currently willing to send a limited number of subject-matter experts in nuclear science, as well as bureaucrats who have supported Switzerland's cooperation with other nations in developing civilian nuclear programs. This is intended to ensure that nuclear reactors are built safely, used appropriately, and properly accounted for and monitored.

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<sup>29</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Switzerland," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-o-s/switzerland>.

<sup>30</sup> <https://home.cern/about/who-we-are/our-history>

<sup>31</sup>Rob Edwards, "Swiss Planned a Nuclear Bomb," *New Scientist*, May 25, 1996, <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg15020310-500-swiss-planned-a-nuclear-bomb/>.



However, the Swiss delegate should be clear that strong oversight is necessary to ensure that no actor is able to construct dirty bombs. While the vast majority of nuclear reactors are used solely for energy production, it should be noted that misuse remains a possibility.

At the same time, the Swiss Government is primarily concerned with protecting itself from the potential use of dirty bombs against Switzerland and therefore seeks to learn from other nations' security protocols in order to strengthen its own system.

## Kazakhstan

### Position

Kazakhstan is one of the world's largest producers of uranium and,<sup>32</sup> due to its legacy from the Soviet Union, it operates nuclear reactors that generate power for the nation.<sup>33</sup> There are plans for Kazakhstan to build additional nuclear reactors to increase energy output; however, at present, these plans remain in the early stages, and the government is not yet formally committed to their development.

It should be noted that Kazakhstan is a major energy producer, supplying significant amounts of natural gas, oil, and uranium to the global market. It does so while carefully balancing the interests and demands of its strategic partners.<sup>34</sup>

Most of its oil and uranium are extracted by Western corporations, with much of its security needs tied to the Russian Federation.<sup>35</sup> One of Kazakhstan's largest trade partners is also China. Therefore, it is in Kazakhstan's interest to ensure that all of its partners remain non-antagonistic toward the country.<sup>36</sup> It is the belief and concern of Kazakhstan that it wishes to maintain good relations and remain largely uninvolved in major conflicts; however, with rising tensions and military actions in Afghanistan, Iran, and the Middle East more broadly, there are concerns that these states may harbor non-state actors who could spread violence across borders into Kazakhstan.

### Powers

The delegate for Kazakhstan should note that, formally, the government will not be providing significant resources. The delegate will be assigned a small number of case officers

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<sup>32</sup>World Nuclear Association, "World Uranium Mining Production," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/nuclear-fuel-cycle/mining-of-uranium/world-uranium-mining-production>.

<sup>33</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Uranium and Nuclear Power in Kazakhstan," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-g-n/kazakhstan>.

<sup>34</sup>The Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC), "Kazakhstan Country Profile," accessed April 7, 2026, <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/kaz>.



from within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to help ensure that Kazakhstan maintains its relationships with its strategic partners.

The delegate may reach out to other governmental agencies for expertise, additional case officers, or resources if needed. However, it is unlikely that substantial resources will be allocated due to budget constraints. It should also be noted that the Head of State may change positions on key issues, and the delegate may be required to adjust course accordingly, despite any goodwill that has been established.

## Australia

### Position

The Australian outback has one of the world's largest deposits of uranium, all of which is exported.<sup>35</sup> Australia has zero nuclear reactors, except for a single research reactor in Sydney,<sup>36</sup> and a legal ban on the production and creation of nuclear reactors within its borders.<sup>37</sup> As a result, uranium is effectively treated as a commodity for export to the global market.

There have been discussions within Australia about the possibility of lifting the ban and constructing a limited number of nuclear reactors to achieve greater energy self-sufficiency and reduce energy prices. However, much of the population remains opposed to nuclear energy across the political spectrum, making such a policy shift unlikely in the near term.

There have also been discussions between the United States and the Australian Government regarding the development of nuclear-powered submarines.<sup>38</sup> This is a major step for the Australian Government, as there are currently few nuclear specialists available to manage and maintain nuclear reactors, particularly in emergency situations. This may place pressure on the government to develop a civilian nuclear program in order to build the infrastructure and expertise needed to support and maintain nuclear-powered submarines.

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<sup>35</sup>World Nuclear Association, "World Uranium Mining Production," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/nuclear-fuel-cycle/mining-of-uranium/world-uranium-mining-production>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>36</sup>Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO), "Nuclear Facts," <https://www.ansto.gov.au/education/nuclear-facts>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>37</sup>Maddison Leach, "Explained: Why nuclear power has been banned in Australia for more than 25 years," 9News, <https://www.9news.com.au/national/why-is-nuclear-power-banned-in-australia-explained/9f758cf3-0677-4787-bfce-a5c4aa052a2a>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>38</sup>Royal Australian Navy, "Nuclear-powered submarines," <https://www.navy.gov.au/capabilities/ships-boats-and-submarines/nuclear-powered-submarines>, accessed April 15, 2026.



## Powers

The Australian Government seeks to ensure that uranium exports remain protected, as they are a vital component of the national economy. It is also willing to further explore the safety and security requirements associated with nuclear reactors, particularly in the context of the nuclear-powered submarines it is acquiring from the United States.

It should be clear that the Australian Government is concerned about non-state actors gaining access to materials that could be used to construct a dirty bomb, and is focused on preventing such scenarios. The government is particularly keen to avoid any situation in which terrorist groups could obtain uranium within Australian territory. While uranium enrichment occurs elsewhere, ensuring that raw materials do not fall into the wrong hands is seen as a critical step in preventing the development of any such weapons.

# South Africa

## Position

South Africa has a long history with nuclear power and weapons. It was able to develop a nuclear weapon despite being under heavy sanctions, in part due to its significant domestic uranium reserves. South Africa has large uranium deposits and uses nuclear energy to power its reactors. It should also be noted that South Africa is the only country in Africa with a nuclear power plant, which generates approximately 5% of the nation's energy output.<sup>39</sup>

There are growing concerns within South Africa and the IAEA that the aging Koeberg nuclear power plant is reaching the end of its operational life and may need to be decommissioned. However, South Africa is unable to meet its energy needs without it, and the construction of new nuclear power plants is taking longer than expected, which could further worsen the current energy crisis.<sup>40</sup> However, if a nuclear power plant operates significantly beyond its intended lifespan, it could pose serious risks to the country.

There are also growing domestic concerns that increasing social and economic inequalities within South Africa may create internal tensions. As disparities persist between different groups, resentment has developed, particularly given perceptions that some communities that benefited from the apartheid era continue to be comparatively advantaged. While the situation is more complex than this characterization suggests, there are broader

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<sup>39</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in South Africa,"

<https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-o-s/south-africa>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>40</sup> Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd, "Official website," <https://www.eskom.co.za>,



concerns about social cohesion and inequality. These internal dynamics could potentially have implications for the security of critical infrastructure such as nuclear power plants and therefore warrant careful monitoring.

## **Powers**

The South African Government is investing significantly in expanding nuclear power generation to address the ongoing energy crisis and therefore seeks to ensure the security of its nuclear reactors, particularly in light of growing domestic discontent.

Accordingly, the delegate will be supported by multiple case officers and subject-matter experts to ensure that South Africa can overcome its energy challenges and that the construction of new nuclear power plants is both safe and secure. It should also be noted that under the apartheid regime, South Africa developed nuclear weapons and later became the first country to voluntarily dismantle its nuclear arsenal. As such, this experience may be useful to the committee in developing approaches for the disarmament of rogue states or preventing access to nuclear materials by non-state actors.

# Ukraine

## **Position**

Ukraine is currently at war with a nuclear-armed state and has significant concerns regarding the safety of its nuclear reactors. There have been multiple reports alleging that Russian armed forces have targeted or struck Ukrainian nuclear power facilities. Such actions are widely regarded as a serious escalation, particularly given Ukraine's experience with one of the worst nuclear disasters in history, and are not acceptable under international norms.

There are also concerns that Russia may use irregular forces, including so-called "little green men," to create incidents within Ukraine, and that such actors could potentially be equipped with or used to facilitate radioactive or nuclear materials to destabilize Ukraine or other opposing states. As a result, there is a clear need to strengthen security measures to prevent any hostile actors from carrying out such attacks.

It is Ukraine's position that, for the safety of all states, stronger international agreements must be established to secure nuclear reactors and prevent their misuse. The use of nuclear facilities or materials for coercion, sabotage, or warfare must be firmly discouraged, and the



international community should work collectively to prevent any attempt to arm or support violent non-state actors.

## Powers

Ukraine has very limited resources available due to the ongoing war, but nuclear security remains a high priority to ensure that all current and future nuclear reactors are safe. The delegate will be supported by subject-matter experts in nuclear facility security, as well as an officer from the Ukrainian Armed Forces, to ensure access to the best available information on Ukraine's practices for protecting nuclear facilities from attacks.

The delegate is also expected to research international best practices and may coordinate with relevant government bodies to obtain necessary support. While resources may not always be provided in the expected form, efforts will be made to ensure Ukraine has what is needed to prevent future nuclear incidents. However, if any credible threat arises that could harm Ukraine, additional resources will be allocated as necessary to address it. The government is not willing to take any risks that could lead to another nuclear catastrophe on Ukrainian soil and will do everything possible to prevent such an outcome.

# Brazil

## Position

Brazil operates two nuclear reactors, with a third under construction, which together generate approximately 2% of the country's energy needs. The two older reactors, built in the 1970s and 1980s, are expected to remain operational until around the 2040s. It is the current view that nuclear energy development should proceed gradually and incrementally over time.<sup>41</sup> Brazil wishes to make it clear that, while many may assume that only terrorist organizations would attempt to acquire radioactive or nuclear materials for a dirty bomb, it is also possible that criminal cartels and other organized groups could seek access to such materials, either for their own use or to sell to unscrupulous states or actors.

In some parts of the world, such criminal organizations possess significant financial resources and influence, making it not inconceivable that they could attempt to use radioactive materials as a means of coercion or retaliation against governments that seek to disrupt their operations. The case of Pablo Escobar, who led a campaign of violence and intimidation against

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<sup>41</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Brazil," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-a-f/brazil>, accessed April 15, 2026.



the Colombian state during efforts to dismantle his organization, is often cited as an example of how powerful criminal networks can challenge state authority.<sup>42</sup>

It is vital that, when drafting resolutions and preventive measures, criminal organizations are also included, and that the framework is not so narrowly defined that these actors are overlooked. While terrorist groups are often considered the most likely non-state actors to attempt to acquire radioactive or nuclear materials, Brazil believes that criminal cartels and organized networks could also pose a significant threat both domestically and internationally.

## Powers

The Brazilian Government is willing to provide the delegate with very limited resources, sending only a scientific advisor to learn from other nations and a case officer connected to Brazil's Military Police of Rio de Janeiro (BOPE), which is responsible for combating organized criminal elements within Brazil.

Brazil does not wish to participate in any actions that could be considered imperialist or that infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations. The Government is also clear that the delegate's role is limited to helping draft standards and legislation, facilitate agreements in Brazil's interest, and ensure the security of Brazil and its people. While a BOPE officer will be assigned, their role is strictly advisory, providing guidance on best practices for addressing criminal actors who may attempt to exploit these situations for profit.

# Pakistan

## Position

Pakistan is a nuclear-armed state surrounded by other nuclear powers, regions governed by groups designated as terrorist organizations by parts of the international community, and a neighboring country with nuclear ambitions that is engaged in conflict with another nuclear-armed state.<sup>43 44</sup> It is, therefore, a difficult position for Pakistan to be in. Ensuring the security of Pakistan's nuclear facilities against these various threat vectors is highly demanding,

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<sup>42</sup>Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC News), "Pablo Escobar's final mistake and the lonely death of the cocaine king," <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2025-12-02/today-in-history-december-2-pablo-escobar-death/105966258>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>43</sup>EBSCO Research Starters, "Pakistan Nuclear Weapons Program," *Power and Energy*, <https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/power-and-energy/pakistan-nuclear-weapons-program>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>44</sup>*The New York Times*, "Live Updates: Iran War (Trump Says War Is 'Very Close' to Being Over / Peace Talks Resuming Soon)," <https://www.nytimes.com/live/2026/04/07/world/iran-war-trump-news>, accessed April 15, 2026.



and as such, Pakistan believes that one of the best ways to guarantee security is through strong bilateral agreements that promote de-escalation and prevent states from using non-state actors as indirect attack vectors against one another.

Pakistan is particularly concerned that non-state actors operating near or within its borders may acquire radioactive or nuclear materials needed to construct a dirty bomb and use them to pursue political objectives. These concerns are heightened by ongoing instability in the region, including conflict involving Iran and rising tensions with India and Afghanistan.<sup>45</sup> While Pakistan shares a border with China, it is one of the few neighboring states with which Pakistan maintains relatively positive relations. However, that border includes the Kashmir region, over which Pakistan, India, and China all have overlapping territorial claims, raising the risk that tensions in the area could escalate into a broader conflict involving all three states.

## Powers

The Government of Pakistan has granted the delegate broad political and diplomatic leeway to pursue both bilateral and multilateral agreements aimed at ensuring that all nations take steps to prevent non-state actors of any kind from constructing a dirty bomb.

It should be noted that Pakistan's primary concern is that the ongoing conflict in Iran does not spill over into its territory. Pakistan is also concerned that, in the event of any reports of materials or personnel needed for nuclear weapons leaving Iran, the international community must act to prevent their diversion and ensure they cannot be used to construct a dirty bomb.

# Canada

## Position

The Canadian nuclear energy sector is shrinking due to public sentiment turning against nuclear power. Canada currently has about 17 nuclear reactors, which generate approximately 14% of the country's energy output. However, eight of these reactors are scheduled for decommissioning, and with no planned replacements, it is likely that Canada will eventually phase out nuclear energy in the long term.<sup>46</sup>

It should be noted that Canada is the world's second-largest exporter of uranium, with some of the largest uranium mines located within its borders. Therefore, if there are concerns about

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<sup>45</sup>Atlantic Council, Michael Kugelman and Srujan Palkar, "Dispatch from New Delhi: Another India-China flare-up is coming," <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/dispatches/dispatch-from-new-delhi-another-india-china-flare-up-is-coming/>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>46</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Canada," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-a-f/canada-nuclear-power>, accessed April 15, 2026.



non-state actors gaining access to raw nuclear materials, countries such as Canada, Kazakhstan, South Africa, Ukraine, and Australia will need to reach a consensus on appropriate measures, as together these nations account for over 50% of global uranium production.<sup>47</sup> Also domestically, as many of Canada's nuclear power plants are decommissioned, excess uranium will need to be exported, and Canada is willing to help facilitate and broker such agreements.

Canada does not possess nuclear weapons but maintains close ties with the United States, which has one of the world's largest nuclear arsenals. While there are occasional differences in approach between Canada and the United States on certain issues, both countries remain closely aligned and view the threat posed by non-state actors as a serious concern. As such, both support preventive measures to ensure that nuclear materials do not fall into the wrong hands.

## Powers

The Canadian Government expects the delegate to handle this matter largely independently, with only a case officer from the Ministry of Trade assigned to assist in maintaining uranium exports. While the uranium sector is not a major part of the economy, the government cannot afford further job losses and wishes to ensure that mining operations are not adversely affected by any new regulations or standards.

It should also be noted that, in the event of active and hostile threats against Canada or its allies, the Canadian Government may authorize the limited use of force to ensure such threats are addressed before they escalate. Canada has no interest in any form of nuclear terrorism occurring and is committed to working with international partners to prevent it.

# Belarus

## Position

Belarus operates two nuclear reactors that were built beginning in 2011 in order to reduce its dependence on Russian natural gas exports for its energy needs.<sup>48</sup> However, it should be noted that nuclear power accounts for only around 30% of the country's energy needs, with no

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<sup>47</sup>World Nuclear Association, "World Uranium Mining Production," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/nuclear-fuel-cycle/mining-of-uranium/world-uranium-mining-production>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>48</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Belarus," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-a-f/belarus>, accessed April 15, 2026.



additional nuclear reactors currently under construction. As a result, almost all natural gas is still imported from Russia.<sup>49</sup>

It should be noted that while the Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in what is now modern-day Ukraine, it also significantly affected Belarus, as much of the radioactive fallout was carried northward by winds, adversely impacting the population there. Therefore, Belarus maintains that in the event of an incident of this nature, there should be clear recognition and pre-established best practices to ensure that, if radiation crosses national borders, the international community is prepared and willing to assist in mitigating the consequences, regardless of where they occur. While it may be difficult to finalize every detail or reach agreements that fully meet the strict standards of the IAEA and its member states, Belarus believes it is still possible for IAEA members to come together and establish a new set of best practices to respond to such a tragedy.

## Powers

The Belarusian Government has very limited capacity to contribute and will therefore only commit civilian technical experts specializing in radiation and its effects on human populations. The government is unwilling to provide additional resources, as it remains in a precarious position—heavily dependent on Russia for its energy needs while seeking to avoid taking sides in the ongoing Russia–Ukraine conflict.

As such, Belarus seeks to support Russian initiatives without antagonizing Western powers. It is also important that, if Belarus decides to pursue the construction of additional nuclear reactors to improve energy independence, it avoids actions that could jeopardize cooperation with potential partners. Therefore, it is in Belarus’s interest to encourage constructive engagement between all parties in order to secure the best possible outcomes for its energy needs.

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<sup>49</sup> International Energy Agency (IEA), “Belarus: Natural Gas,” <https://www.iea.org/countries/belarus/natural-gas>, accessed April 15, 2026.



# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Position

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a Central African nation with significant natural resources, including uranium. It should be noted that, while the DRC currently does not export uranium, this is largely due to ongoing regional instability.<sup>50</sup> It was once home to one of the world's largest uranium mines. The DRC has experienced significant regional instability and conflict, both internal and external. The recent M23 conflict has been marked by controversy and the brutality of the fighting.<sup>51</sup>

It should be noted that what was once the world's largest uranium mine has been closed since 2004; however, reports from 2006 suggest that artisanal mining continued at the site. Ongoing instability in the region has also contributed to challenges in regulation and oversight, and much of the mineral extraction and export activity is not formally recorded by the government.<sup>52</sup> Therefore, there is concern that uranium could be mined in the DRC and exported without proper oversight or traceability, and as such, the DRC seeks assistance in strengthening regional security and monitoring systems.

Much of the mining activity involves Canadian, Chinese, and Australian companies, which raises concerns that non-state actors could potentially exploit weak oversight in certain areas. While uranium itself is not immediately usable as a weapon, it could be enriched elsewhere and potentially diverted for harmful purposes or used by aligned non-state actors. It also cannot be discounted that corporations may have a role in ensuring stronger safeguards and compliance measures so that nuclear and radioactive materials do not fall into the wrong hands.

## Powers

The Government views the lack of control and ongoing instability as the most fundamental threat to the DRC, as illegal and unregulated mining operations are a major source of revenue for dissident and secessionist groups. Accordingly, the Government is assigning

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<sup>50</sup>James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, "Uranium Security in the DRC," <https://nonproliferation.org/uranium-security-in-the-drc/>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>51</sup> Council on Foreign Relations, "Conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo," Global Conflict Tracker, <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violence-democratic-republic-congo>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>52</sup>Global Witness, "Out of Control: Mining, Regulation and Human Rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo," accessed April 15, 2026, <https://www.globalwitness.org>



experts from the economic and trade ministries, as well as a military officer, with the mandate to ensure that the international community supports the DRC in maintaining internal security.

It is also important that the DRC avoid becoming overly entangled in broader international issues, as it remains primarily focused on resolving internal challenges. As long as external actors do not interfere in the DRC's domestic affairs, the situation is of limited concern, given the scale of internal issues that must be addressed.

## Namibia

### Position

Namibia is the world's third largest producer of uranium.<sup>53</sup> While its uranium reserves are not as extensive as those of the DRC, they remain significant, and the country's domestic stability makes extraction and export considerably safer and less complex than in more volatile regions. Namibia also welcomes additional development that could help reduce the costs of exporting raw, unprocessed uranium.

The reality is that the nations represented in this committee account for approximately 75% of global uranium exports. Therefore, if the IAEA were to coordinate effectively, the establishment of shared best practices and standards could ensure tighter control over uranium exports. This would help limit access to materials that could otherwise be enriched for use in nuclear weapons. Namibia considers this a top priority, as reducing access to uranium creates a critical bottleneck in the development of nuclear and radiological weapons, thereby limiting the ability of non-state actors to construct dirty bombs.

The Namibian Government is also pursuing the development of a civilian nuclear program.<sup>54</sup> Given the country's abundant uranium resources, such a program could support energy independence and contribute to lower carbon emissions. However, development has taken longer than expected, and any external assistance in advancing this program would be welcomed.

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<sup>53</sup>Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), "Namibia," accessed April 15, 2026, <https://www.nti.org/countries/namibia/>

<sup>54</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), "NAM9006," Technical Cooperation Project (project page), <https://www.iaea.org/projects/tc/nam9006>, accessed April 15, 2026.



## Powers

The Government of Namibia is working to ensure that all future uranium exports are conducted safely, without major delays or disruptions. Therefore, it is in Namibia's best interest to ensure that no uranium exported from the country ends up in the hands of violent non-state actors, or that any such diversion cannot be attributed to Namibia.

It is also in Namibia's interest to develop and utilize its uranium reserves for more than just revenue generation, including supporting national development through the potential production of affordable electricity. If an agreement can be reached to support the development of civilian nuclear programs, it would also help address concerns that nuclear materials could become a threat vector if accessed by non-state actors for the creation of dirty bombs.

# Egypt

## Position

Egypt is a nation surrounded by politically unstable countries. The Middle East is currently experiencing active armed conflict, which further increases regional instability. It should also be noted that, while Egypt is located near many oil-rich states and has its own oil reserves, it is actively working on building nuclear reactors to meet its growing energy needs.<sup>55 56</sup> This is partly due to Egypt's declining oil reserves and production, as well as its historical attempts to develop nuclear weapons.<sup>57</sup>

It is Egypt's concern that instability in the region could adversely affect civilian nuclear programs. The fact that both the UAE and Iran operate nuclear reactors, alongside ongoing tensions and attacks in the region, has increased fears that such facilities could become targets. This, in turn, could create conditions in which non-state actors might gain access to radioactive or nuclear materials for use in a dirty bomb.

There are also concerns that individuals working at civilian nuclear facilities in the Middle East may have ties or connections to violent terrorist organizations. Such individuals could potentially leak information or facilitate access to radioactive materials for non-state actors. While this is a global concern, Egypt views it as particularly heightened in the Middle East, given the region's history of powerful and persistent non-state armed groups.

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<sup>55</sup>Trading Economics, "Egypt Crude Oil Production," <https://tradingeconomics.com/egypt/crude-oil-production>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>56</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Egypt," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-a-f/egypt>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>57</sup>Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), "Egypt," <https://www.nti.org/countries/egypt/>, accessed April 15, 2026.



## Powers

The Egyptian Government wishes to remind the delegate that its primary concern is the presence of powerful non-state actors that may have ties to individuals working within civilian nuclear programs in the Middle East. As a result, Egypt views the screening and vetting of personnel in the civilian nuclear sector as a top priority and intends to advocate strongly for such measures.

To help ensure that nuclear facilities remain secure from potential threats, the Egyptian Government is assigning the delegate a case officer from Egypt's intelligence services and armed forces. This is intended to support efforts to prevent regional non-state actors from acquiring or using radioactive materials for a dirty bomb.

There are also concerns regarding unconfirmed reports of Iranian nuclear scientists potentially cooperating with non-state actors allegedly supported by Iran, developments that Egypt considers significant security threats.

# Turkey

## Position

Turkey is currently building four nuclear reactors, which are expected to come online later this year, following earlier attempts to develop nuclear energy infrastructure dating back to the 1960s. It also plans to expand its nuclear capacity further by 2050, with each facility projected to generate approximately 20 GW of energy.<sup>58</sup> Turkey is planning to use nuclear energy to strengthen its energy grid and make it more resilient to fluctuations in oil and gas markets. While Turkey does not possess nuclear weapons and is a party to the Non-proliferation Treaty, it does host U.S. nuclear weapons as part of NATO's nuclear sharing arrangements.

There have also been political statements in the broader regional context suggesting that if Iran were to acquire a nuclear weapon, Turkey may reconsider its own long-term security posture,

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<sup>58</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in Turkey," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-t-z/turkey>, accessed April 15, 2026.



although Turkey has not officially pursued nuclear weapons development.<sup>59</sup> With several other nations in the Middle East making similar statements, the concern is that if any state were to acquire a nuclear weapon, it could trigger a broader regional escalation in which others rush to develop or obtain nuclear capabilities.

This concern also extends to dirty bombs, which may be viewed as a lower-tier alternative to full nuclear weapons. While a dirty bomb would cause significantly less damage than a conventional nuclear weapon, it would be considerably easier to construct and deploy if radioactive materials were obtained. Combined with the presence of multiple non-state actors in the region, this creates conditions that could result in severe and widespread instability.

In Turkey's case, concerns also include the possibility that domestic dissenting groups could attempt to acquire or be armed with a dirty bomb, which would have devastating consequences for national security.

## **Powers**

The Turkish Government is granting the delegate authority to coordinate intelligence and security efforts to ensure that no non-state actors are able to access nuclear or radioactive materials for the creation of a dirty bomb. This is especially relevant to Turkey's internal security environment, and any credible threat of a dirty bomb attack on Turkish territory is to be treated as an immediate security priority.

The delegate is also provided with resources to help develop regulations and best practices to ensure the safety and security of civilian nuclear facilities, and to prevent any misuse of nuclear materials for weapons development. However, there remains concern that individuals within Turkey may attempt to gain access to radioactive or nuclear materials, which requires ongoing vigilance and oversight.

# UAE

## **Position**

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<sup>59</sup> *The Jerusalem Post*, "Iran news: Latest stories and updates," <https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/iran-news/article-886203>, accessed April 15, 2026.



The United Arab Emirates operates four nuclear reactors, which generate approximately 25% of the country's energy needs.<sup>60</sup> While some member states within the IAEA have expressed concerns about the possibility of local personnel having ties to violent non-state actors, the United Arab Emirates wishes to make clear that it does not believe this to be the case. The UAE is willing to demonstrate its commitment to transparency by allowing a more thorough review and inspection of its nuclear facilities.

While the UAE is not directly involved in the conflict between Iran and the United States, Iranian drones and missiles have reportedly struck targets in the region, raising concerns that some attacks could potentially hit nuclear facilities. Such an incident could lead to energy disruptions within the UAE and reduce its capacity to export oil and natural gas, thereby worsening existing supply shortages.<sup>61</sup>

The UAE's primary concern is the possibility that members of the IRGC could go underground or connect with non-state actors, either in pursuit of Iranian interests or for personal gain. In either case, the current situation raises concerns that nuclear expertise or materials within the region could become less secure. This represents a significant risk for the UAE, particularly the potential for a terrorist attack facilitated by non-state actors operating with support or indirect involvement from organized militant networks. The UAE therefore views the containment of such actors as a key priority for regional security.<sup>62</sup> If non-state actors, potentially in coordination with elements linked to the IRGC, were able to carry out attacks on major cities such as Abu Dhabi, the consequences would be severe. This is not a scenario the UAE considers acceptable or tolerable. As such, the UAE is committed to preventing any such attempts and strengthening measures to ensure that these threats do not materialize.

## Powers

The UAE is granting the delegate authority limited to ensuring that its civilian nuclear facilities are secure from both internal and external threats. While the UAE considers many of these concerns to be unsubstantiated, it prefers to take precautionary measures to ensure safety in the event that such risks do exist.

The delegate is also tasked with ensuring that the IAEA has appropriate procedures in place to prevent non-state actors from acquiring or using materials to construct a dirty bomb. In the event of any security breaches, there must be mechanisms for a rapid and effective response.

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<sup>60</sup>World Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Power in the United Arab Emirates," <https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-t-z/United-arab-emirates>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>61</sup>*The Hill*, Ryan Mancini, "UAE targeted in Iran attacks amid escalating regional conflict," <https://thehill.com/policy/defense/5797101-uae-targeted-iran-attacks/>, accessed April 15, 2026.

<sup>62</sup>Hoover Institution, "The Root Cause of October 7: Iran's Regime," <https://www.hoover.org/research/root-cause-october-7-irans-regime>, accessed April 15, 2026.



Therefore, should such a scenario arise, the delegate may be granted broad authority to address the threat.

## Position Paper Guidelines:

### What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a short document that outlines a country's opinion on an issue. The paper includes a short summary of what the issue or problem is, explains why the country is interested in the issue, and communicates the country's stance on what should be done to address the issue. A position paper is written as if you were the actual representative of the country stating its position. Your personal opinions on the issue should not be included. A position paper is not a summary of your country's GDP, government, economy, languages, etc. unless directly relevant to the issue. Only one position paper is written per country, per grade school committee.

### Why write a Position Paper?

Writing a position paper will help you organize why an issue matters to your country and what your country wants done on the issue. The first thing you will likely do in committee is present an opening speech about your country's position. You should be able to pull portions of a well written position paper into an introductory speech on your country's perspective.

### How to Write a Position Paper

- (1) Research the Issue. The questions you want to answer are:
  - How does this issue affect your country?
  - How does this issue affect your country's neighbors or allies?
  - Is this a global problem that impacts everyone?
  - What would your country like to see done on this issue?
  - Are there countries or groups of people who will be particularly sensitive to addressing this issue?
  - Are there any conventions or resolutions on the topics that your country has signed or ratified?
  - Keep in Mind: What a country says, and what it actually believes should be done may be different. Also, some countries may believe that no action should be taken on an issue. They may disagree with how others feel or may not want international involvement. It is okay if your position is that the international community should do nothing, but you will need to explain why.
- (2) Brainstorm Specific Actions. Come up with 3-4 specific things that can be done to reach the outcome your country desires. For example: "The United States believes we should send a peacekeeping mission to monitor human rights abuses in Syria and encourage talks between both sides." You will present these ideas in committee as possible solutions to the problem and attempt to pass a resolution which includes these actions.
- (3) Outline Your Paper. Make an outline of what points you want to cover in your paper and the order in which you would like to address them. Remember a good paper should briefly explain the problem, explain why your country cares about the issue, and inform others what your country should like to see done. If you know other countries favor a solution that you will disagree with, make sure to include why your country disagrees.
- (4) Write your Paper. Position papers should be written from the perspective of the country you are representing. Rather than being a report on the topic, a position paper should explain what your country wants to see done to address the issue. Start by giving a brief summary of



the issue and how it impacts your country. Then explain the specific actions you would like to see taken. Close by summarizing your country's overall position. Proper grammar and spelling are a must.

### **Award Criteria and Eligibility**

- Position papers for the IAEA committee are not mandatory for awards, but submitting a paper will make you eligible for a research award.
- The ideal position paper will have a clearly defined and summarized topic with your country's position clearly outlined. Points are also awarded for organization, style and correct grammar.
- GCDC Staff will be fact checking position papers, so be sure to include the most up to date information and a bibliography (if using in text citations, a Works Cited page **MUST** be included)
  - Proper source citation: if an idea or quote came from another source, you must provide a footnote / citation.
- Papers will be disqualified if the conference staff has discovered that students did not write their own papers or that content has been plagiarized.
- **Make sure your position paper must have the required header below! Do not create any additional title pages - points will be deducted for improper format.**
- **Formatting Requirements: 500 words minimum, 1,500 words maximum. Times New Roman font, 12- point size**

### **REQUIRED POSITION PAPER HEADER**

**Committee:**

**Country:**

**Topic:**

**School:**

**Delegate Name(s):**



*Washington, DC*

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