



*American Model United Nations*

**IAEA**

International Atomic Energy Agency

# Report to the The General Assembly on Nuclear Power and Iran

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15 **Executive Summary**

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17 At its twenty-first session, held on 20 to 23 November 2010, the International Atomic  
18 Energy Agency considered “Nuclear Power in Iran” for the 2010 – 2011 review cycle, and  
19 the review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the  
20 situation of nuclear energy and development in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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22 The body held a meeting elaborating on the need for a solution to the increasingly hostile  
23 situation that many nations perceived between Iran, the IAEA, and some other Member  
24 States.

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26 The first chapter of this report outlines the actions that the IAEA suggests for the General  
27 Assembly to take. It recommended that the General Assembly reinforce the importance of  
28 all states to possess the right to peaceful nuclear development for energy, research,  
29 medical, and other purposes.

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31 The second chapter details the discussions throughout the body on the varying aspects of  
32 the topic area. The body discussed the intricacies of the issues surrounding nuclear power  
33 in Iran, specifically the manner in which Iran is to be treated in relation to other states,  
34 and whether Iran posed a potential threat to other states. While many states did express  
35 support for the actions outlined in resolutions and chapter one, several states did express  
36 dissenting opinions on the manner in which the mediating body and inspections were  
37 formulated.

38

39 The third chapter offers the Agency's designations for its own actions, including making  
40 recommendations that the IAEA establish mediating bodies. It continued to outline a new  
41 system to evaluate inspections and inspectors that would evaluate the nuclear program  
42 and facilities within Iran.

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44 The last chapter details the acceptance of this report for the Council's consideration.

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61 **Chapter I**

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63 **A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly**

*The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

64 *Affirming* the authority of the IAEA, and strongly support the role of the IAEA  
65 Board of Governors, and commends the IAEA for its efforts,

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67 *Recalling* previous relevant resolutions 1929, 1696, 1737, and 1747 and the  
68 ramifications of these resolutions on the Islamic Republic of Iran,

69

70 *Taking into consideration* Japan as the only nation to have ever suffered from a  
71 nuclear attack,

72

73 *Recognizing* the importance of maintaining and strengthening the international  
74 nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation regime based on the NPT,

75

76 *Encourages* Iran to have a greater amount of transparency in its nuclear  
77 programme,

78

79 *Bearing in mind* the sovereignty of the Government of Iran and reaffirming its  
80 right to develop its nuclear program peacefully,

81

82 *Emphasizes* the crucial need for the IAEA to strengthen the measures employed by  
83 its safeguards system and Additional Protocol in order to prevent the potential spread of  
84 nuclear proliferation,

85

86 *Urging* Iran to fully cooperate with the IAEA and to comply with all of the  
87 agreements set forth,

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89 1. *Reaffirms* that Iran must provide the Agency with all relevant information  
90 concerning nuclear material during a one-and-a-half year period of additional protocol:

91 (a) Iran must report and document all materials, equipment, and technology  
92 utilized in the development of nuclear power;

93

94 2. *Expresses its hope* that Iran adheres to the requirements of the additional  
95 protocol period:

96 (a) The IAEA will designate inspectors to conduct routine and unfettered  
97 investigations during this period of Iran's nuclear facilities and nuclear research

98 programs;

99

100 3. *Affirms* that if Iran complies with the requirements of the additional protocols  
101 successfully, Iran will be able to transition into the establishment of its own inspection  
102 committee that will be composed of Iranian and Swiss inspectors who are appointed and  
103 trained by the IAEA in conjunction with the Iranian Government:

104 (a) During the period of additional protocol, an elections committee composed of  
105 senior IAEA officials and senior Iranian government officials will be established. This  
106 elections committee will select candidates for consideration as Iran's official inspectors  
107 dependent upon full compliance with the additional protocol period;

108 (b) These candidates will be trained during the time that the additional protocol is  
109 enforced in order to transition Iran efficiently into a less invasive inspections  
110 programme:

111 (i) This training will take the form of candidates shadowing IAEA inspectors as  
112 they investigate Iran's nuclear facilities according to the requirements of additional  
113 protocol;

114  
115 4. *Recognizes* that upon successful compliance with the additional protocol  
116 period, the elections committee will officially appoint the best and most qualified  
117 candidates from the training program:

118 (a) This inspection committee will conduct quarterly investigations;

119 (b) This committee will assume the responsibilities of the IAEA inspection  
120 committee and act as a central mechanism to ensure transparency in regards to nuclear  
121 power in Iran;

122  
123 5. *Emphasizes* that if it is evident that the reports conducted by Iran's officially  
124 appointed committee of inspectors are insufficient or seem to contain false information,  
125 the IAEA will send inspectors to investigate and clarify the discrepancies.

126  
127 This resolution passed with 21 in favor, 17 opposed and 10 abstentions.

## 128 129 130 **B. Other recommendations**

132 The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) recommends that General Assembly  
133 continue its support of Iran in continuing development of peaceful nuclear energy in order  
134 to meet their energy demands and mitigate climate change. This complex issue requires  
135 cautious consideration to ensure that all the associated technical, legal, economic and  
136 political aspects are thoroughly addressed and taken into account before binding decisions  
137 are made. Any future decisions in this regard has to be taken cautiously; taking into  
138 account the views and concerns of all Member States affected.

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140 We also strongly suggest that the General Assembly be aware of any implications  
141 specifically concerning precedent be taken into account. We recommend that the General  
142 Assembly always bear in mind that Iran's sovereignty should be respected just as any  
143 other Member States. In line with the customary principles of the General Assembly and  
144 the International Atomic Energy Agency, the distribution of nuclear resources and reactors  
145 should be considered with the intent that all can accordingly work together to produce  
146 new ventures and possible productions of nuclear energy.

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150 **Chapter II**  
151 **Consideration Of Nuclear Power in Iran**

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153 **A. Deliberations**  
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155 The IAEA recognizes the importance of relevant resolutions 1929, 1737, and 1747 and  
156 the ramifications for the Islamic Republic of Iran. While they recognize Iran's sovereign  
157 right to develop nuclear energy peacefully, the body urges Iran to fully cooperate with  
158 additional protocol measures implemented by the IAEA.

159  
160 A large portion of the body feels that Iran's nuclear program is entirely peaceful, and as a  
161 faithful adherent to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Iran has every right to pursue such a  
162 program. Therefore, placing sanctions on Iran, or asking Iran to suspend its nuclear  
163 energy program, is not justifiable. These measures would only lead to increased tensions,  
164 and hinder the development of possible cooperative solutions. Full support is needed for  
165 a comprehensive resolution to maintain Iran's national sovereignty, further the  
166 development of peaceful uses of nuclear technology, and increase transparency to put the  
167 world's unease to rest.

168  
169 The representatives from Japan express their hope that a dual Iranian/Swiss force, as  
170 trained by the IAEA, would conduct investigations into the Iranian nuclear program.  
171 The Russian Federation is concerned that permanent Member States would not be directly  
172 involved in the selection process; however, the Russian Federation is willing to discuss  
173 the potential for selection of a representative state. The Russian Federation favors veto  
174 power for the selected teams: one for Iran and one for the Arab League. However, the  
175 Russian Federation made no agreements to any of the suggested proposals and has said  
176 that they will not agree to any one proposal until they have heard all proposals.

177  
178 A large portion of the body specifically cited the need for non- preferential treatment of  
179 states and equal subjectivity to inspections by the IAEA.

180  
181 Spain and Indonesia believe that placing sanctions on Iran is an undesirable action as  
182 sanctions will spark dissonance within the world community. Spain does wish to promote  
183 alternative methods to produce energy as there are several renewable resources which can  
184 be used in place of nuclear facilities. The burden that may come to future generations  
185 with excessive nuclear waste is not desired. It is recommended that technology be shared  
186 in order to promote the use of clean, efficient means of renewable energy and increase  
187 transparency.

188  
189 South America held varying views on the methods in which to approach the Iranian  
190 situation. Costa Rica is in favor of nuclear free zones around the globe.

191  
192 The central Asian block would like to emphasize the need for cooperation within the Arab  
193 League to provide appropriate incentives for Iran to work with existing standards under  
194 the NPT and support further international engagement. The Arab League strongly believes  
195 that all Member States need to sign the NPT and have the the same standards applied to

196 every state.

197

198 The European Union promotes continued dialogue between Iran and other states. The EU  
199 recommends transparency among all states in all matters concerning nuclear power is a  
200 priority, this will increase confidence among states and decrease tensions in the  
201 international community. Though the EU understands that sanctions could have some  
202 negative effects, it supports this as a method to curb potentially dangerous activities  
203 Member States in direct violation of the NPT.

204

205 There are dissenting opinions, including those of Luxembourg and Sweden, who do not  
206 support sanctions.

207

208 The United States of America recognizes the proposal for possible cooperation with Iran  
209 included along with Security Council Resolution 1929 and presented to Iran in June 2008  
210 it is important for all bodies to consider areas of possible civil cooperation with a  
211 peacefully implemented Iranian nuclear energy program. In addition support for Light  
212 Water Reactors (LWR) technologies and spent fuel cooperation could be negotiated. We  
213 urge the IAEA as well as other bodies to consider detailed proposals in these areas to be  
214 presented for Iran's consideration.

215

216 While Canada and the Republic of Rwanda, are in support of the pursuit of nuclear power  
217 by all states, but cannot support Iran's pursuit of nuclear power until it abides by the rules  
218 and regulations of the NPT and actively creates closer ties and open cooperation with the  
219 IAEA. Because of Iran's failure to comply with the obligations set forth by United  
220 Nations Security Council Resolutions 1696, 1737 and 1747, and 1803, Canada, the  
221 United States of America, the Republic of Rwanda, Argentina and Egypt, would like to  
222 see the suspension of all of Iran's nuclear activities until it acts in accordance with the  
223 above stated requirements.

224

225 Israel is convinced that a nuclear Iran will bring grave consequences to all states. Iran has  
226 violated various United Nations resolutions and it is imperative that the international  
227 community take action against Iran's disregard for the authority of the IAEA, the UN  
228 Security Council and the NPT. Israel discourages states from continuing comprehensive  
229 relations with Iran until perceived threats are rescinded. Israel supports harsher sanctions  
230 against Iran until it agrees to comply IAEA standards and the standards of the  
231 international community. Israel demands that Iran end all nuclear activity until it has  
232 proven to be a peaceful, non-nuclear state.

233

234 Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan would like to reaffirm their invitation to act as a primary  
235 source of low-enriched uranium to Iran in an effort to mediate between the UN and Iran.

236

237 Clearly stating its stance, political objectives and opinions, especially in relation to  
238 international matters, the representative of Egypt genuinely elaborated that the approval  
239 of resolutions supporting IAEA oversight on nuclear activities of its member states  
240 would be aiding the efforts of Egypt, the Arab group, Arab League of Nations and  
241 members of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) towards establishing a region free of

242 abusive use of nuclear resources, and evidently energy.

243

244 **B. Recommendations for action by the International Atomic Energy Agency**

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246 One of the key factors that needs to be addressed in regards to Iranian nuclear  
247 development is the fairness and procedure for inspections into nuclear facilities. Fairness  
248 in this system is an essential component of any investigation, as it brings legitimacy and  
249 credibility to the investigation and the process of selecting said inspectors.

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251 The body recommends that the IAEA establish mediating bodies determined by Iran and  
252 the IAEA. Iran would choose two of the four mediating bodies, and the IAEA would  
253 choose the others. This body suggests that the best course of action for the IAEA to take  
254 in regards to the inspection process is a dual veto system.

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288 **Chapter III**

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290 This report was adopted by the body with a vote of 37 in favor, 3 opposed and 4

291 abstentions.