

Model United Nations of the Russian Far East

III Regional  
MUNRFE  
Conference

ISSUE BOOK



INTERNATIONAL  
ATOMIC ENERGY  
AGENCY  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS



*Marching into the Future:*  
**Marching into the Future:**  
*Financial, Military and Atomic Security*  
**Financial, Military and Atomic Security**

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Khabarovsk, Russia

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## WELCOMING LETTERS



*Honorable delegates of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional MUNRFE Conference!*

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to be the part of the Secretariat at such an outstanding event as the Second MUNRFE Regional Conference! I often like to repeat that life is a continuous movement forward. Everyone who wants to achieve something in his or her life needs to work very hard day-by-day in order to make steps to the realization of these person dreams.

The international community is another example of this kind of development interconnected with continuous movement forward. In the present day society it is the question of vital importance to develop yourselves constantly; otherwise the country will be thrown to rank of the “3<sup>rd</sup> world countries”.

In MUNRFE you have a great opportunity realize this vision into practice. Your hard work during the preparation process may open a great opportunities for you that will change life forever. You can open new horizons and start the new part of your life full of different projects, meetings with interesting and famous people – up to being a representative of the Russian Federation during the top-level international events.

This Conference gives you a great opportunity to succeed. Everything you need – is just to make this first step toward success, toward new horizons and new opportunities.

I wish you to have interesting and fruitful debates at this conference and to show not to anyone but first of all for yourself that you can be a great leader and everything that you need is just to make step by step in the long process of continuous movement forward which is called Life.

*With best regards,*

*Andrey Kozinets,*

*II Regional MUNRFE Session IAEA Board of Governors Chairperson*



*Dear participants of the II Regional MUNRFE Conference!*

I welcome you at the Regional Session of the very unique committee, the responsibility of which was always crucial and important for the mankind.

Nuclear energy is one the greatest discoveries of the humankind! But looking back at the history we can see that it is one of the greatest destroyers in the world: tragedy in Japan during the WWII, Chernobyl in Russia, and the recent crisis that happened in Fukushima, Japan. Moreover, climate change and many environmental catastrophes are connected with the inappropriate usage of nuclear energy as well, making it one of the main challenges nowadays. All these problems show us that people did not find safe and proper usage of nuclear energy yet.

You, as the prospective delegates of the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors at the II MUNRFE Regional Conference, have a very responsible task to combine all your knowledge about these issues in order to find the reasonable and effective solution, that world is striving for nowadays. I am waiting for your sufficient and bright ideas, hot and interesting debates, and effective solutions that will make our committee very interesting and unique.

I hope this Issue Book will help you in your preparation. Start it as soon as possible and show all your knowledge during debates. I wish you Good Luck, and remember: start to enjoy the process right now!

*Sincerely,*

*Elena Ivanova*

*II Regional MUNRFE Session IAEA Board of Governors Vice-Chairperson*

## IAEA BACKGROUND

The International Atomic Energy Agency (the IAEA) – is the world's center of cooperation in the sphere of nuclear technology. Nuclear power provides about 6% of the world's energy and 13–14% of the world's electricity, with the U.S., France, and Japan together accounting for about 50% of nuclear generated electricity. Also, more than 150 naval vessels using nuclear propulsion have been built. The IAEA is an independent international organization related to the United Nations System contending nuclear power as a sustainable energy source. It was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization in 1957.

The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria. Operational liaison and regional offices are located in Geneva, Switzerland; New York, USA; Toronto, Canada; and Tokyo, Japan. The IAEA also has two liaison offices which are located in New York City, New York, and in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, the IAEA has three laboratories located in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria, and in Monaco.

The IAEA serves as an intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology and nuclear power worldwide. The programs of the IAEA encourage the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear technology, provide international safeguards against misuse of nuclear technology and nuclear materials, and promote nuclear safety (including radiation protection) and nuclear security standards and their implementation.

The mission of the IAEA has its three main pillars: **1) Safety and Security** (the IAEA helps countries to upgrade nuclear safety and security, and to prepare for and respond to emergencies. Work is keyed to international conventions, standards and expert guidance. The main aim is to protect people and the environment from harmful radiation exposure.); **2) Science and Technology** (the IAEA helps countries mobilize peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology. The work contributes to goals of sustainable development in fields of energy, environment, health, and agriculture, among others, and to cooperation in key areas of nuclear science and technology.); and **3) Safeguards and Verification** (the IAEA work is to verify that safeguarded nuclear material and activities are not used for military purposes.).

The IAEA has established programs to help developing countries in planning to build systematically the capability to manage a nuclear power program, including the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Group, which has carried out Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review missions in Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand and Vietnam. The IAEA reports that roughly 60 countries are considering how to include nuclear power in their energy plans.

To enhance the sharing of information and experience among IAEA Member States concerning the seismic safety of nuclear facilities, in 2008 the IAEA established the International Seismic Safety Center. This center is establishing safety standards and providing for their application in relation to site selection, site evaluation and seismic design.

Despite the fact that the IAEA is an autonomous organization it does report both to the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly. The IAEA has three main bodies: the Board of Governors, the General Conference and the Secretariat.

The IAEA programs and budgets are set through decisions of its policymaking bodies - the 35-member Board of Governors and the General Conference of all Member States. Reports on IAEA activities are submitted periodically or as cases warrant to the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly.

The General Conference of the IAEA Member States meets annually, typically in September, to consider and approve the Agency's programs and budget and to decide on other matters brought before it by the Board of Governors, the Director General, or Member States.

The Board of Governors is composed of 35 Member States, as designated and elected by the General Conference. The Board is responsible for making the most of the organization's policy and generally meets five times per year - in March and June, twice in September (before and after the General Conference) and in December. At its meetings, the Board examines and makes recommendations to the General Conference on the IAEA's accounts, programs, and budget and considers applications for membership. It also approves safeguards agreements and the publication of the IAEA's safety standards and has the responsibility for appointing the Director General of the IAEA with the approval of the General Conference. The IAEA's current Director General is Yukiya Amano (Japan).

### **LIST OF AGENDA ITEMS:**

1. Promoting and ensuring peaceful and safe nuclear energy usage worldwide
2. Disarmament, Transport and Redistribution of Nuclear Based Material

### **IMPORTANT NOTE:**

Delegates are encouraged to make multimedia presentations concerning any agenda item they deem necessary (even both) using MS PowerPoint software. There are no deadlines for that – delegates may just bring their presentation in the Committee. We encourage everyone while making presentations to remember that the IAEA is a very specific and organization. So that, your presentations shall contain not only your words and statements, but graphics, statistics, technical information and characteristics and etc. Time for each presentation: 3-5 minutes. Please, save your presentations as .ppt and not .pptx

Should you have any questions – feel free to ask via [savenkov\\_doc@mail.ru](mailto:savenkov_doc@mail.ru).

### **Requirements for Power Point Presentation (voluntary):**

1. Introduction to the position of your country towards the issue from historical point of view (1-2 slides)
2. Main problems and threats, main targets and objectives (1-2 slides)
3. Mechanism which shows how your concept will work (3-4 slides)

## DESCRIPTION OF AGENDA ITEMS

### **Agenda item: Promoting and ensuring peaceful and safe nuclear energy usage worldwide**

Nuclear Energy, being one of the cleanest energy nowadays needs to have very peaceful and safe usage in order not to cause the biggest environmental catastrophe. Facing a lot of challenges nowadays, humankind understands that measures for safe usage of any nuclear materials are not found yet. Anyway, the widespread usage of nuclear energy nowadays is explained by several reasons:

#### Environmental Safety

The process of generating nuclear energy is one of the cleanest, and makes the lowest impact on the environment. It is because nuclear plants do not emit any harmful gases like carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide, produced from the conventional electricity power plants that threaten atmosphere by increasing global warming.

#### Clean Water

The water discharged from nuclear power plants is very safe, free of any radiation or harmful pollutants, and meets all regulatory standards.

#### Reliable

One utmost importance of nuclear energy is reliability. The energy doesn't have to depend upon weather conditions, unpredictable costs or foreign supplies. It's a reliable source of energy even during extreme weather changes. Unfortunately, the accident in Japan and adverse consequences of it, which are spreading all over the world show that the reliable resources of nuclear energy do not exist so far. Even being one of the reasons of importance of using nuclear energy, the reliability is still the open question nowadays, since people did not find the solution to build the reliable and safe reactors.

#### Reduces the Dependence on Fossil Fuels

There has been an increase in production and supply of fossil fuels like oil and gas, as the world has been using them at an unbelievable pace. Their deposits are emptying. On the other hand, nuclear energy requires very little quantity of fuel to produce large quantities of energy.

The atomic age has moved forward at such a pace that every citizen of the world should have some comprehension, at least in comparative terms, of the extent of this development of the utmost significance to every one of us. Clearly, if the people of the world are to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence.

Despite the useful role that nuclear energy plays nowadays there are a lot of problems, which countries need to resolve immediately. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has put it: "Current global trends in energy supply and use are unsustainable – environmentally, economically, socially.... It is not an exaggeration to claim that the future of human prosperity depends on how successfully we tackle the... central energy challenges facing us.... What is needed is nothing short of an energy technology revolution." To meet the challenges, both major

innovations in energy technology and new international policies and institutions will be needed. Broad international cooperation will be essential, applying common efforts to provide long-term energy supplies for humanity as a whole: no separate solution implemented within a single country or even region will suffice.

Today, nuclear energy is experiencing a substantial revival. Large new reactor construction programs are underway in China, India, and Russia. New reactor construction is planned in the United States for the first time in decades. Several countries in Europe are building or considering new nuclear power plants. And dozens of countries around the world are considering building nuclear power plants for the first time. But what we need nowadays is Atoms for Peace, because the recent tragedy in Japan showed us that we can not treat nuclear energy disrespectfully. The environmental crisis arising from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear plant in Japan is far from over. Because of ignorance of the Chernobyl experience by Japanese, this crisis will take a while to be resolved. The IAEA cannot know how long it will take to contain the situation but preliminary results indicate that it will not be resolved tomorrow or the day after. A partial meltdown of one of the nuclear reactors has released radioactive material that has contaminated a 20 mile radius of the Daiichi plant. Lack of electricity in the area surrounding the plant has hampered the Japanese efforts to read instruments that could give accurate assessment on the level of damage to the nuclear reactors. Anyway, Japanese experts expressed confidence that the Japanese nuclear accident will not affect the world community's reliance on the use of nuclear technology. But this statement is also doubtful since Germany already closed some of its nuclear plants, and we do not know what will be the next.

The disaster in Japan was caused by an earthquake and tsunami and therefore will not discourage the use of the technology. "The nuclear plant was not destroyed by human error and therefore the IAEA will not influence Member States to avoid the use of nuclear technology so long as they are in position to do it safely," the UN atomic agency chief told journalists. Since most nuclear plants have excellent safety record only energy security and price of fossils will be the key determinant on the use of nuclear.

If, on the other hand, nuclear energy is pursued *without* stronger measures for safety, security, and nonproliferation, and developed in directions that could undermine these goals, the result could be both grave safety, security, and proliferation risks and an irrevocable erosion of the conditions necessary to achieve and sustain large-scale nuclear growth. Safe and secure operation of nuclear facilities could be undermined, discrediting and thereby postponing the large-scale use of nuclear energy. Even a single catastrophe – whether a Chernobyl-scale accident, a successful sabotage (a "security Chernobyl"), or worse yet, a terrorist nuclear bomb – would severely undermine prospects for nuclear growth on the scale needed to make a significant contribution to coping with climate change. And the crucial fact became the catastrophe in Japan that showed insufficiency of nuclear plants to withstand such environmental disasters. New institutional and technological approaches are not just "nice to have" – they are essential if nuclear energy is to make a major contribution to the energy challenges of the 21st century without posing undue risks.

Today, 30 countries have operating nuclear power plants, and several countries are playing leading roles in the development of new nuclear technologies and approaches. No new nuclear power plant has been built in the United States in decades, and Russia has only returned to building new nuclear power plants in recent years, after a long post-Chernobyl gap.

Large-scale growth of nuclear energy depends on convincing publics around the world that nuclear power will be safe – including not only the operation of power reactors, but the management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive wastes as well -and that nuclear power offers significant environmental advantages compared with fossil energy technologies.

Based on long experience in the design, development, construction and operation of nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities, and taking account of lessons of the Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and recent Japan accident, the international nuclear community has developed a set of common practices and approaches to safety – outlined in the IAEA documents – based on the fundamental principle of defense depth.

In this approach, nuclear plants should have multiple, reliable safety features, so that the failure of any element cannot lead to a major accident. In recent years, the trend is toward increasing use of passive means of preventing accidents, which do not rely on equipment such as pumps that could fail. While the plant's safety features are central, the human factor – a workforce with a strong safety culture, who continuously concentrates on safe operation and is vigilant in identifying and addressing any issues that arise – is also essential. Prevention of accidents is the first priority, a complete approach to safety must also include measures intended to mitigate the consequences should an accident occur.

The future of nuclear energy depends not only on technical and organizational measures for nuclear safety, but on public perceptions and public confidence. The nuclear industry must engage in an ongoing dialogue with the public and address public concerns in an open and transparent way. It is important to make the case that overall, the environmental impacts and risks from nuclear energy are lower than those of fossil energy alternatives.

A small number of the least safe facilities dominate the global risk of a major nuclear accident. To reduce that risk, it is crucial to strengthen institutions that will make it possible to find and fix these least-safe facilities. Plants that are likely to be of particular concern include:

1. Older reactors lacking modern safety features;
2. Reactors in “newcomer” states that have not yet developed sufficient experience in implementing effective nuclear safety regulation or building strong safety cultures;
3. Plants with poor safety culture, which may occur in any country, as just discussed.

**Older reactors lacking modern safety features.** Countries take specific measures at their older reactors, to ensure that for as long as they continue to operate, these reactors pose no higher risk of a major radioactive release than newer reactors do. Each country should shut down any reactors that cannot meet this standard.

**Achieving high standards of safety in newcomer states.** The United States, Russia, the IAEA, and other advanced nuclear countries work intensely with “newcomer” states to help them establish effective safety infrastructures before building nuclear plants, including effective nuclear regulatory systems and strong nuclear safety cultures.

**Strengthening safety culture worldwide.** Identifying and addressing nuclear facilities with weak nuclear safety culture before this weakness leads to an accident is particularly challenging, as there may be few readily observable signs that safety culture is slipping. The IAEA works with countries to ensure that all countries with nuclear reactors or other nuclear facilities where

an accident could lead to a large scale release undertake major efforts to strengthen safety culture, including regular training and assessments of progress.

All these measures can be a tool in finding and fixing the nuclear facilities around the world that pose the highest risks of a major accident. But recent environmental accident in Japan that lead to the destroying of the nuclear reactor showed that the security of nuclear plants should be much higher, especially in the countries where there is the high risk of environmental disasters. That is why new measures and mechanisms for providing safe and peaceful usage of nuclear energy are needed.

## **Agenda item: Disarmament, Transport and Redistribution of Nuclear Based Material**

In the globalized world the nuclear energy possesses both blessing and threat to the international community. Radioactive pollution can make unamendable harm to the environment up to extinction of flora and fauna representative on the Earth. These pollution can be result of technological disaster which can be caused not only by usage of nuclear weapons but also by violations of security measures in nuclear plants and atomic energy stations, natural disasters which can damage nuclear objects, emergency situations during the transportation of Nuclear Based Material.

In these regard it is a question of the highest importance to decrease the number of nuclear warheads possessed by members of official “nuclear club”, to prevent the spread of technologies and creation of nuclear weapons by any other state in the world. The larger number of “nuclear states” can lead to destabilization of the International Arena, to new conflicts and thus, increase the potential threat of usage of nuclear weapons.

The protection of information sharing system and nuclear technologies is also the question of vital importance, especially, taking into account the increasing threat of international terrorism and development of terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, Al-Shabaab and others.

Therefore it is extremely important to elaborate clear vision about possible usage of nuclear technologies and technologies of dual-usage in order to both protect the world population from nuclear threat and not to discriminate the right of state to develop its peaceful nuclear programme, its energetic system.

The global effort to stem the spread of nuclear weapons has been highly successful, but is now under immense stress:

- North Korea has become the first country ever to withdraw from the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and test a nuclear weapon;
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has reported: that Iran has committed numerous “breaches of its obligation to comply” with its safeguards agreement; that Iran is continuing to develop its enrichment program in defiance of legally binding UN Security Council resolutions requiring it to suspend enrichment and reprocessing; that the IAEA is in possession of “extensive” and “broadly consistent and credible” evidence which “raises concerns about the possible existence in Iran of past or current undisclosed activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile”; and that Iran “has not provided the cooperation necessary” for the IAEA to confirm that all of its nuclear material is in peaceful activities.
- The United States has released extensive intelligence information suggesting that the facility in Syria that was bombed by Israel in September 2007 was a covert nuclear reactor being built with North Korean help. Although Syria leveled the site after the 2007 attack, the IAEA has concluded that the site’s features are “similar to what may be found at nuclear reactor sites”, has found chemically processed uranium particles at the site which do not appear to be consistent with having come from the Israeli attack, and has found traces at other sites that have led Syria to acknowledge previously unreported nuclear material. Since

2008, Syria has refused IAEA requests to revisit the site or to visit three sites the IAEA believes are related.

- A global black-market network led by Pakistan's A.Q. Khan marketed centrifuge technology and, in some cases, nuclear weapons designs to countries such as Libya, Iran, and North Korea – and black market nuclear technology purchase attempts continue.

The inexorable spread of technology and the revival of interest in nuclear power are contributing to fears that sensitive technologies that could be used to make nuclear weapons may become available to more and more countries. Nuclear-based materials are not only proliferated by countries, but also redistributed through such countries as Iran. The redistribution of this material leads to the immediate threat to the world in face of nuclear catastrophe and unsafe transport of this material.

Even if nuclear power was not likely to grow, substantial actions would be needed to strengthen the global effort to stem the spread of nuclear weapons, in the interests of all. But even more substantial actions will be needed to prevent proliferation in a world in which nuclear energy grows and is made more broadly available around the world. Widespread proliferation would undermine public support for nuclear energy. Hence, limiting proliferation is important to achieving large-scale nuclear energy growth.

### ***North Korea***

North Korea has withdrawn from the NPT, expelled inspectors, and tested nuclear weapons. It has sold missiles to many states, and if U.S. charges are correct, it also helped Syria construct a covert plutonium production reactor. Given the nature of the North Korean regime, achieving lasting, verifiable agreements to cap the North Korean arsenal, to prevent any further transfers of nuclear technology or materials, and ultimately eliminate North Korea's nuclear weapons will be an immense challenge – but a crucial one for the future of international security.

### ***Iran***

Iran also poses major challenges to the global nonproliferation regime, though it remains a part to the NPT and all of its declared nuclear facilities are under international inspection. But Iran has a growing enrichment capability, which could be adapted quickly to produce highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons. The IAEA has reported important evidence that raises concern over possible Iranian work on a nuclear weapon design. Iran has extensively violated its safeguards agreement with the IAEA and has refused to comply with legally binding UN Security Council resolutions requiring it to suspend enrichment and reprocessing activities and to provide broad transparency.

One of the main conclusions of the IAEA's "International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation" in the late 1970s was that nonproliferation could not be resolved through technical means alone, no matter what fuel cycle choices countries made; minimizing the risk – which can never be reduced to zero – requires a combination of political, organizational, and technical measures. This conclusion is still valid today.

Anyway, the problem of disarmament and distribution of nuclear-based material by such countries like Iran and North Korea is only one point of this agenda item. The issue on transport of nuclear based material is in the focus nowadays. All hazardous materials which could

potentially be transported are assigned to one of the nine United Nations Classes. In general, the hazardous materials pose an immediate threat to health and safety of environment. However, for nuclear based material, the threat is potentially the non-immediate risk of cancer, although in large enough quantities, radiation can pose an immediate threat.

Since transport of nuclear – based material goes through developing countries, the technologies of which are not efficient for such action, the ecology suffers a lot. In order to prevent transport accidents, the IAEA designed special regulations for

- Insurance of safety in routine handling situations for minimally hazardous material and
- Insurance of integrity under all circumstances for highly dangerous materials.

### **Radiation Protection**

When nuclear-based materials, are transported, it is important to ensure that radiation exposure of both those involved in the transport of such materials and the general public along transport routes is limited. Packaging for radioactive materials includes, where appropriate, shielding to reduce potential radiation exposures. In the case of some materials, such as fresh uranium fuel assemblies, the radiation levels are negligible and no shielding is required. Other materials, such as used fuel and high-level waste, are highly radioactive and purpose-designed containers with integral shielding are used. To limit the risk in handling of highly radioactive materials, dual-purpose containers (casks), which are appropriate for both storage and transport of used nuclear fuel, are often used.

### **Utilization of Nuclear Waste**

Utilization of Nuclear Waste is also very important issue. This problem had been existed for more than 50 years but, nevertheless the solution of that problem was never found. Today this problem seems to be even more impossible to solve-problem. The spread of nuclear technology led to the spread of number of the nuclear waste in the world, number of equipment which is polluted by radiation and also needs to be utilized. A lot of countries which poses the nuclear energy stations do not poses the technology and ability to make utilization of nuclear waste. These countries have to transport their nuclear waste to those which posses such an ability. That leads to dangerous process of transportation of the nuclear waste. The issue is closely related with the issue of Environmental pollution and connected with the attempt to create waste-free production in the sphere of nuclear energy.

### **Environmental protection**

Packages used for the transport of nuclear-based materials are designed to retain their integrity during the various conditions that may be encountered while they are being transported thus ensuring that an accident will not have any major consequences. Conditions which packages are tested to withstand include: fire, impact, wetting, pressure, heat and cold. Packages of radioactive material are checked prior to shipping and, when it is found to be necessary, cleaned to remove contamination.

Although not required by transport regulations, the nuclear industry chooses to undertake some shipments of nuclear material using dedicated, purpose-built transport vehicles or vessels.

These regulations for safe transport were designed in 1961, but although they are called Regulations they are, in fact, recommended regulatory standards for international transport activities. It is incumbent on each State or international/regional organization to decide on their application. By 1969, the IAEA Regulations had been adopted or used as a basis for regulations

in many Member States. But nowadays the problem is still on the focus, even with such regulations.

With such problems the production of nuclear energy becomes one of the dangerous actions for the people. When the world faces environmental catastrophes it is undesirable to have the Big Nuclear Catastrophe, which can be done by the unsafe distribution and transport of nuclear-based material. The task of prospective delegates of the IAEA Board of Governors is to find the framework that can be suitable for all three problems of this agenda item. The delegations' responsibility is to figure out how they can unite all three issues into one prospective measure that can reduce the level of threat that nuclear-based material poses now.

## DOCUMENTS PREPARATION BLOCK

The IAEA Board of Governors delegates are to write one Policy Paper on any of two agenda items they decide to. The deadline for submission of all three Policy Papers per each team is the 30<sup>th</sup> of April, 2011, 23:59 (GMT +09:00). A leader of a team sends all the documents of his/her teammates in one archive to [savenkov\\_doc@mail.ru](mailto:savenkov_doc@mail.ru). The archive should be named by the capitalized name of your country, e.g. UGANDA.rar or FRANCE.rar. Each document should be named as follows: Country Name\_Committee\_Document Name\_Number Of Issue.doc, e.g. Peru\_IAEA\_PP\_1.doc, or UK\_IAEA\_Res\_3.doc. Please save documents as .doc but not .docx

Please, take into account that in case you are late with your documents sending, you will not have a chance to get high scores for them. Anyway, if you are eventually late with the deadlines, it does not mean that you must not send your documents at all.

Please, contact us if you have any questions: [savenkov\\_doc@mail.ru](mailto:savenkov_doc@mail.ru).

### Policy Paper Requirements

A written **policy statement** is REQUIRED of all delegates participating in the Session of the MUNRFE. A policy paper should be prepared by each delegate for one of the agenda items that will be discussed. The statements are to be based upon the knowledge that the delegation has acquired of its country and of the agenda items.

The written statements serve several functions for the delegation preparing for the conference. First, it provides an important exercise in the concise expression of national policy views. Second, it provides an important guide post in the preparation efforts. Third, it will provide a policy reference file in each committee during the conference session. Fourth, hopefully it will foster clearer, more concise and directed committee discussions.

The policy statement must be **2/3 of sheet in length**. It must consist of three paragraphs and contain the following:

- 1) **The first part** should provide a historical overview of the issue. The questions that are usually answered in this paragraph:
  - When did the issue appear on the agenda of a given committee at the first time?
  - What actions did a given committee or the UN as a whole take regarding this issue?
- 2) **The second part** should explain the contemporary aspects of the issue. A good PP provides a comprehensive examination of challenges that makes the issue be a problem. Moreover, the reasons for these challenges are given. The questions that are common for this part:
  - What are the challenges? What are the reasons for these challenges? (Try to address each statement you have in this part with a question “Why?”).
  - What does your committee do regarding an issue?
- 3) **The third part** should provide the country’s official policy on the issue and proposed solutions. The concept described here (yet, not with so many details as in the Resolution,

but enough for understanding the idea) should correlate with the first and second part – or better to say, these parts should be correlated with the concept.

It would be better to note that PP is quite a standardized document. It means that a delegate should be careful with being creative while writing PP. However, the creativity will accompany the document anyway if the concept is interesting, comprehensive and promises to contribute significantly to the resolution of the issue.

### **Policy Paper Format**

**Margins:** Up -2 cm, Down – 1,5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right- 1,5 cm.

When you are writing the heading of the document: first you write the official name of the country, then single space, name of the committee, then single space, Agenda Item, then DOUBLE space and the first paragraph starts.

The **heading** of the policy paper is all in Capital Letters.

There is NO INDENT in the beginning of each paragraph.

There is a SINGLE SPACE between each paragraph.

The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins).

Make sure you use **Times New Roman, 12, single-spaced.**

## Policy Paper Sample

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS

### MEASURES AGAINST THE NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN: THE WAY TO THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS

The nuclear program of Iran was launched in 1950s with the support of the United States of America (USA) and Western countries. But after the 1979 revolution, Iran disbanded the program's elements and revived it with no assistance of the USA and Western countries. Iran was restricted on its enrichment program of uranium by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Security Council (UN SC) with adoption of six resolutions that called on Iran cooperation with IAEA, imposed embargo on arms and prohibited Iran's enrichment program. Iran ignored these resolutions, proclaiming that their program is for the peaceful activities, and, moreover, started to export heavy weapons to the movement of Taliban in Afghanistan. That caused the adoption of the recent resolution 1929 of June 9 2010 that significantly reinforced the sanctions regime by prohibiting Iran to enrich their uranium program and export heavy weapons to other countries.

Iran continues to energetically pursue its enrichment program, which it is under the obligations to suspend, still declaring that the program they initiated is for the peaceful means. According to the SC report and resolution 1929 it produces now almost two tons of low-enrichment uranium and starts to enrich uranium to 20 percent without having notified the Agency in due time. IAEA in compliance with UN SC continues to monitor the use and construction of the hot cells at the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR). However, while it verifies the non-diversion of declared nuclear material on Iran, the country does not provide the necessary cooperation with Agency and UN SC. To stop the exportation of weapons, the inspection system was created for inspection of the suspicious cargo from and to Iran, but it does not fully provide the strict information about cargo due to the lack of specialists and inspectors and due to the locating in inappropriate for inspection places.

The Republic of France fully supports the UN policy of any nuclear and ballistic activity prohibition aimed at uranium extraction and enrichment and delivering of nuclear weapons. All Member states should stop exportation of heavy weapons to Iran, including battle tanks, combat aircraft etc. in order to prevent the further exportation to Taliban. We propose to create special inspection stations located on borders and at seaports, which will control the exportation of heavy weapons from Iran to Afghanistan. These stations will be managed by inspection team, consisted of international inspectors and experts, checking suspicious cargo. The inspectors should be sent by IAEA and controlled by it by monitoring process on the sites, initially approved by IAEA for setting up inspection station. After checking cargo all information is to be sent directly to IAEA and after approving it is to be sent to SC for amendments and further decisions.

## Resolution Requirements

A **resolution** is a formal statement of opinion or recommendation to be presented to the appropriate organ of the MUNRFE for adoption. Armed with a full understanding of its country's stand on an issue, a delegation can draft a suitable resolution on the issue. A resolution must be directly concerned with the agenda item and must accurately represent the position and national policy of its proposer and sponsors. Resolutions are the basic decisions or statements of the constituent units of the United Nations.

While drafted by individual states or groups thereof, they declare the official policy for the particular organ or body. While resolutions have a standard format, they may serve different purposes. Most resolutions state or reaffirm the policy of the body on a particular item. Some resolutions include an entire treaty, declaration, or convention, making it available for state accession. Some resolutions may give directions, requests, or suggestions to other UN bodies, other international bodies, or specific funds and programs.

The length of resolution is not limited but should be of a reasonable size and sufficient for encompassing all important details. The resolution can be divided into two parts: preamble and operative.

The preamble phrases are the justifications for action. They denote Charter authorization for action, past resolution precedents, and statements about the particular problem. They are similar to the given in a logic proof. All actions taken in the resolution should be deducible from or supported by the preamble phrases.

The policy portion of the resolution is composed of operative paragraphs. Each of these starts with a verb. Taken as a whole, the operatives should deal thoroughly with one complete idea and should be arranged in logical progression. They should not be a collection of unrelated thoughts or statements on a broad topic. Instead, the resolution should deal as completely as possible with a given aspect of a topic. In doing so, more states can become involved in the resolution process, the quality of the resolutions will improve, and the overall treatment of a topic will be more detailed and specific.

### Resolution Format

**Margins:** Up -2 cm, Down – 1,5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right- 1,5 cm.

The heading of the resolution looks like this:

First: GOV/2/1/Res.1 (GOV means IAEA Board of Governors, 2 – number of session, 1 – number of agenda item, Res.1 – number of a resolution)

No space

Second: Committee name: IAEA Board of Governors

No space

Third: II Regional MUNRFE Session

No space

Forth: name of the country you represent

Then DOUBLE space

Name of the resolution CENTERED and in CAPITAL LETTERS

Then SINGLE space and you write the phrase: *The Board of Governors, (italicized, with coma afterwards)*

Then SINGLE space and first preamble clause starts

Also keep in mind that there is a SINGLE space between the clauses, and DOUBLE space between preamble and operative clause.

The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins), there is a 1.25 centimeters **indent** at the beginning of all preamble and operative clauses.

Make sure you use **Times New Roman, 12, single-spaced.**

## Resolution Sample

GOV/2/1/Res. 1  
IAEA Board of Governors  
II Regional MUNRFE Session  
The People's Republic of China

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NPT SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT AND RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) AND 1835 (2008) IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

*The Board of Governors,*

*Recalling* the Resolutions adopted by the Board and the UNSC,

*Commending* the Director General for his professional and impartial efforts to implement the Safeguards Agreement in Iran, to resolve outstanding safeguards issues in Iran and to verify the implementation by Iran of the suspension,

*Stressing* the important role played by the IAEA in resolving the Iranian nuclear issue and reaffirming the Board's resolve to continue to work for a diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable rights of all the parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with Article IV of the NPT, Commending the Director General for his proposal of an Agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Governments of the Republic of France, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation for Assistance in Securing Nuclear Fuel for a Research Reactor in Iran for the Supply of Nuclear Fuel to the Tehran Research Reactor; appreciating the intensive efforts of the Director General to achieve an agreement on his proposal,

*Noting with serious concern* that Iran continues to defy the requirements and obligations contained in the relevant IAEA Board of Governors and UN Security Council Resolutions,

*Also noting* with serious concern that Iran has constructed an enrichment facility at Qom in breach of its obligation to suspend all enrichment related activities and that Iran's failure to notify the Agency of the new facility until September 2009 is inconsistent with its obligations under the Subsidiary Arrangements to its Safeguards Agreement,

*Affirming* that Iran's failure to inform the Agency, in accordance with the provisions of the revised Code 3.1, of the decision to construct, or to authorize construction of, a new facility as soon as such a decision is taken, and to submit information as the design is developed, does not contribute to the building of confidence,

*Underlining* that Iran's declaration of the new facility reduces the level of confidence in the absence of other nuclear facilities and gives rise to questions about whether there are any other nuclear facilities under construction in Iran which have not been declared to the Agency,

*Noting with serious concern* that, contrary to the request of the Board of Governors and the requirements of the Security Council, Iran has neither implemented the Additional Protocol

nor cooperated with the Agency in connection with the remaining issues of concern, which need to be clarified to exclude the possibility of military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme,

*Emphasizing* the Director General's assertion that unless Iran implements the Additional Protocol and, through substantive dialogue, clarifies the outstanding issues to the satisfaction of the Agency, the Agency will not be in a position to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran,

*Noting* that the Director General has repeatedly declared that he is unable to verify that Iran's programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes,

1. Urges Iran to comply fully and without delay with its obligations under the above mentioned resolutions of the Security Council, and to meet the requirements of the Board of Governors, including by suspending immediately construction at Qom;
2. Urges Iran to engage with the Agency on the resolution of all outstanding issues concerning Iran's nuclear programme and, to this end, to cooperate fully with the IAEA by providing such access and information that the Agency requests to resolve these issues;
3. Urges Iran to comply fully and without qualification with its safeguards obligations, to apply the modified Code 3.1 and implement and ratify promptly the Additional Protocol;
4. Urges Iran specifically to provide the Agency with the requested clarifications regarding the purpose of the enrichment plant at Qom and the chronology of its design and construction;
5. Calls on Iran to confirm, as requested by the Agency, that Iran has not taken a decision to construct, or authorize construction of, any other nuclear facility which has as yet not been declared to the Agency;
6. Requests the Director General to continue his efforts to implement the Safeguards Agreement in Iran, resolve the outstanding issues which give rise to concerns, and which need to be clarified to exclude the existence of possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme, and to implement the relevant provisions of UNSC resolutions;
7. Further requests the Director General to report this resolution to the UNSC; and
8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

## Useful Links

- <http://www.iaea.org/>
- <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/nuclear/waste/>
- <http://www.nrc.gov/waste.html>
- <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/6058302.stm>
- <http://www.arpana.gov.au/RadiationProtection/index.cfm>
- <http://www.stormsmith.nl/>
- <http://www.osti.gov/bridge/purl.cover.jsp;jsessionid=0727E9193AAE61C40C7B233FF2D27744?purl=/6824973-Hho5ps/>
- <http://www.atomicarchive.com/Docs/Deterrence/BaruchPlan.shtml>
- [http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/SV/Safeguards/sg\\_protocol.html](http://www.iaea.org/OurWork/SV/Safeguards/sg_protocol.html)
- <http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1162/daed.2009.138.4.7>
- <http://www.cfr.org/iran/irans-nuclear-program/p16811>
- <http://www.thebulletin.org/>
- <http://www.nti.org/index.php>
- <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-Pacific/2011/0317/Japan-nuclear-crisis-sparks-calls-for-IAEA-reform>
- [http://www.ucsusa.org/nuclear\\_power/](http://www.ucsusa.org/nuclear_power/)
- <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/crs/rs21131.pdf>
- <http://www.abc.net.au/rn/latenightlive/stories/2009/2653760.htm>
- <http://www.ottawacitizen.com/news/Nuclear+safety+world+problem/4513146/story.html>
- <http://www.phyast.pitt.edu/~blc/book/BOOK.html>
- <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf06.html>