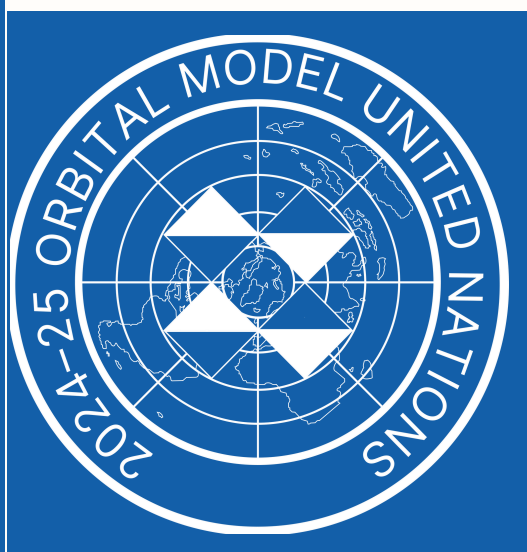


# NUCLEAR ENERGY

Should countries be allowed to develop nuclear energy independently, or should it be a globally regulated resource under the UN's control?



## THE THIRD SESSION:

Written by Ma Ruofan

The second day started with a 20-minute-long unmoderated caucus where the delegates discussed potential resolutions. Many delegates are still drafting the resolutions. Russia's resolution disagreed on global control of nuclear energy, emphasizing the sovereignty of nuclear energy development. They proposed freedom for every nation to develop nuclear energy without UN intervention. However, Canada strongly disagreed with Russia's proposal, 'breaking UN regulations, stated that that the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) is a better alternative of direct UN control. In response, Russia questioned Canada why IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) is a less powerful organization than UN. On the other hand, Brazil, Hungary recognizes Russia as a leading nation of nuclear energy, thus they supported Russia's proposal. Seems like the chairs voted on the solution already, so UAE's solution was passed. The first session was going to end with reading the gossip box, it was fairly interesting as all the delegates shared a laugh.

## THE FINAL SESSION:

The fourth session started when delegates were allowed to make amendments to either of the two solutions. China added a clause to UAE's solution that stated that nuclear power plants could be built in China with the interest of 30% of the power generated given to the Chinese government. The delegate of Russia made an amendment that removed the IAPNC organization that the current organization IAEA is enough. However, this proposal has not passed due to a less than 50% support rate. Ultimately, UAE's solution was passed.

## RESOLUTIONS:

UAE wants to affirm that all nations have the sovereignty right to pursue nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Furthermore, they encourage all nations to prioritize the use of nuclear energy. They also urge the international community to support the development of national nuclear energy programs that adhere to strict safety standards, and call for the establishment of a new international organisation. The International Agency for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation (IAPNC). Proposes the creation of a streamlined mechanism within the IAPNC to facilitate the transfer of nuclear technologies. Ultimately, they advocates for the reduction of unnecessary bureaucratic barriers that hinder the international exchange of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. Lastly they urge all nations to commit to transparency and accountability in the use of nuclear energy, ensuring that nuclear technology is used solely for the benefit of humanity and not for the advancement of military objectives.

