

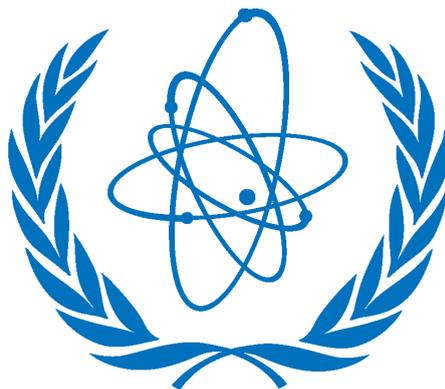
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# Background Guide

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IAEA: “Reviewing the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) treaty”

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**IAEA**

**International Atomic Energy Agency**

Chairs: Victor Naoki Okamoto and Victor Fernandes Brugnera

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# 1. Greeting Word

## 1.1. By the Secretary General and PGA

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Dear Delegates, Chairs, and Participants of HUMUNITED2021,

after one year at home, it feels, to almost everyone, like our daily lives have come to an infinite sameness as if we had to follow the same journey every day. Our routines have become repetitive and new experiences are a distant idea hidden inside our memories.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, we realized that our compromise with the Humboldt students was more than just organizing a conference, especially in hard times like these. Over the last 7 years, we have recognized that HUMUNITED was never an ordinary MUN Conference that takes place every year.

HUMUNITED is a feeling, a wonderful experience that is almost indescribable since it has a different meaning for more than a thousand students that have already participated in our event.

HUMUNITED is an independent idea, apart from its format, its organizers, or its committees, that will keep growing over the next generations.

HUMUNITED is a journey in which the most important high school project from our lives can also influence our future careers and university decisions.

In one of the delegates' application forms we received, there was a very remarkable sentence which said: "Life is a learning path". After a long quarantine, we realized that life is not a permanent journey with a determined goal, but a learning path in which challenges and events bring us special knowledge and make us stronger, enabling us to persist along the way.

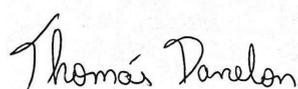
Similarly, HUMUNITED has always been a learning path, enabling us to improve our English, communication, leadership, and debating skills, but also allowing its own members to change it, improving and adapting it to its participants. With a huge tradition and an amazing 7-year history, we realized that, as said by Martin Luther King, Jr. *"We are not makers of history. We are made by history."*

Bearing in mind that innovation and challenges would be a great possibility to unite ourselves during such difficult times, we decided to make a bigger conference than the ones before the pandemic. With more than 170 delegates, 9 committees, and students from 12 different schools, including other countries such as Mexico and Argentina, our event has more participants than ever.

Additionally, we would like to point out that this conference would not have been possible without our incredible Organizing Team. We are truly grateful for all your work and we are extremely proud to have you as part of this year's team.

Thus, it is with great satisfaction that we welcome you to our sixth edition of HUMUNITED. We are looking forward to seeing all of you, and we hope that you enjoy HUMUNITED2021 as much as we always do.

Best wishes,



**Thomás Danelon**  
*President of the General Assembly*



**Nicole vom Bauer**  
*Secretary-General*

## 1.2. By the Chairs

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Fellow Delegates,

Welcome to HUMUNITED 2021 at Colégio Humboldt in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I am Naoki Okamoto, and it is a great honor to be taking part in this event as the Chair of the IAEA, and I am very thankful for your participation as delegates. These three days of debate are going to be full of dedication, commitment, perseverance, and fun.

For me, Model United Nations is a chance to learn important values such as responsibility, tolerance, passion, and trustworthiness, which are going to help you shape your character. Since I started participating in Models of the United Nations, I could never have imagined the preeminence of what this kind of event would impact in my life. I became more open-minded and more interested in international matters. Moreover, my oratory competence and capacity of discernment improved wondrously.

I am Victor Brugnera, and I am very honored to be taking part in HUMUNITED 2021 as a Chair of the IAEA. I am certain that chairing this conference and seeing your debate will be very exciting, even in our current situation.

Although I started only last year participating in MUN conferences, I have already learned a lot. I have met new people and started to understand more about politics and many international situations, which also led me to comprehend our society and globalization. This is my first time being a Chair and

I hope you are going to enjoy being a delegate as much as I did. You can feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns related to the topic or HUMUNITED in general.

We are honored to receive you at the International Atomic Energy Agency. During these three days, we will be reviewing the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT). The main objective of the NPT is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, promote cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. Therefore, our resolution will have a huge impact on the safety and peace of the world.

We, as Chairs will be at your disposal for any questions and help needed. We highly encourage you to search for as much information as possible about the topic, to contribute to the debate. Keep in mind that the objective of the debate is to write a resolution while you get to know other people, practice your oratory and debating skills, practice your English and have fun.

Sincerely,

**Naoki Okamoto**

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## 2. Brief History of the Committee

### 2.1. Introduction

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As early as 1944, nuclear scientists were urging the world's powers to create a global nuclear organization. However, despite the tragic event in 1945 leading to massive destruction and horror in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it was not until December 8, 1953, when President Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered the famous “Atoms for Peace” speech to the UN General Assembly, that the world noticed the seriousness of this issue and the necessity of a nuclear regime.

In 1957 as a response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology, the International Atomic Energy Agency, also known as IAEA, was officially founded. The IAEA is strongly linked to nuclear technology and its controversial applications, either as a weapon or as a practical and useful tool. President Eisenhower’s ideas in his speech in 1953 helped shape the IAEA’s Statute, which 81 nations unanimously approved in October 1956. In October 1957, the delegates to the First General Conference decided to establish the IAEA’s headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA has also two regional offices located in Toronto, Canada (since 1979) and Tokyo, Japan (since 1984), as well as two liaison offices in New York City, United States of America (since 1957) and Geneva, Switzerland (since 1965). The Agency runs laboratories specialized in nuclear technology in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria, opened in 1961, and, since 1961, in Monaco.

### 2.2. Structure of the IAEA

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The IAEA has 154 Member States, all represented in the General Conference (GC), where they have one vote. The GC is the highest decision-making body of the IAEA and meets once a year in September to set the budget of the agency, approve the annual report submitted by the Board of Governors, and give recommendations to the Board. The Board of Governors, to which 35 members of the IAEA are elected, is the main executive organ of the IAEA.

According to a system that ensures the fair distribution of regions, its members are either elected for a one-year term by the 15 outgoing Members of the board or for a two-year term by the General Conference. The Board usually consists of experts and meets five times a year, with two of the meetings held immediately before and after the meeting of the GC in September.

## 2.3. IAEA's mission

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IAEA's foundation had the purpose of developing nuclear safety standards and, based on these standards, promote the achievement and maintenance of high levels of safety in applications of nuclear energy and the protection of human health and the environment against ionizing radiation. Moreover, it assists its Member States, in social and economic goals, in planning for and using nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, including the generation of electricity, and facilitates the transfer of such technology and knowledge sustainably to developing the Member States. Finally, it verifies through its inspection system that States comply with their commitments, under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and other non-proliferation agreements, to use nuclear material and facilities only for peaceful purposes.

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## 3. Topic Background

### 3.1. History of the NPT

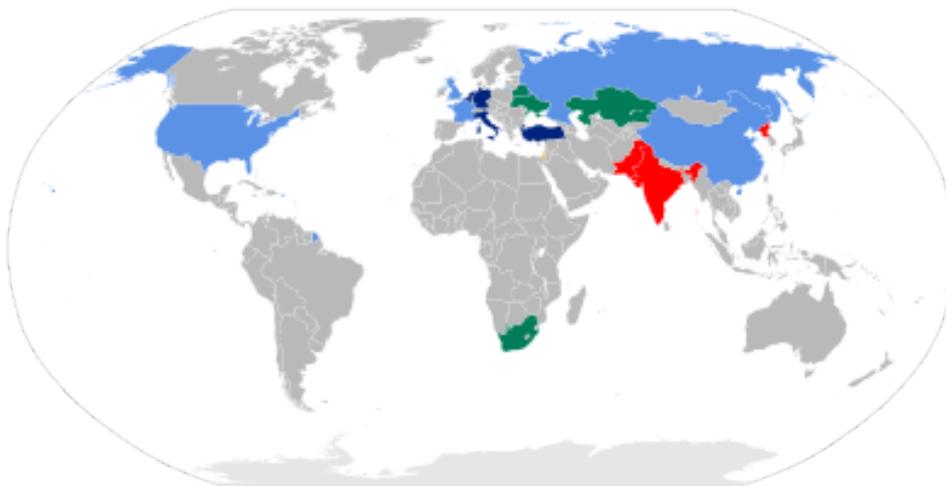
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The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty, also known as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), is an international treaty, whose objective is to end the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promote the peaceful usage of atomic energy. Today, only India, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, and South Sudan are not signatories of this treaty. The discussion and formulation of the treaty happened between 1965 and 1968, and then it became open for signature. The treaty entered into force in 1970, and it is still in force today. North Korea also signed the treaty in 1985 but after announced withdrawal from the NPT in 2003.

The NPT was supposed to endure for only 25 years, but the signing parties decided by consensus to the extent the duration of the NPT indefinitely and therefore is a treaty review conference every 5 years (the conference of 2020 did not happen because of Covid-19). In addition, many other measures were taken to improve the treaty's effectiveness, as the export control of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, many verification measures of the IAEA's Additional Protocol.

According to the NPT, only the countries, which already had nuclear weapons before 1970 are allowed to have nuclear weapons. These countries are coincidentally also the permanent members of the Security Council (the United States of America, China, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom). Today, these five countries have 13,400 warheads in their combined stockpile.

Map of nuclear-armed states of the world:



| **Light blue** - NPT-designated nuclear weapon states (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States)

| **Red** - Other states with nuclear weapons (India, North Korea, Pakistan)

| **Orange** - Other states presumed to have nuclear weapons (Israel)

| **Blue** - NATO member nuclear weapons sharing states (Belgium, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Turkey)

| **Green** - States formerly possessing nuclear weapons (Belarus, Kazakhstan, South Africa, Ukraine)

## 3.2. Pillars of the treaty

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### 3.2.1. Non-proliferation

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Under the first article of the treaty, the countries with nuclear weapons commit not to share any kind of nuclear weapon or to help any other country develop nuclear weapons. At the same time, the other countries commit not to develop or use atomic energy for military weapons and commit to accept IAEA safeguards to inspect the peaceful use of atomic energy, under the second and the third article.

It means that the USA, China, Russia, France, and the UK (Nuclear Weapon States - NWS) commit not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce a non-nuclear-weapon state (N-NWS) to acquire nuclear weapons. The N-NWS cannot receive, manufacture, or acquire nuclear weapons or seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and they also agree to accept safeguards by the IAEA to verify that they are not diverting nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Although it is not formally in the treaty, the NWS undertakes not to use nuclear weapons against N-NWS, except when it is a response to a nuclear attack. But the previous United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defense, Geoff Hoon, has also explicitly invoked the possibility of the use of the country's nuclear weapons in response to a non-conventional attack by "rogue states". In January 2006, President Jacques Chirac of France indicated that an incident of state-sponsored terrorism on France could trigger a small-scale nuclear retaliation aimed at destroying the "rogue state's" power centers.

### 3.2.2. Disarmament

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According to Article VI of the treaty, all signatories undertake to pursue good-faith negotiations to end the nuclear weapons race and to contribute to the partial and complete disarmament of nuclear weapons.

This article is criticized by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) for being very vague. Also, this article does not set any specific time frame or oblige the countries to agree, but only to pursue good-faith negotiations.

For many, the NPT is a failure, because the lack of collaboration of the NWS in disarming themselves does not help to convince other countries to sign it. Especially after the Cold War, when the possession of nuclear weapons became unnecessary to maintain global peace. The proliferation threats in Iran and North Korea are also considered a sign of this failure.

### 3.2.3. Peaceful use of Nuclear Energy

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The fourth article of the NPT acknowledges the right of every country to develop and use nuclear energy peacefully. It also encourages the sharing of technologies in the development of civilian nuclear energy programs. At the same time, these countries must be subjected to IAEA safeguards.

In addition to that, N-NWS are not supposed to have much HEU, highly enriched uranium (U-235), because this type of uranium is the one used in nuclear weapons. Still, these countries may have some HEU for civilian research. These are the countries, which have the capacity of enriching uranium (officially): China, USA, France, Japan, Russia, Germany, UK, the Netherlands, Brazil, India, Pakistan, and Iran.

#### | Key Articles

**Article I:** Each nuclear-weapons state (NWS) undertakes not to transfer, to any recipient, nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to assist any non-nuclear weapon state to manufacture or acquire such weapons or devices.

**Article II:** Each N-NWS party undertakes not to receive, from any source, nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices; not to manufacture or acquire such weapons or devices, and not to receive any assistance in their manufacture.

**Article III:** Each N-NWS party undertakes to conclude an agreement with the IAEA for the application of its safeguards to all nuclear material in all the state's peaceful nuclear activities and to prevent diversion of such material to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

**Article IV:**

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

**Article VI:** Each party “undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and nuclear disarmament, and on a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control”.

**Article IX:** “For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive devices prior to 1 January 1967.”

**Article X:** Establishes the right to withdraw from the Treaty giving 3 months' notice. It also establishes the duration of the Treaty (25 years before 1995 Extension Initiative)

### 3.3. The Sharing of Nuclear Weapons Between the US and NATO

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During the negotiation of the NPT, the US had secret agreements with NATO. According to these agreements, the US could provide nuclear weapons to be stored in the other NATO countries. Some defend that these agreements violate the first two articles of the treaty, but the US counter-argument that the storage and warheads were still controlled by Americans.

Yet, in 2005 the US provided about 180 tactical B61 nuclear bombs for use by Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey under these NATO agreements. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) argues that these actions break Article I and Article II of the NPT, therefore the NAM is making diplomatic pressure to terminate these agreements. NATO believes its “nuclear forces continue to play an essential role in war prevention, but their role is now more fundamentally political”.

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## 4. Important Information about some Countries

### 4.1. India

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India's first nuclear test was in 1974, and it is estimated that it has sufficient fissile material for about 150 warheads. It was one of the first countries to have a "no first use" policy (India would only use nuclear weapons in a counter-attack if the other country used a nuclear weapon first), but it changed to a "no first use against non-nuclear-weapon states" in 2010.

India defends that the NPT is an unrighteous treaty because it creates a power inequality between the P5 (plus NATO) and the N-NWS. India's then External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee said during a visit to Tokyo in 2007: "If India did not sign the NPT, it is not because of its lack of commitment for non-proliferation, but because we consider NPT as a flawed treaty, and it did not recognize the need for universal, non-discriminatory verification and treatment."

In early March 2006, India and the United States finalized an agreement, in the face of criticism in both countries, to restart cooperation on civilian nuclear technology. Under the deal, India has committed to classify 14 of its 22 nuclear power plants as being for civilian use and to place them under IAEA safeguards. Mohamed ElBaradei, then Director-General of the IAEA, welcomed the deal by calling India "an important partner in the non-proliferation regime."

In December 2006, United States Congress approved the United States-India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act, endorsing a deal that was forged during Prime Minister Singh's visit to the United States in July 2005 and cemented during President Bush's visit to India earlier in 2006. The legislation allows for the transfer of civilian nuclear material to India. The argumentation that India was growing fast and needed more energy production was used by the US to justify the collaboration with a non-signatory country.

### 4.2. Pakistan

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After a few Indian nuclear tests in 1998, Pakistan conducted its first two nuclear tests. In 2015, it was estimated that Iran had about 150 nuclear warheads and according to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Stimson Center, Pakistan has enough fissile material for 350 warheads.

Until 2010, Pakistan was disposed to sign the NPT, if India also did it. Yet, after that, Pakistan change its requirement and now the country will only sign the treaty, if it enters as an NWS. That requirement is

based on the argument that the NPT is discriminatory and would not allow Pakistan to defend itself, as Pakistani Foreign Secretary Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry said.

Also in the year 2010, China made a deal to export nuclear supplies to Pakistan with the justification that it was for pacific purposes. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) criticized China's decision because the NSG was not consulted. The British government also criticized China by saying that "the time is not yet right for a civil nuclear deal with Pakistan".

Later, in 2016, China and Turkey supported Pakistan's entry into the NSG, but it was not approved by the NSG because of Pakistan's history and the illicit procurement network of Pakistani scientist A.Q. Khan, which aided the nuclear programs of Iran, Libya, and North Korea.

### 4.3. Israel

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As far as it is known, Israel has developed nuclear technology since 1958. The main motive for Israel to start its nuclear program was to prevent a "new Holocaust" and to defend itself from other countries. Specialists say Israel has between 100 and 200 warheads made of reprocessed plutonium (Pu-240).

Israel never confirmed or negated to possess or produce nuclear weapons, because the whole nuclear program was confidential. Many countries secretly helped Israel to develop the program, such as the US, France, Germany, UK, and even Norway. Some of these countries just turned a blind eye, but others secretly sold material and expertise to build nuclear warheads.

In 1986, the Israeli junior nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu published in the British Sunday Times secret information about the Israeli nuclear program (he was arrested and sentenced for treason against Israel), then the Israeli program became an "open secret".

Nonetheless, some defend Israel's position, saying it is an "exception" due to the country's size and its vulnerability to being surrounded by hostile countries. Therefore, Israel would be allowed to have nuclear weapons for dissuasion or even as a defensive measure against large-scale attacks.

In 2009, the General Conference of the IAEA called on Israel to open its nuclear facilities to IAEA inspection and adhere to the NPT as part of a resolution on "Israeli nuclear capabilities," which passed by a narrow margin of 49–45 with 16 abstentions. The chief Israeli delegate stated that "Israel will not cooperate in any matter with this resolution." However, similar resolutions were defeated in 2010, 2013, 2014, and 2015. As with Pakistan, the NSG Guidelines currently rule out nuclear exports by all major suppliers to Israel.

### 4.4. Iran

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Iran signed the NPT in 1970 but was found in non-compliance with its NPT safeguards agreement, and the status of its nuclear program remains in dispute. In November 2003 IAEA Director General

Mohamed ElBaradei reported that Iran had repeatedly and over an extended period failed to meet its safeguards obligations under the NPT concerning:

reporting of nuclear material imported to Iran;

reporting of the subsequent processing and use of imported nuclear material;

declaring of facilities and other locations where nuclear material had been stored and processed.

After two years, Iran suspended their uranium enrichment program temporarily, but after a resolution of the Security Council, Iran resumed the enrichment program.

There were still suspicions about the end of Iran's nuclear weapons program in the late 2000s, but the US National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) concluded in 2007 that the development of nuclear weapons in Iran ended in 2003, although Iran still produced HEU. The production of fissile material still worried many because its availability was the "pacing element", the main obstacle, of a nuclear weapons program. In conclusion, the suspension of the weaponization program may not have meant much. As The Bush Administration's Director of National Intelligence (DNI) Mike McConnell put it in 2008, the aspects of its work that Iran allegedly suspended were thus "probably the least significant part of the program."

Only in 2015, under Obama's administration, the P5+1 (USA, UK, France, Russia, China, and Germany) and Iran made the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), which lifted sanctions from Iran in exchange for restrictions and increased verification in Iran by the IAEA. In the end, Donald Trump withdrew the US from the JCPOA and reimposed sanctions on Iran.



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## 5. Current Situation

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The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the main feature of global efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, stimulate cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and accomplish the goal of nuclear disarmament. Nowadays, the NPT is facing many challenges. To a great extent due to the everlasting tension between nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear weapons states, the Treaty has been under critical pressure for some time. The three most daunting challenges regarding the NPT are nuclear disarmament, nuclear nonproliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Although nuclear weapons numbers have fallen snappily since the peak of the Cold War in the mid-1980s, many non-nuclear weapons states argue that disarmament is not occurring quickly enough. This tension will assuredly have a notable impact on nonproliferation efforts. To achieve these goals, the International Atomic Energy Agency intends to revise the NPT, introducing brand-new ideas, improvements, and projects. It must lead to a world where countries are aware and committed to nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and many other issues concerning this topic.

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## 6. Important for the preparation of the debate

### 6.1. Topics to focus on During the Debate

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Nuclear Disarmament

Nuclear Nonproliferation

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Possible Modification of the NPT

### 6.2. Guiding Questions

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#### | For your research:

Does your country have/had a nuclear (civilian or military) program?

Does your country support NPT? Why?

What is your country's position about India's, Iran's, Israel's, and Pakistan's situations?

#### | For the debate:

What should be the limit for uranium enrichment?

Can only countries that did nuclear tests before 1967 have nuclear weapons?

What are the limits for sharing nuclear weapons within military blocks (such as NATO)?

What needs to be done for non-signatory countries to sign the treaty?

Should there be nuclear disarmament? How would it be?

How will inspections be carried out in the signatory countries?

What should happen to the countries that violate the treaty?

### 6.3. Further Reading and Bibliography

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[Non-Aligned Movement \(NAM\)](#)

[Nuclear Suppliers Group \(NSG\)](#)

[Nuclear Proliferation](#)

[Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials](#)

[Nuclear Program of Iran](#)

[The NPT](#)

[Iran breaks Nuclear Deal again](#)

[Nuclear Program of Israel](#)

[Mohamed ElBaradei](#)

[IAEA - Statute](#)

[IAEA - History](#)

[History of the NPT](#)

[Uranium Enrichment](#)

[List of States with Nuclear Weapons](#)

[Nuclear Sharing](#)

[India and Weapons of Mass Destruction](#)

[Pakistan and Weapons of Mass Destruction](#)

[Israel and Weapons of Mass Destruction](#)

[Iran and Weapons of Mass Destruction](#)

[South Africa and Weapons of Mass Destruction](#)

[Ban Ki-moon](#)

[Nuclear Weapons Convention](#)



[Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons](#)

[Iran-Israel Proxy Conflict](#)

[Mordechai Vanunu](#)

[Truth Israels Secret Nuclear Arsenal](#)

