



Committee: IAEA

Country: Republic of Korea

Agenda Item: Technology and Infrastructure for Prevention, Detection and Responses Regarding Nuclear Security

Position Paper

IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) is an important part of UN that serves as the guarantor for nuclear safety around the world. The Agency produces a structurally surefire approach with its member states to ensure a safe usage of nuclear energy. Since we, as the Republic of Korea , have one of the most high level nuclear safety around the world and being a part of this agency, we definitely look forward to improve the nuclear safety around the world with the help of other delegations in the agency. Our government is mostly looking forward in the beneficial usage of nuclear energy (nuclear plants, the usage of nuclear energy in medical area etc.) our people are divided in two about this topic. Most of our people are unsure about the safety of the usage of nuclear energy not only in the country but the world itself. This is mainly because of the nuclear disasters that happened in the past such as Chernobyl , Fukushima and the affect of the “Cold War” era, the fear of a nuclear war. To solve this problem we are thinking about new regulations for the nuclear power plants and the establishment of new treaties that are against the possession of nuclear warheads. The all nuclear power plants that the member countries operate have their own contamination buildings, nuclear shelters and tanks of boric acid to use in case of an open reactor core . As we experienced in Fukushima and Chernobyl, Boron is the most reasonable material to use to stop the nuclear contamination in case of a damage to the core since the boron element has the ability to slow down the fission and because of this we use boron rods to control and slow down the fission in a nuclear reactors core. The shelter and contamination buildings are for the immediate security of the power plants workers.

Also to further improve the safety, no reactor that is older than the foreseeable lifetime should be stopped forever or the country doesn't have the funds to build and operate the new one, the expired plant should be HIGHLY inspected by the IAEA personal until the required amount of money being accumulated with the help of other IAEA countries. A good example of this would be the closure of the Cattenom nuclear power plant with the help of the agency.

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