**COMMITTEE: International Atomic Energy Agency**

**TOPIC:Thecnology infrastructure for prevention,**

**detection and respones regarding nuclear security.**

**COUNTRY:AUSTRIA**

Austuria formally the Republuc of Austria is landlocked country in central europe, lying in eastern alps. It is a federation of nine states, one of which is Vienna the capital of Austria. Vienna is the most populous city and state. At the invitation of the Government of Austria, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) established their headquarters in Vienna in 1957 and 1967, respectively.In the 1970s, the Government provided a permanent residence for those two organizations,the Vienna International Centre (VIC). To make full use of the new facility, other United Nations units were transferred to Vienna from New York and Geneva. Many of them were consolidated in the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV). Transferred from Beirut in 1978, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in West Asia (UNRWA) was provisionally headquartered at the VIC before it was relocated to Gaza City in 1997. In March 1997, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) was established at the VIC.

The conference is open to participants from Member States involved in or planning to implement nuclear fuel cycle and radioactive waste management activities related to nuclear power. The IAEA encourages the active participation of women, early-career professionals, and individuals from developing countries. Nuclear energy plays a key role in achieving energy security, climate goals, and sustainable development. Engaging stakeholders at all stages of the nuclear fuel cycle, including waste disposal, is essential for a successful nuclear power programme. Involving stakeholders, even those not directly involved in decision-making, helps build public trust, ensures informed decision-making, and strengthens communication among organizations.Addressing stakeholder concerns is critical to securing support for nuclear power. Key factors influencing support include nuclear and radiation safety, nuclear security, waste management, environmental impact, and non-proliferation risks. A clear and consistent approach to addressing these concerns is necessary. Building positive, long-term relationships with stakeholders is vital for both existing and future nuclear power programmes.A nuclear power programme is a major and long-term commitment, requiring extensive planning, investment in time, human resources, and institutions. The IAEA’s Milestones Approach identifies 19 infrastructure issues to be addressed during the three phases of nuclear power development to ensure sustainability, including stakeholder engagement.Austria, while supportive of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, decided not to pursue nuclear power plants in a 1978 referendum. The country strongly advocates for the global elimination of nuclear weapons and supports the objectives of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Austria believes that nuclear weapons should be banned and promotes the IAEA's role in monitoring NPT signatories to prevent nuclear proliferation.

Austria strongly supports working with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and global efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. We will keep working to improve nuclear safety, transparency, and monitoring, promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and work for the elimination of nuclear weapons. We believe the IAEA should keep playing an important role in reaching these goals.