



Country: Bangladesh

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency

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

Delegate: Azra Şeker

Bangladesh is a country in South Asia with a high population density and a rapidly growing economy. With an area of 147,570 km² and a population of approximately 170 million, it is one of the most populous countries in the world. Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, which gained independence from Pakistan in 1971, plays an important role as the commercial, cultural and educational center of the country. Bangladesh's economy is largely based on the agricultural, textile and garment sectors, which makes the country one of the largest clothing exporters in the world.

Despite playing an important role at the global level, Bangladesh continues to struggle with various social and economic disabilities.

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Bangladesh believes that improving the nuclear safety, especially the technology infrastructure for this is really important for almost everything in our lives. For them, first one is for the global security, by global security we mean the possibility of war following nuclear proliferation the use of weapons by countries with such equipment, either unconsciously or without thinking about the consequences, as well as the negative impact of the destructive effects of nuclear weapons on a wide range of vulnerable states.

To give a concrete example, the Hiroshima atomic bomb killed about 70,000 people and left 140,000 homeless, it caused an increase in cancer and chronic disease rates, in addition to the medical consequences, the Hiroshima atomic bomb also caused a nuclear arms race between states in the cold war, especially between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Then there is the problem of nuclear waste and the illegal use of nuclear waste. If nuclear waste contains very strong components, it can be used in the illegal production of weapons, in the illegal trade in radioactive materials and can pose a serious threat between countries.

Bangladesh seeks to use nuclear energy only in areas such as power generation and medical research therefore Bangladesh becomes a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

This decision also highlights Bangladesh's commitment to maintaining high nuclear safety standards. Bangladesh strongly opposes nuclear proliferation and its use with unethical consequences. Accordingly, Bangladesh does not possess any nuclear power that could be used as a weapon.

We must step up action to solve this spreading problem.

- Minimizing the use of nuclear weapons and enabling their safe use.
- Inter-national communication and cooperation on this topic to reduce the risk.
- In case of nuclear activity, it should be inspected by national associations such as the IAEA.
- To raise the awareness of every individual in the society as well as governments on this issue.
- Countries with developed or favorable infrastructure can use more advanced technologies and increase security. This way they can prevent not only accidents but also terrorist attacks and sabotage.
- More strictly controlled storage of nuclear waste and complete prevention of its illicit use

At the same time, Bangladesh continues to take steps towards nuclear security and national development. In the early 2010s, Bangladesh took a major step towards nuclear energy and began construction of the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant in cooperation with Russia. The safety of this plant is ensured in accordance with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) standards.

Bangladesh's president has pledged to continue the country's rapid pace of economic development in March 2024, even if it currently has no budget or infrastructure. And he also emphasized that he will never stop working for world peace in the nuclear field.