

Forum: Disarmament Commission

Issue: Strengthening the safeguard function of the International Atomic Energy Agency

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Introduction

The International Atomic Energy Agency is an international organization established in July 29, 1957 based in Vienna, Austria. The goal of the IAEA is to find and promote safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Many branches to the IAEA assist their goals such as PACT, INIS and NKM. Although this organization reports back to the General Assembly and Security Council, it was developed under the United Nations as the IAEA Statute. Nowadays, the IAEA is a world-wide intergovernmental forum for the collaboration of technical and scientific information and applications of nuclear technology. Their actions include providing safeguards for any violations dealing with nuclear energy as well as finding peaceful uses. A major problem they face is the military's usage of nuclear energy which they intend to prevent.

Definition of Key Terms

IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency, an international organization targeting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

INIS

International Nuclear Information System, which was developed in 1970 in response of IAEA mandate for exchanging scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

NKM

Nuclear Knowledge Management, part of the nuclear section with tasks such as providing training and education for installment and operation of nuclear equipment, gathering and replacing staff in the nuclear field and sharing knowledge about existing nuclear knowledge.

IRSRR

Incident Reporting System for Research Reactors, an international system focusing on the exchange of information on improved safety in reactors between Member States.

NPT

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the IAEA verified authority and safeguard agreements with Member Nations.

SPR

Section for Safeguards Program and Resources, provides analysis and resource management for the Department of Safeguards, solely an advisory office with functions such as co-ordination of personnel actions/preparation as well as monitoring of budget and financial plans.

SGTS

Safe Guards Technical Support, ensure effective and efficient management of equipment for the Division of Operations/ training for inspectors and other staff/ activities for Member States Support Program and environmental inspection sample analysis.

SGO

Safe Guard Operations, responsible for the implementation of verification activities and support IAEA's Safeguards system.

SGIM

Safe Guard Information Management, made up of four sections with the tasks of processing data, securing information distribution, information analysis and knowledge generation for credible safeguard conclusions.

SGCP

Safe Guards Concepts and Planning, responsible for strategic planning and developments/ standardization of safeguard concepts/ approaches/ procedures and practices.

General Overview

Safeguards

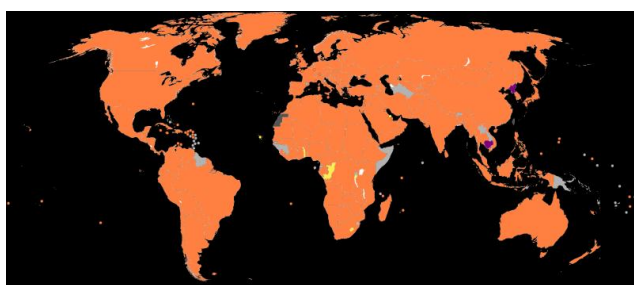
The establishment of safeguards in the IAEA is to provide assurances that member nations do not divert the use of nuclear energy from peaceful applications to military application. IAEA independently gathers information and decides whether it's the nuclear materials/activities are used

properly. Declarations and measures of implementing the verification of various member nations are agreed upon by the Agency independently of one another. The final conclusion is then submitted in the annual Safeguards Implementation Report (SIR).

By 2008 the safeguards were applied and agreements with the Agency were finalized with 163 states. The final reports on each member nations regard the information available to the Agency and its fulfillment of obligations for the year.

Protocols

Small quantities protocols (SQP) submitted by the Board of Governors in 1974 are the safeguards agreements of Member States with minimal or no nuclear activity. The safeguards procedure in Part II of the safeguards agreement is followed as long as all criteria are met by member nations. The Model Additional Protocol approved by the Board of Governors in 1997 provides the Agency with broader access to information, equipment and locations in order to increase the IAEA's ability to verify the peaceful use of all nuclear material in the State.



Caption #1: Map of Member Nations associated with the IAEA

Timeline of Events

Timeline (1) of the development and changes towards the establishment of the IAEA

Date	Description of event
October 7, 2005	IAEA and Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei, won Nobel Peace Prize
August 8-20, 1955	United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva
1957	IAEA Statute
1986	Chernobyl disaster caused IAEA to increase safety measures
1997	Mohamed ElBaradei served as Director General of IAEA
December 1, 2009	Yukiya Amano succeeded Mohamed ElBaradei as Director General of IAEA

Timeline (2) of the development on strengthening safeguards in the IAEA

Date	Description of event
1991	Design information on new facilities to existing facilities. To construct, authorize construction of facilities.
1993	Endorsement of the Voluntary reporting Scheme
1995	Collection of environmental samples and analysis at IAEA Clean Laboratory Usage of remote monitoring movements of nuclear material and encrypted safeguards-relevant data to the Agency Increase/enhanced personnel training for Agency inspectors and safeguard staff Closer relations and interaction between Agency and Member states nuclear material
1997	Agency inspector given access to all parts of State's nuclear fuel cycle, uranium mines, nuclear waste and other locations where nuclear material intended for non-nuclear uses is present. As well as access to manufacturing and import locations. Further Agency collection of environmental samples at locations beyond the safeguard agreements
2005	Revised standardized text and modified eligibility criteria for the Small Quantities Protocol

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Although the IAEA functions as an independent international organization it's regulated to the UN by a special agreement. As well the IAEA sends annual reports to the UN General Assembly and if needed the Security Council about nations who do not comply to the safeguard obligation and issues when pertaining to international peace and security.

- Statute of IAEA, October 23 1956 **(GC(43)/RES/19)**
- Texts of IAEA agreements with the United Nations, October 30 1959

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