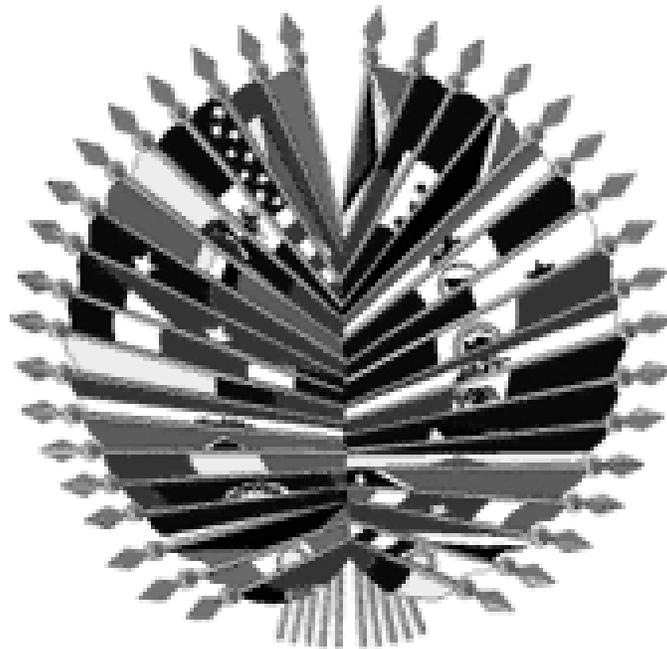


**2017 Washington Model Organization of
American States General Assembly**

Crisis Scenario Resolution

General Committee



**CREATING A TEAM OF IAEA EXPERT INVESTIGATORS TO REVIEW THE
USE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGIES WITHIN MEMBER STATES**

General Committee

Crisis Scenario

Draft Resolution Presented by the General Committee

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING SEEN:

Article 29 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), which states that if Member States were to “by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack, ... or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American States, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense...apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject”;

The Treaty of Tlatelolco, which prohibits nuclear weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean;

CONCERNED:

That leaked information regarding Member States’ nuclear initiatives was published through Wikileaks, a private organization;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The statement by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, which concludes that “without the protection of this right, it is impossible for citizens to know the truth, demand accountability and fully exercise their right to political participation. At the same time, the right to access information should be subject to a narrowly tailored system exceptions to protect overriding public and private interests such as national security and the rights and security of other persons”;

Article 16 of the Treaty of Tlateloco, which establishes that a Council has the power to carry out special inspections through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in accordance with article 13, which states that “each Contracting Party shall negotiate multilateral or bilateral agreements with the IAEA for the application of its safeguards to its nuclear activities”;

BEARING IN MIND:

The main objective of the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is to create and maintain zones free of nuclear weapons;

Article III 2 of the NPT states that “each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this Article”;

RECOGNIZING:

The resolution previously implemented by the OAS, which proposed the “Meeting of the Committee on Hemispheric Security on the ‘Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty’ and ‘Disarmament and Nonproliferation Education’”;

That producing nuclear weapons requires the use of more highly enriched uranium, or plutonium, than is the case for producing nuclear energy. Therefore it is possible for IAEA inspectors to tell the difference between nuclear development for energy and nuclear development for weapons; and

Argentina and Brazil’s signing of the NPT, Antarctic Treaty, Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons (BTWC), Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC), the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (LANWFZ) (Tlatelolco Treaty), and the Bilateral Treaty under the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Material (ABACC) as the Common System of Accounting and Control of Nuclear Material,

RESOLVES

1. To reaffirm the importance of The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) as the proper juridical and political forum to ensure signatories’ adherence to the Tlatelolco Treaty.
2. To reiterate Member State signatories’ commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. To create a team of experts operating under the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission to review the use of nuclear technology within the Hemisphere as follows:
 - a. The team will be comprised of expert investigators from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
 - b. With the permission of the Member State(s) in question that have signed the Tlatelolco Treaty, the team of IAEA expert investigators will review nuclear

- technology to ensure that it will not be used for military or weapon-based purposes.
- c. The review will occur every 3 years or under special circumstances as the OAS Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission deems necessary.
 - i. Reviews will be published biannually.
 - ii. Reviews will consist of information regarding nuclear development, production and usage within the Member State(s).
 - iii. Reports generated by this review will be published digitally on the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission's website and will be made available in print upon request.
 4. To hold a meeting hosted by Uruguay involving all Member States, in the event that the team of IAEA expert investigators reveal that nuclear technology has been used for military or weapon-based purposes in any Member State, to promote dialogue with the Member State(s) in question, by:
 - a. Insisting that the Member State(s) in question halt any further development of military or weapon-based nuclear technologies.
 - i. Destruction of the nuclear weapons will be mandated.
 - ii. The safety of this procedure will be coordinated with IAEA and the Member State(s) in question.
 - b. In the event that the Member State(s) in question do not halt the development of military or weapon-based nuclear technologies as a result of diplomatic discussions, the following actions will be taken by the OAS until the military or weapon-based use of nuclear technologies halts:
 - i. Calling on Member State(s) in question to pay into programs for the development of peaceful use of nuclear technologies.
 - ii. Calling on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for assistance in ensuring non-proliferation and any necessary sanctions on the Member State(s) in question.
 5. In the event that the team of IAEA expert investigators reveals that nuclear technology has not been used for military or weapon-based purposes, but is being used in a harmful or unsafe manner, the team will submit a report to the Member State in question recommending modifications of guidelines and practices for handling nuclear technologies in the Member State(s) in question.

6. To request that funding be provided by the Member States of Canada, Mexico and the United States of America, and any other Member States willing to contribute.

Approved for form and substance _____

Cosignatories: 1. _____

	(Signature of Delegate)	(Country
Represented)		

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3.	_____	_____
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4.	_____	_____
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