

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela



Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency

Country: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

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

Venezuela was one of the three countries that emerged from the collapse of Gran Colombia in 1830. For almost all of the first half of 20th century, military men ruled Venezuela and did some social reforms while also promoting the oil industry. Democratically elected governments were largely held until 1999, with Hugo Chavez's authoritarian control over other branches of the government. His presidency ended in 2013 but the authoritarian control continued in 2018 when Nicolas Maduro claimed presidency for his second term in an election boycotted by most opposition parties and widely viewed as fraudulent. The legislative elections in 2020 were also seen as fraudulent and most opposition parties and many international actors consider the resulting National Assembly illegitimate. Due to these the 2021 regional elections marked the first time since 2006 that EU was allowed to send an electoral observation mission to Venezuela.

The advancements in nuclear technology have brought numerous benefits to humanity, from energy productions to medical innovations. However the accessibility of nuclear materials are increasing, and it poses significant security threats including terrorism illicit, trafficking, and accidents involving radioactive substances. The developments of technology infrastructure is central to these efforts, but disparities in access to such technologies have created challenges particularly for developing countries. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognizes the importance of robust technology in preventing and responding to nuclear threats, upholds the principles of disarmament and non proliferation use of nuclear energy. Venezuela also emphasizes the necessity of access to nuclear and nuclear security Technologies for developing nations and the importance of cooperation that respects sovereignty and our priorities.

Developing countries often face barriers to acquiring advanced nuclear security technologies due to its cost, export controls and knowledge gaps. They require international support to overcome financial and technical resource constraints.

Venezuela is committed to promoting cooperation and knowledge sharing between countries to reduce the technological gap between developing and developed nations, ensuring that the nuclear security measures align with the principles of equity and strengthening frameworks and collaboratio within Latin America. Venezuela urges the IAEA to facilitate the transfer of reliable nuclear security Technologies amongst the developing nations, and establish partnerships for the development of effective solutions that address nations' challenges, while expanding training programs for technical personnels in developing countries to strengthen response and detection capabilities. Venezuela also advocates for greater financial contributions to the IAEA's nuclear security fund to support infrastructure development in countries with limited resources.

