



**Forum:** GA1

**Issue:** Revision of Iran Nuclear Deal

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## Introduction

Ever since the withdrawal of the US from the JCPOA shortly after the inauguration of president Trump we have seen unfortunately increasing tensions in the Persian Gulf that had become subject to, towards the beginning of the year, numerous memes on the imminence of World War 3. Whilst society sees the effective humour in this we see that the irrefutable danger of escalation in terms of the situation in the Persian Gulf maintains no foreseeable entertainment but rather pain and havoc. In order to prevent this evermore undesirable escalation, diplomatic bridges must be rebuilt and conversations must be had in regards to the root of this entire issue... The JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan Of Action).

Therefore, the revision of the Iran Nuclear Deal (i.e. the JCPOA) has effectively been forwarded unto the first general assembly in order to facilitate reaching a consensus and reaffirming commitment to the deal on behalf of key nations.

## Definition of Key Terms

### JCPOA

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (a.k.a the Iran Nuclear Deal) is an international deal endorsed by multitudinous countries that essentially limiting Iran's ability to produce nuclear weapons through methods such as but not limited to limiting their capacity to enrich uranium for use in nuclear weapon production.

### IAEA

The international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is essentially an international agency that promotes the safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy. In this particular case, it is prominent as it has verified and monitored Iran's nuclear programme in order to ensure that they were effectively abiding by the rules established by the JCPOA and bestowed legally binding power as per UNSC/RES/2231



## General Overview

### Perspective on the JCPOA

The deal issues a number of actions and commitments that Iran has to meet. First, Iran has to give up 98% of its enriched uranium, that being from 100,000KG to 300KG and to stay below that limit, the remaining enriched uranium should not be more than 3.67% enriched. Second, Iran will have to give up 75% of its centrifuges.. They will be also allowed to keep 1,000 centrifuges, merely for the purpose of research. The goal of these actions is to disable Iran from producing Nuclear weapons.

To ensure that Iran abides by these terms, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will monitor Iran and release quarterly reports regarding the progress that Iran makes and to insure that they adhere to their end of the deal. In response, the UN will raise the sanctions previously implemented on Iran.

### POST-TRUMP

The deal was withdrawn from by the USA upon the inauguration of president Trump and as such tensions have risen thereby perpetuating the conflict. This effectively causes further sanctioning of Iran by major political powers such as (most prominently) the United States and of course ostracizes Iran in a geopolitical landscape. This is naturally crippling not merely to Irans society but also naturally to its economy, undesirably so on their behalf. As such, tensions have risen evermore particularly after the elimination of Suleimani, one of the most revered military generals in Iran. In order to resolve this issue of a far greater scale, the question of the broken JCPOA must be addressed...

## Major Parties Involved

### United States of America

In May of 2018, shortly after his inauguration, President Trump announced that he was withdrawing the U.S. from the JCPOA and signed a presidential memorandum to institute the "highest level" of economic sanctions on Iran. In an address following Trump's announcement Iranian President announced that Iran will continue negotiations with the other states in the agreement in order to try to continue the deal without the US. European members of the P5+1 re-state their continued commitment to the deal and pledge to work with all parties to make sure its terms are upheld. EU foreign policy chief stated that the EU is committed to JCPOA as long as Iran continues to implement its nuclear related commitments, as it has so far.

### Iran

The IAEA reports on its nuclear programme was quite concerning and warranted a UNSC resolution. Tensions between them and the West are inevitably rather high, particularly in regards to relations with the United States of America. They firmly believe that in order to re-



establish diplomatic ties, it is imperative to ensure that the economic sanctions on Iran are withdrawn...

### China/Russian Federation

Involved in the JCPOA but would like to re-establish diplomatic paths and ties between pertinent nations in order to deescalate the situation in the Persian gulf and ultimately reaffirm all signatories commitment to the JCPOA.

### UK

Signatory of the JCPOA and thereby would like to re-establish diplomatic paths and ties between pertinent nations in order to deescalate the situation in the Persian gulf and ultimately reaffirm all signatories commitment to the JCPOA.

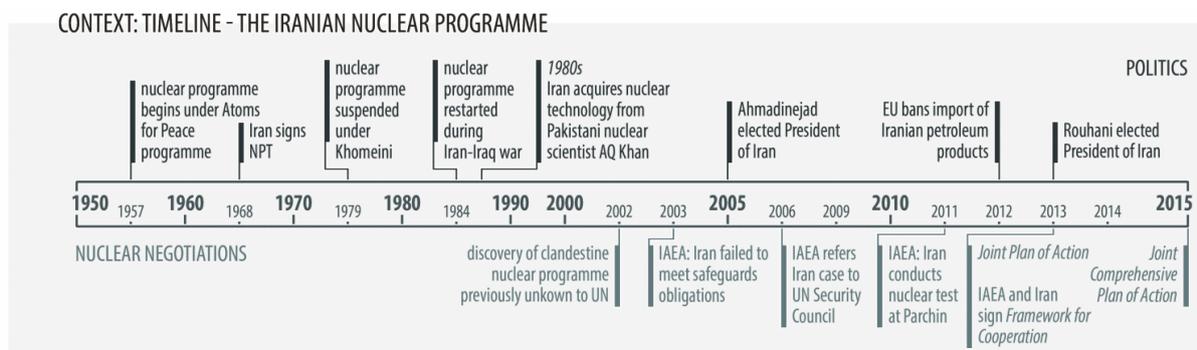
### France

Signatory of the JCPOA and thereby would like to re-establish diplomatic paths and ties between pertinent nations in order to deescalate the situation in the Persian gulf and ultimately reaffirm all signatories commitment to the JCPOA.

### Germany

Signatory of the JCPOA and thereby would like to re-establish diplomatic paths and ties between pertinent nations in order to deescalate the situation in the Persian gulf and ultimately reaffirm all signatories commitment to the JCPOA.

## Timeline of Events



Source: <https://epthinktank.eu/2016/01/20/the-nuclear-agreement-with-iran/eprs-briefing-572820-iran-nuclear-agreement-final-1-1/>



## Previous attempts to solve the issue

The issue of Iran's Nuclear programme has since 2003 been of considerable concern to the IAEA. The safeguard obligations established by the aforementioned organization were not met by the Iranian government, and as such resulted in the referral of the Iran case to the UNSC 3 years later for them to effectively exercise their power appropriately. Then came the JCPOA under Security Council resolution 2231, 7 years after the referral to the Security Council. This Nuclear Deal was supposed to solve the issue at hand and did insofar as Iran and the other signatories were concerned until the inauguration of President Trump, which resulted in the withdrawal of the United States of America from the JCPOA and subsequently the breaking of the JCPOA by Iran.

## Possible solutions

There are multitudinous approaches one can take in order to effectively solve the issue at hand. The following issues need to be addressed:

1. Economic sanctions that significantly inhibit Iran on a multilateral scale
  - a. An idea to solve this would be referring the issue to the UNSC as they are a higher legally binding authority capable of instigating the necessary change in this particular area as the UNGA is not capable of submitting any legally-binding resolutions and as such it would be futile to argue upon the alleviation of sanctions in such a forum
2. Diplomatic Ties broken between Iran and the USA as a result of the withdrawal from the JCPOA
  - a. In order to achieve this the UNGA could call for peacetalks in order to resolve this issue diplomatically that would address the issue of the withdrawal of the USA from the Iran nuclear deal. The goal is to reaffirm commitment from all signatories to the nuclear deal naturally
3. Iran's Nuclear plan prospecting undesirable destruction and perhaps even war in the near future
  - a. Breaking the current deal and forming a new one with new requirements that would satisfy all parties, forwarding this to the UNSC for them to use the power in their hands in order to make the necessary change happen

## Useful documents

<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1803>

<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2231>

<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1696>

<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1737>

<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1747>

<http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2224>



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