

**Committee: DISEC 1**

**Topic: The Question of Iranian Nuclear Deal**

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## Summary

According to the Iranian nuclear deal framework reached in 2015 between Iran and a group of world powers the P5+1, Iran would redesign, convert, and reduce its Nuclear facilities and accept the Additional Protocol with provisional application in order to lift all Nuclear related economic sanctions, freeing up tens of billions of dollars in oil revenue and frozen assets.

Unofficially known as the "Iran Deal" the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is an agreement on Iran's nuclear program reached in July 2015 by Iran and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. In 2015, Iran agreed a long-term deal on its nuclear program with a group of world powers known as the P5+1- the US, UK, France, China, Russia and Germany. It came after years of tension over Iran's alleged efforts to develop a nuclear weapon. After some disagreements and conversations, the other countries that have nuclear power blocked the Iranian plans of making nuclear weapons. In January 2016, Iran had drastically reduced the number of centrifuges (something like a machine that produces atoms that after they can turn into a nuclear power) installed at the cities of Natanz and Fordo, and shipped tones of low enriched uranium to Russia.

## Definition of Key terms

**Nuclear Power:** A power that can be used into a bomb or a missile to harm.

**United Nations:** A worldwide peaceful organization. **Nuclear weapons:** it can be either a ballistic missile or a bomb.

**Nuclear Power Plants:** Plants that they can be turned into a nuclear power. **Nuclear War:** A war that can lead to a worldwide conflict and massive destruction.

**Nuclear Power station:** The station or Lab where they prepare the nuclear power.

**Nuclear explosion:** A catastrophic disaster that can be applied either with a ballistic missile or a bomb.

**P5+1:** The P5+1 refers to the UN Security Council's five permanent members namely China, France, Russia, USA, UK and Germany.

**Plan of actions:** The way nuclear power will be used and applied by the country.

**Uranium Mine:** The mine that is producing uranium for the use of the nuclear power.

**Military Complex:** A military group that has take on the action of the nuclear power.

**Countries in Range:** The countries that are in the range of the nuclear ballistic missile.

**Cooperation:** The way that 2, or more countries are going to help each other to make their plans a reality.

## Background Information

The Iranian government wants to build nuclear power as the prime minister announced officially on May 14 2015 and passed its nuclear agreement. All the countries and states that have nuclear power P5+1 are trying to prevent Iran having nuclear weapons. On the past year's Russia and USA were in a disturbed relationship due to allegations that the Russian government was trying to help the Iranian government to develop nuclear weapons. As Iran's and Russia's economic and geo-political relations have improved over the years, Russia and the EEU have opted for Iran to join the Eurasian Economic Union as well. Then the US applied economic sanctions under Ronald Reagan sanctions (which are financial penalties) in 1987 after Iran's actions from 1981-1987 against USA and other shipping vessels in the Persian Gulf and support for terrorism. The sanctions were expanded in 1995 to include firms dealing with the Iranian government.

## Major Countries and Organizations Involved

**Countries:** Iran, United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany , France, China, Russia

All of these countries except Iran have their own Nuclear power and they are arguing with the Iranian government and they are trying to prevent the nuclear plans USA, UK, China, Germany and France are the p5+1 and they are really disturbed with the whole issue and the deal

**Organizations:** United Nations: Is against and tries to reduce nuclear power. AEOI (Atomic Energy Organizations of Iran): Is trying to apply the Iranian plans. The United Nations are trying to stop all this theme and they are trying to prevent a global conflict including weapons of mass destruction.

## Timeline of Events

2009: Iran announces that it successfully carried out its first satellite launch, raising international's concerns that Iran's ballistic missile potential was growing.

2015: The United States of America suggested and developed Harsh measures to prevent Nuclear power acquisition from the Iranian government.

2018: US President Trump will announce whether or not he will pull out of the Iran nuclear deal in which Tehran agreed to restrict its nuclear program in exchange for the lifting of some sanctions.

2019: Iran stepped up production of enriched uranium, used to make reactor fuel but also potentially nuclear bombs, in May.

## Relevant UN Treaties and Events

Iran is officially a member of the UN since 1945. *"Hassan Rouhani, President of Iran, said he came from a region of the world whose many parts were currently burning in the fire of extremism and radicalism. To the east and west of his country, extremists threatened its neighbor and resorted to violence and bloodshed."* – The General Debate of the 69<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly

The United Nations is against this nuclear program, and the United Nations Security Council has adopted seven resolutions as part of international efforts to address Iran's program and to prevent the Iranian nuclear building by applying sanctions in 2016, despite the fact that the Iranian government denies allegations of nuclear weapon ownership.

## Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Iran agreed a long-term deal on its nuclear program with a group of world powers known as the P5+1, The US, UK, France, China, Russia and Germany.

It came after years of tension over Iran's alleged efforts to develop a nuclear weapon. Iran insisted that its nuclear program was entirely peaceful but the international community did not believe that. The United states of America cooperated and applied a few harsh measures:

- 1) Iran agreed to limit its nuclear activities and allowed international inspectors for the mutation of economic sanctions.

- 2) Empowering our economic and military and military ties with allies.  
Speeding up Assad's departure and replacing it with cross sectarian regime that can unify Syria.
- 3) Weakening Iran in order to change Chinese regime as well as Iranian and Russian.
- 4) Conflicting against any Iranian plans to expand its influence on the surrounding areas and its support of international terror.
- 5) Working on sanctions to set back the Iranian economy and revenues.
  
- 6) Convincing Iran that it's part of the wide international community and that the other international governments do not face any important issues towards the Iranian government.

On 10 February 2014, the Iranian minister of defense said they successfully test-fired two new domestically made missiles. The officials of the P5+1 and Iran met on 18-20 February 2014 in Vienna and agreed on a framework for future negotiations. The P5+1 and Iran planned to have monthly meetings to try and forge a final comprehensive deal.

## Possible Solutions

In the last years many solutions have been tried to be applied, but the Iranian government has not wished to cooperate with any. From now on there are still many ways to solve the Iranian nuclear deal as the UN and the p5+1 suggest deals.

Treaties, summits, and impartial reports are ideas delegates could consider, as well as referring issues to the Security Council in order for sanctions to be imposed as a stricter option.

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