

Committee: Security council

Issue: Examining the Current State of the Iran Nuclear Program Regulations

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Position: President of the Security Council

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates of the Security Council,

My name is Dimitrios Angelos Gkimpiritis, and it is a great honor to welcome you to this year's 6th Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki Model United Nations conference. I am currently a junior at the German School of Thessaloniki, and I will be serving as your President. I am very excited to meet you all.

With that being said, it is important to highlight that despite the difficulties the past years of the COVID-19 pandemic have presented us with, you will all finally have the chance to participate in a live MUN conference. Thus, I would also like to congratulate each and every one of you for choosing to participate in this MUN conference. Even though MUN can be challenging from time to time, it is important for all of us to appreciate what we will eventually gain, both in terms of skills and experiences.

In my opinion conferences such as this one can also be an opportunity to learn about the fascinating world of politics and diplomacy. You will get to immerse yourself in current affairs and issues that will define our generation, improve your public speaking and your negotiation tactics. Not to mention it will help improve your English skills and give you the opportunity to meet students from around the world!

The three topics of our committee are in my opinion, of utmost importance. This study guide will focus on the second topic of our SC agenda and will help guide your research. Seeing as you will be in the Security Council ensuring peace is one of our primary responsibilities. In the study guide, you'll find a lot of useful information on the topic "Examining the Current State of the Iran Nuclear Program Regulations". This study guide is just a way of showing the key points of the issue; however, to be able to participate in the debate, it is required that you also conduct your own research.

Finally, I am aware that it will be a challenge to understand the full extent of the issue. If you have any questions regarding the topic do not hesitate to contact me. You will be able to get all the help you need, just send me an email at gkimps2007@gmail.com. I am looking forward to meeting all of you in November.

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

The Islamic republic of Iran has had a complicated history filled with revolution, foreign involvement, and regime changes, which has undoubtedly influenced the current state of the country's nuclear program and their interest towards acquiring nuclear weapons. The country's nuclear program is viewed to be a substantial concern for the region as well as for the international community as a whole. In an era in which the world is slowly drifting to state closer to that of the cold war according to some, Iran's possession of nuclear warheads, which are illegal under international law would put it in the unique category of other nations which have a nuclear arsenal. This includes: the United States, the Russian Federation, China, India, Israel, Pakistan, France, the United Kingdom, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thus, the threat of a nuclear conflict in the middle east could easily become a reality. With the monarchist era of the Shah, the country cooperated with international organizations and refrained from developing nuclear warheads, however also harboring the development of nuclear energy.

The sudden shift from a pro-western approach to an extremely anti-American and theocratic rhetoric, caused concern for the future of Iran's nuclear program. The Iranian nuclear program poses a significant problem both to the security of an already unstable region and has the potential to mark the beginning of nuclear conflict, which would cause a widespread war with extremely high numbers of casualties and a significant impact on the region due to high levels of radiation. One must keep in mind that if Iran were to develop nuclear weapons of the same destructive power of other nations such as the United States, they would have a dramatically larger blast radius and 80 times more powerful nuclear warheads than those used in WW2 in Hiroshima by the US government. There is a very fine line between using radioactive materials for nuclear power and using the same resources to develop nuclear weapons, meaning nuclear weapons are easier to develop when a country already has access to these materials for other purposes, such as energy infrastructure.

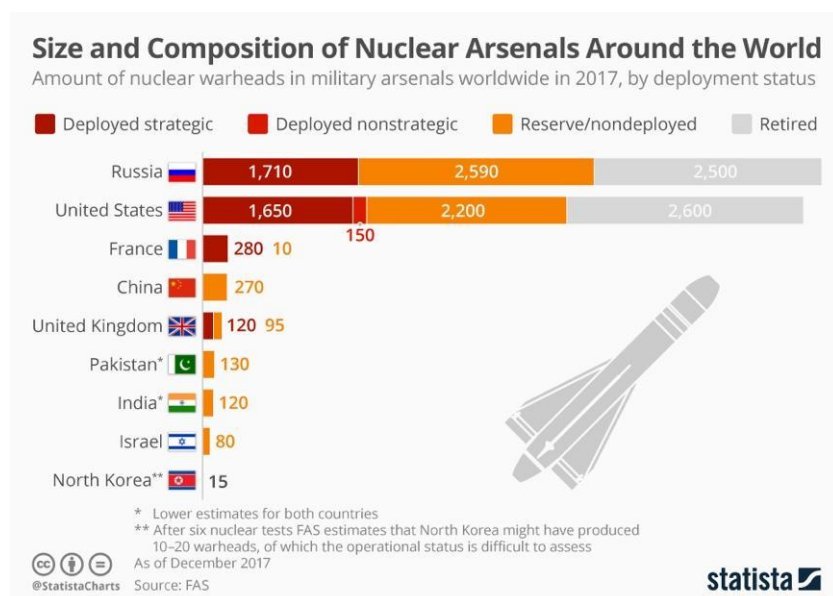


Figure 1: Size and Composition of Nuclear Arsenals Globally¹

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Intergovernmental organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons.²

EU Three

Also known as EU big three, EU triumvirate, EU trio or simply E3, refers to France, Germany and Italy, a group that consists of the three large founding members of the European Union. It had also been used to refer to the grouping of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, especially during the negotiations with Iran from 2003.³

Shah of Iran

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, widely known in the West as Mohammad Reza Shah, was the last Shah of the Imperial State of Iran from 16 September 1941 until his overthrow in the Islamic Revolution on 11 February 1979.⁴

Cold War

¹ Loesche, Dyfed, and Felix Richter. "Infographic: Size and Composition of Nuclear Arsenals around the World." Statista Daily Data, 5 Feb. 2018, www.statista.com/chart/12787/size-and-composition-of-nuclear-arsenals-around-the-world/.

² "International Atomic Energy Agency." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 14 July 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency

³ "EU Three." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 27 Feb. 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EU_three.

⁴ "Mohammad Reza Pahlavi." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 1 Aug. 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Reza_Pahlavi. Accessed 01 Aug. 2023.

The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, the Western Bloc, and the Eastern Bloc⁵

Nuclear Weapons

A nuclear weapon is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions, either fission or a combination of fission and fusion reactions, producing a nuclear explosion. Both bomb types release large quantities of energy from relatively small amounts of matter.⁶

Monarchy

A monarchy is a form of government in which a person, the monarch, is head of state for life or until abdication. The political legitimacy and authority of the monarch may vary from restricted and largely symbolic, to fully autocratic, and can span across executive, legislative, and judicial domains.⁷

Theocracy

Theocracy is a form of government in which one or more deities are recognized as supreme ruling authorities, giving divine guidance to human intermediaries who manage the government's daily affairs.⁸

Anti-imperialism

opposed to the idea of one country ruling or having a lot of power or influence over another country⁹

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical background

⁵ "Cold War." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 18 July 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War.

⁶ "Nuclear Weapon." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 1 Aug. 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapon.

⁷ "Monarchy." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 24 July 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarchy.

⁸ *Theocracy*, Wikipedia, www.google.com/search?q=theocracy&oq=theocracy&aqs=chrome.69i57j0i512l3j46i512j0i512l5.23160j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8.

⁹ "Anti-Imperialism." *Cambridge Dictionary*, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/anti-imperialism.

Iran has had turbulent history from an era of colonialism from the beginning of the 20th century up to the end of WW2 in which foreign governments used Iran's resources to sustain their empires. The country also experienced a short-lived democratic establishment, where the elected Prime minister wanted to nationalize the British controlled Iranian oil industry and was then overthrown by the same colonial powers which had been controlling his country for decades in 1953.

Seeing as the Cold War had started, and with the coup over a new authoritarian leader, the Shah of Iran was put in power to serve western interests in the region. One must however not forget that with the Cold War, the threat of nuclear weapons became a reality which also led the beginning of research and the development for nuclear power. This was also paired with the Shahs plan for rapid, economic, social, and political development in the country known as the White Revolution in 1963. As a result, the operation of the Teheran Research Reactor (TRR) had begun, and the development of a well-funded nuclear power infrastructure backed by the France-based Eurodif consortium to enrich uranium on French soil and to provide fuel for the TRR.

Iran also proceeded with the opening of two other reactors backed by West German and French companies and at the same time operating in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) agreement guidelines and allowing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to independently verify the accuracy of Iran's previous declarations on their interest in nuclear research in 1974.

The following year the Shah openly declared that "Iran had no intentions of acquiring nuclear weapons but if small states began building them, Iran might have to reconsider its policy".¹⁰ Furthermore, 1975 was the time at which the US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signed the US-Iran Nuclear cooperation memorandum and endorses with 6.4 billion dollars the construction of six to eight nuclear reactors in Iran assisting the pro-Western government in the further advancement of nuclear research, thus showing a clear support of the nuclear technology being developed under the supervision of western powers during the time of the Shah regime in Iran.

Nevertheless, the growing support for a revolution and with the religious scholar Ayatollah Khomeini being the face of the revolution and a sign of oppression by the monarchy, who had been sent into exile right before the revolution. The scholar's exile combined with the anger and distrust in the monarchy sparked the Iranian Revolution of 1978, which overthrew the country's monarchist regime and replaced this with a theocratic system. As result the previous pro-western government suddenly became a dictatorship powered by Islamic fundamentalism paired with a strong anti-imperialist sentiment. Although both regimes were clearly

¹⁰ Fpifadmin. "U.S. Tells Iran: Become a Nuclear Power - FPIF." Foreign Policy In Focus, 13 May 2013, fpif.org/us_tells_iran_become_a_nuclear_power/.

authoritarian, the country's opinions on its foreign policy changed in such a dramatic manner to an anti-American attitude. This led to the United States government supporting Saddam Hussein in his invasion of Iran, marking the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980. Before that, the regime considered the acquisition of nuclear weapons unislamic but because of the brutal war with Iraq, this position changed. However, they never formally acknowledged this.

In 1981, the US and Iran signed the Algiers Accords, which enabled the US to unfreeze its assets and a commitment not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. The same year the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) discovers four uranium deposits in Iran, showing that the regime might be on track to developing nuclear weapons.

Iran continued to show signs of an intent to develop nuclear weapons as was clearly shown in 1983 when the country asked for assistance with the production of uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) as gas, which is crucial for the process of uranium enrichment.

The following year, they received assistance from China to build a new nuclear reactor. This in turn leads to further escalations with the United States which deemed Iran a State sponsor of Terrorism. Sanctions as well as financial restrictions are used to target the country's defense exports.

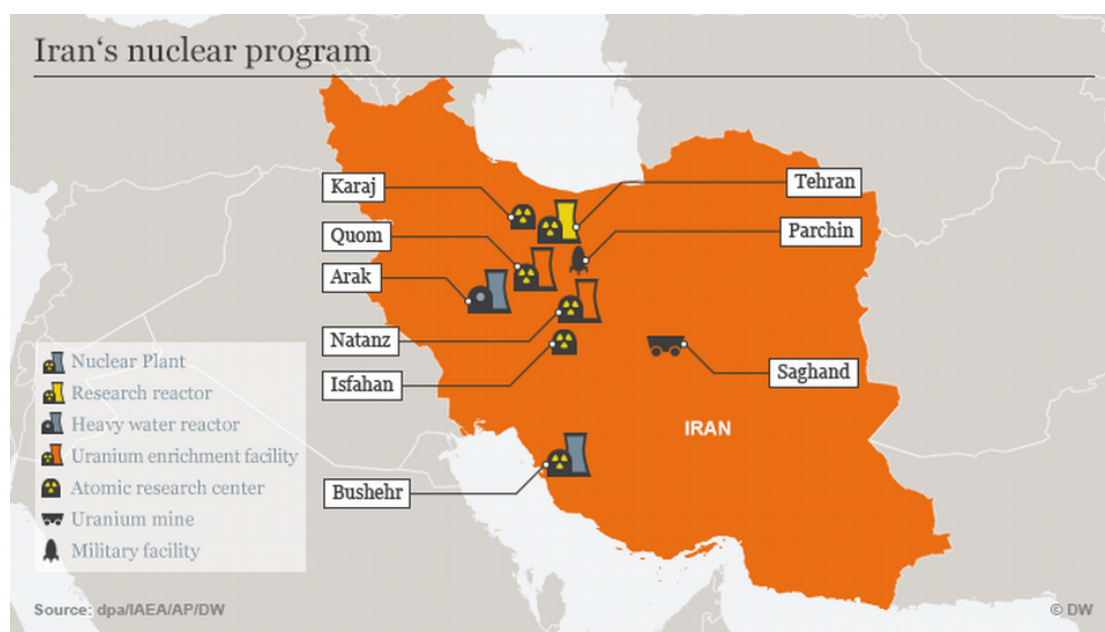
Even with all the tensions between the two nations, it is revealed in 1986 that President Ronald Reagan secretly supplied Iran with weapons in exchange for the release of Americans held hostage by Hezbollah (pro-Iranian militia in Lebanon), despite the numerous executive orders he had signed, whose whole aim was to limit Iran's access to weapons.

The US continues its efforts to cut off Iran from the global community with further sanctions aimed at targeting their export of oil. This however does not stop the regime from getting a new core for TRR from Argentina in 1987.

Iran also goes onto to sign a nuclear cooperation agreement with China 1990 and a similar one with Russia in 1992 and gets supplied two heavy-water reactors. As a result, Russia is sanctioned for supplying a middle eastern country with weapons which could enable them to develop weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Despite sanctions and hurdles put in place from the United States meant to stop the country from acquiring nuclear weapons or further developing nuclear infrastructure which was historically supported by western power, Iran is able to sign an 800-million-dollar deal with Russia in 1995 to complete the Buescher nuclear powerplant marking the beginning of a long cooperation with the two nations. As a result, the US tries to tighten sanctions by implementing the Iran Sanctions Act (ISA)

meaning that any foreign entities which invest in Iran’s energy sector are also sanctioned. Another important development however was the Iran Saudi Arabia WMD-freezone agreement which was signed by the two countries in 1999.



Iran’s Nuclear Program map¹¹

Iran’s Nuclear Program in the 21st century

Despite the already turbulent US-Iran relations the Bush Administration imposed even more sanction after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, calling Iran and other middle countries an “Axis of Evil” and a “state sponsor of terrorism” and also continued to accuse the DPRK, Iran and Iraq of developing WMDs in 2002. That same year the Mujahedeen opposition group Kalq revealed that Iran was secretly enriching uranium at two nuclear sites: in Natanz and Arak. Iran acknowledges in 2003 Natanz and the other facilities and is forced under strict inspection by the IAEA and accepts the renewed NPT agreement and to an agreement with Britain, France, and Germany (the EU3) to suspend all uranium enrichment. They were then joined by the US, Russia, and China, also known as the P5+1, but did not manage to find a solution.

The US under the Obama administration started secret talks with Iran and the general willingness of the administration to change their Middle eastern policy, which eventually led to the culmination of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). This meant that Iran had to give up 100 percent of its medium enriched uranium and 98 percent of its lower enriched uranium and in return the US lifted all

¹¹ “UN: Iran Did Nuclear Arms Research and Development – DW – 12/02/2015.” *Dw.Com*, Deutsche Welle, 2 Dec. 2015, www.dw.com/en/un-iran-did-research-and-development-work-on-nuclear-arms/a-18889854.

sanctions for the next 15 years. As a result, the so-called breakout time, meaning the time it would take to create a capable nuclear warhead increased from 4 months to 8-12 months. The aim was not stopping the regime's program but rather to manage it and by reintegrating Iran into the international community the country would moderate its policy and opening the door to further cooperation.

The JCPOA was seen as controversial both in the US domestically but also with their allies. Classified files showed that Israel and Saudi Arabia would have preferred military action rather than negotiations. In 2018, the new administration under Donald Trump let to the US's withdrawal, because he believed that the deal did not benefit the US and did not stop the regime from developing nuclear weapons, despite no evidence of this. This led to reduced collaboration with the IAEA. The Biden administration tried to revive the deal in 2021 but was unsuccessful.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

China

Over the years, Iran and the People's Republic of China have maintained close relations, with economic connections playing an important role in their bilateral collaboration. China is one of Iran's most important trading partners and a key consumer of Iranian oil, both of which contribute to the country's economic development and energy exports. Both countries have taken part in the Belt and Road Initiative, which promotes infrastructure development and connectivity while also providing strategic prospects for Iran's commercial and transportation relations.

China's participation in the JCPOA negotiations has also been notable, contributing to broader international efforts to confront Iran's nuclear programme. However, China's support for other nations' sanctions against Iran, notably following the US exit from the JCPOA, has strained the relationship. China has also managed to broker an agreement between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Iraq

Iran and Iraq have a complicated relationship that is based on historical, religious and economic links. Their relations were strained throughout the Iran-Iraq War in the 1980s which had a very large number of casualties and left many displaced. However, after Saddam Hussein era Iran's influence in Iraq rose. Their strong cultural and religious ties, particularly among Shia Muslims, have shaped their interactions significantly.

Another important part of their relationship has been economic cooperation, which includes trade and energy initiatives. Despite that, there have been conflicts

and accusations of interfering in one other's affairs causing a somewhat hostile tension. Their relationship, as important players in the Middle East, is nevertheless subject to regional dynamics and political developments.

Israel

If Iran were to develop a fully functional nuclear arsenal it could mean that they could easily target Israel, which is also a country with nuclear weapons. There has always been tension between Israel and other Arab countries which view their existence as a vision of the so-called Zionists to occupy the region, which holds many holy sites both for Judaism as well as Islam. Historically speaking other middle eastern countries have tried to put an end to the Israeli state through war but failed to do so.

In general, there is an anti-Israeli consensus between Arab countries despite their differences on other topics. This means that Iran could very easily target Israel a country known for their strong military with their nuclear arsenal, however seeing as Israel is surrounded by countries which have it as a common enemy they could be significantly outnumbered, seeing as this would tilt the balance in the favor of Arab countries now that their side had nuclear weapons. The result could be an all-out war with Israel and other Arab nations, which would be unified under their common goal of putting an end to the state of Israel, causing an enormous number of casualties and a nuclear proxy war, seeing as Iran is supported by Russia and Israel by the US.

Russian Federation

The two nations have had a long-standing collaborative relationship which has changed over time. The two countries have worked together on a variety of economic, political and security issues. During times of international isolation and sanctions, Russia has been a crucial partner for Iran. Both countries have common interests in the region, particularly in Syria, where they have backed the Syrian government. Furthermore, Russia has been a participant in the JCPOA negotiations, making it a powerful player in defining Iran's nuclear program's future. While their partnership has shown signs of cooperation, it has sometimes encountered difficulties, notably when Iran's activities have sparked international concern. The Syrian civil war, for example, has pushed Russia and Iran closer together, yet they have had to contend with clashing interests.

Saudi Arabia

Iran and Saudi Arabia have been in what many describe a type of proxy war, seeing as the two sides have supported opposing groups in Yemen in which both countries have supplied the two sides of the conflict weapons, something which Iran has denied. Iran supported the insurgent Islamist group known as the Houthis and other war lords which have been part of the Yemeni civil war, which continues to this day. However, China managed to broker a peace agreement with Saudi Arabia and Iran which stopped Iran supplying weapons to Yemen. Despite that the Iran-Saudi proxy war has also led to Iran and Saudi Arabia supporting opposing sides in various other conflicts in the Middle East such as in Qatar, Bahrain, Lebanon, and Iraq. The two nations have a religious difference, seeing as Iran is Shia Muslim power and Saudi a Sunni Muslim majority. These two types of Islam have been the cause for conflict in the past and only make the 'middle eastern cold war' more apparent.

United Kingdom

The intricacies and historical difficulties in Iran-UK relations have been highlighted, particularly by events such as the long-standing colonialism, the coup to overthrow the democratically elected Prime Minister and the 1979 Iranian Revolution, which resulted in the breaking of diplomatic ties. Efforts to re-engage them diplomatically have been made throughout the years, but issues such as Iran's nuclear programme and human rights concerns have strained relations.

The United Kingdom was also a member of the P5+1 group in the JCPOA discussions. Despite the hurdles, initiatives to find common ground have been made, including cultural and educational exchanges, as well as conversations on regional stability and security. The UK has been concerned about Iran's human rights record and role in regional wars.

United States (US)

Relations between Iran and the United States have been marked by complexities, tensions, and periods of diplomatic engagement. After the Iranian Revolution in 1979, the US Embassy in Tehran was seized, resulting in the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The subsequent Iran hostage crisis strained relations even further, laying the groundwork for decades of mutual suspicion and resentment.

Throughout the years, prominent grounds of dispute have included Iran's nuclear programme, regional influence and human rights concerns. The United States has accused Iran of sponsoring terrorism and developing nuclear weapons, prompting the introduction of numerous sanctions against the Islamic Republic.

Despite the long history of hostility, there have been isolated instances of diplomatic contact. In 2015, Iran, the United States and other international powers

negotiated a major agreement aimed at curbing Iran's nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). However, the United States' exit from the JCPOA in 2018 heightened tensions and hampered the path to diplomatic resolution.

Negotiations to restart the JCPOA are currently underway, reflecting efforts to establish common ground and handle the complex concerns surrounding Iran's nuclear programme.

BLOCS EXPECTED

Block 1

This bloc will be consisted of delegations which are willing to engage in negotiations with the delegation of Iran in order to form a new agreement.

Block 2

This bloc will be consisted of delegations which are against negotiations and see sanctions as the solution to ameliorate the situation until Iran stops any pursuits of developing nuclear weapons, as this is a violation of international law.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
1957	Signing of civil nuclear cooperation agreement with US
1959	Establishment of Tehran Nuclear Research Centers (TRNC)
1967	Operation of Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) at TNRC
1968	Ratification of Iran Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) 1970
1972	Ratification of Biological Weapons Convention by Iran
1974	Establishment of Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) established. Esfahan Nuclear Technology Center is created to develop nuclear technology Center. Iran follows the Safeguard Agreement, allowing the Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to independently verify

	the accuracy of Iran's declaration about nuclear material activities
1979	Revolution in Iran begins
1981	AEOI announces discovery of four uranium deposits in Iran
1983	Iran asks IAEA for assistance with the production of (UF6) which is used to enrich uranium
1987	Iran signs deal with Argentina to supply a new TRR core
1990	Iran signs nuclear cooperation agreement with China
1992	Iran and Russia sign a nuclear cooperation agreement that involves the supply of two nuclear reactors
2002	A dissident group uncovers the existence of Iran's nuclear facilities in Natanz and Arak, heightening world concerns about Iran's nuclear ambitions. Iranian nuclear plants are inspected by the IAEA
2005	Iran's President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, takes a more confrontational position on the country's nuclear program
2006	The United Nations Security Council passes its first resolution (UNSCR 1696) urging that Iran stop enriching uranium.
2013	Hassan Rouhani is elected President of Iran, ushering in a more moderate approach to nuclear negotiations.
2015	The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, often known as the Iran Nuclear Deal, is an agreement signed between Iran and the P5+1 countries that limits Iran's nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief. Iran's conformity with the JCPOA is confirmed by the IAEA.
2018	Under the Trump administration, the United States withdraws from the JCPOA and reimposes sanctions on Iran.
2019	Iran reduces compliance with JCPOA

2021	The International Atomic Energy Agency certifies that Iran has begun enriching uranium to 20% purity at the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant.
2022	Negotiations to resurrect the JCPOA between Iran and the US but no formal agreement is drafted

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

UN Resolution 1737 (2006)¹²

Iran was subject to sanctions in this resolution that were aimed at its ballistic missile and nuclear program. It was designed to stop the transfer of highly sensitive nuclear-related technologies and materials to Iran.

UN Resolution 1747 (2007)¹³

This resolution increased the sanctions and forbade the export to Iran of weapons and related supplies. More people and organizations were also added to the list of those subject to penalties.

UN Resolution 1803 (2008)¹⁴

This resolution reinforced the penalties and expanded the list of people and organizations that are subject to asset freezes and travel restrictions. It aimed to put more pressure on Iran to uphold its nuclear commitments.

UN Resolution 1929 (2010)¹⁵

With the passage of this resolution, the scope of sanctions was expanded to include actions against Iran's banking, shipping, and insurance industries. It sought to restrain Iran's nuclear enrichment activities and stop it from acquiring knowledge necessary for the creation of nuclear weapons.

UN Resolution 2231 (2015)¹⁶

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), a historic agreement between Iran and six major nations, was implemented with the passage of this

¹² ODS - Sédoc - United Nations, documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/681/42/PDF/N0668142.pdf?OpenElement.

¹³ ODS - Sédoc - United Nations, documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/281/40/PDF/N0728140.pdf?OpenElement.

¹⁴ "UN Official Documents." United Nations, www.un.org/en/delegate/page/un-official-documents.

¹⁵ ODS, documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/396/79/PDF/N1039679.pdf?OpenElement.

¹⁶ "Resolution 2231 (2015) on Iran Nuclear Issue." Welcome to the United Nations, www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/2231/background.

resolution. It supported the JCPOA and demanded that prior sanctions against Iran be lifted in return for the nation's agreement to restrict its nuclear program and permit international inspections.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

The Iran nuclear agreement, formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), is a landmark accord reached between Iran and several world powers, including the United States, in July 2015. Under its terms, Iran agreed to dismantle much of its nuclear program and open its facilities to more extensive international inspections in exchange for billions of dollars' worth of sanctions relief.

Proponents of the deal said that it would help prevent a revival of Iran's nuclear weapons program and thereby reduce the prospects for conflict between Iran and its regional rivals, including Israel and Saudi Arabia. However, the deal has been in jeopardy since President Donald Trump withdrew the United States from it in 2018. In retaliation for the U.S. departure and for deadly attacks on prominent Iranians in 2020, including one by the United States, Iran has resumed its nuclear activities.¹⁷

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) 2023¹⁸

In this version the NPT Agreement the IAEA draws attention to the outstanding safeguard issues observed in Iran in 2023. Compared to the NPT Agreement in 2021 the Agency discovered and seeks explanation for the presence of uranium particles of manmade origin in three previously undeclared locations in Turkuaz, in Varamin and in Marivan. The Director repeatedly shows the deep concern for this discovery and what it could potentially mean for the regime's prospects of developing nuclear weapons. This means if Iran does not declare the presence of Uranium officially as well as the equipment which has been contaminated, the IAEA cannot verify that Iran follows the agreed upon guidelines of previous NPT agreements. The agreement essential tries to combat these issues through more effective cooperation between the agency and AEOI and to provide the agency with

¹⁷ "What Is the Iran Nuclear Deal?" *Council on Foreign Relations*, www.cfr.org/backgrounder/what-iran-nuclear-deal. Accessed 14 July 2023.

¹⁸ NPT/Conf.2026/PC.I/WP.34 - Docs-Library.Unoda.Org, [docs-library.unoda.org/Treaty_on_the_Non-Proliferation_of_Nuclear_Weapons_-_Preparatory_Committee_for_the_Eleventh_Review_ConferenceFirst_session_\(2023\)/NPT_CONF.2026_PC.I_WP.34_-_34._ADVANCE_UNEDITED_VERSION_Recommendations_from_WG_\(002\).pdf.3?6+](http://docs-library.unoda.org/Treaty_on_the_Non-Proliferation_of_Nuclear_Weapons_-_Preparatory_Committee_for_the_Eleventh_Review_ConferenceFirst_session_(2023)/NPT_CONF.2026_PC.I_WP.34_-_34._ADVANCE_UNEDITED_VERSION_Recommendations_from_WG_(002).pdf.3?6+)

answers as well as information for the request of the IAEA and to provide safe access to these locations and material for the purposes of sampling.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Engaging in Negotiations

One possible solution entails diplomatic talks to resurrect the JCPOA, reinstating US engagement and addressing Iran's nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief. It is necessary that we establish a neutral zone for the nations to negotiate in preferably under the jurisdiction of the UN. We need to ensure that the all nations are willing to at least negotiate and will not proceed violently.

Creating a New Nuclear Accord

A more ambitious option would be to negotiate a comprehensive, long-term nuclear accord that addresses regional challenges and establishes a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. Exploring multilateral security arrangements in the region might also involve Iran, neighboring nations, and big powers, tackling security concerns and supporting regional stability cooperatively.

Enhance Confidence in Cooperation

Another option for de-escalating tensions and developing trust between Iran and other nations is to implement confidence-building measures such as improved transparency and dialogue on security concerns. Achieving a long-term solution will include continuous diplomatic efforts, compromises from all parties, and a commitment to tackling broader Middle Eastern security concerns.

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