

ATAMUN'20
BACKGROUND GUIDE



**DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY COMMITTEE**
**THE QUESTION OF IRAN'S RIGHT TO
NUCLEAR POWER**

INTRODUCTION

The First Committee of General Assembly deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime.

It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Nuclear Power: Nuclear energy comes from splitting atoms in a reactor to heat water into steam, turn a turbine and generate electricity. Ninety-six nuclear reactors in 29 states generate nearly 20 percent of the nation's electricity, all without carbon emissions because reactors use uranium, not fossil fuels.

Sanction: A sanction may be either a permission or a restriction, depending upon context, as the word is an auto-antonym.

Denuclearization: The complete elimination of Nuclear Weapons arsenals.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission : Agency of the federal government responsible for regulation and inspection of nuclear power plants.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

History

The history of Iran's nuclear program begins surprisingly with strong US and European backing of the pre-Islamic Revolution regime in Iran from the 1950s up until the revolution in 1979. American and European corporations including Siemens,



General Electric, AEG, and others invested billions during this period to help develop the then Western-friendly regime's nuclear program, which aimed at developing 23 plants by 2000 which would produce 23,000 MW of electricity for the developing country. Under the progressive Shah Mohammad Pahlavi, Iran signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty in 1968 and ratified it in 1970. The NPT is

aimed at preventing further proliferation of nuclear weapons while at the same time allowing nuclear energy for strictly civilian purposes. The revolution temporarily put the program on hold, and when it resumed, this time it would be based on indigenously produced materials.

During this period, Iran worked with the IAEA, the nuclear watchdog of the UN, under its Technical Assistance Program until US pressure forced the IAEA to stop the program. The Iran-Iraq War created another standstill in the program. Iran did not seek to resume the program again until 1990, and signed deals with Russia and China between 1995 and 1996 to help resume their program. New developments in the conflict began in 2002 when Alireza Jafarzadeh, a prominent Iranian dissident, leaked information about secret nuclear sites including an underground uranium enrichment facility and a heavy water facility. Iran voluntarily allowed the IAEA, under the Additional Protocol, to inspect the sites and it concluded no weapons program was being developed. In November 2004, the IAEA's report on Iran's nuclear program comprehensively listed Iran's violations of the NPT including its failure to inform the IAEA of importing and using Chinese uranium for conversion and enrichment activities, experiments with the separation of plutonium, and black market centrifuge purchases. On February 4, 2006, the IAEA voted to report Iran to the UN Security Council, and shortly after, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad announced on April 11, 2006 that Iran had successfully enriched uranium. This accelerated the international response and on July 31, 2006 the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1696 which gave Iran a deadline until August 31, 2006 to suspend uranium enrichment until the IAEA could once and for all conclude the program's fully civilian intentions. Iran refused to suspend enrichment, declaring its unalienable

right to nuclear power. This refusal has prompted possible sanctions by Western states, led by the US, and possible UN sanctions.

Discussion

Because of the recent declaration of the successful enrichment of uranium by Iran, the United States has openly stated that they are concerned about the nuclear research currently being done in the Middle East nation. The primary source

of concern comes from the fact that Iran supports international organizations such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad movement, which they claim are terrorist groups. By developing nuclear weapons, Iran may supply them to these and various other terrorist organizations. The United States believes that Iran does not need to use nuclear power as a source of energy because of the large oil supply.

Iran's nuclear capabilities have been the subject of global hand-wringing for more than two decades. While Iran's leaders long insisted the country was not building nuclear weapons, its enrichment of uranium and history of deception created deep mistrust. In 2015, after more than two years of talks and threats to bomb the country's facilities, Iran and world powers agreed to settle the dispute. Their deal set limits on the Islamic Republic's nuclear work in exchange for relief from economic sanctions that had cut off oil exports and hobbled its economy. Then in May 2018, President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. would abandon the pact and reinstate sanctions. Iran responded a year later by violating the deal's limits on uranium enrichment.

In July, 2019, Iran confirmed that it had surpassed agreed caps on uranium stockpiles and exceeded the allowable level of purity. It also added new enrichment capacity. Iran expects European parties to the nuclear accord — who want to keep the deal in place — to help it get around U.S. sanctions before it agrees to limit its activities

COLUMBIA K=1 PROJECT Center for Nuclear Studies	Before JCPOA	After JCPOA	What It Means
IAEA Inspections 	None	Most in Iranian History	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is given access never before granted. Iran also agrees to clarify possible military dimensions (PMD) of its nuclear program.
Medium-Enriched Uranium Stockpile 	195 kg	None	Medium-enriched uranium is uranium that is enriched higher than 5% but lower than 20%.
Low-Enriched Uranium Stockpile 	7,153 kg	299.37 kg	Low-enriched uranium can be used for nuclear power plants. This type of uranium is the only type allowed in the JCPOA. Until 2030, Iran cannot possess more than 300 kg of 3.67 % enriched uranium.
Advanced Centrifuges 	1,008	0	Advanced centrifuges are those that enrich uranium faster than standard centrifuges. Iran's advanced centrifuges, the IR-2 and IR-4, are based off of Pakistan's P-2 centrifuge.
Centrifuges 	18,472	6,104	Over a 10-year period starting in 2015, Iran can use its IR-4, IR-5, IR-6, and IR-8 centrifuges for research and development.
Plutonium Production 	Unconstrained	None	The Arak Nuclear Complex, responsible for the production of weapons-grade plutonium, can no longer produce and reprocess this type of plutonium. The reactor core was filled with concrete, making it unusable.
Breakout Time to Nuclear Weapon 	1 Year	1-2 Months	If every party follows through on the JCPOA and no agreement replaces it after it concludes in 2030, Iran would need one year to produce enough weapons-grade uranium for a nuclear weapon.

*Since President Trump removed the US from the JCPOA, Iran has begun enriching uranium and building new centrifuges.

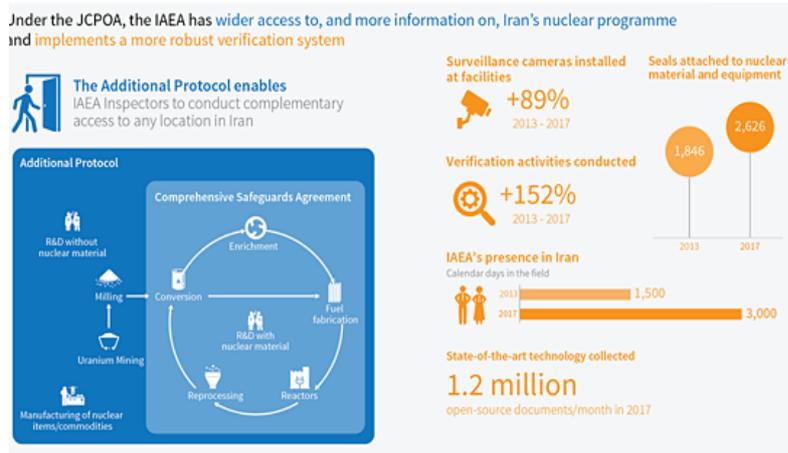
Graphic 2: JCPOA summary of provisions. Data from the Arms Control Association, the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, and the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI). Graphic by Katherine Malus.

again. The country had expected the pact to stimulate an economic revival, but the U.S. move instead provoked a recession. Under the agreement, which was struck by Iran, the U.S., China, France, Russia, Germany, the U.K. and the European Union, Iran maintained the ability to enrich uranium for peaceful purposes. It was allowed to keep 5,000 centrifuges to separate the uranium-235 isotope needed to induce a fission chain reaction. Iran had agreed under the accord that for 15 years it would not refine the metal to more than 3.7% enrichment — the level needed to fuel nuclear power plants — and would limit its enriched-uranium stockpile to 300 kilograms, or 3% of the amount it held in May 2015. The International Atomic Energy Agency verified that Iran eliminated its inventory of 20%-enriched uranium, which can be used to make medical isotopes and to power research reactors but could also be purified to weapons-grade material at short notice. Inspectors also confirmed that Iran destroyed a reactor capable of producing plutonium.

In 2020, The nuclear showdown threatens to exacerbate sky-high tensions between the U.S. and Iran just days after Trump ordered a drone strike that killed Qassem Soleimani, commander of Iran's elite Quds Force and perhaps the second most powerful official in Iran's government. Iran's leaders have vowed to exact "vengeance," while Trump has promised to fire back and sent thousands of more troops to the region. In a statement released, Iran announced it would no longer limit the number of centrifuges it has in production, calling it the "last key item of its operational limitations in the JCPOA," or the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, as the nuclear deal is formally known. After withdrawing the U.S. in May 2018, Trump reimposed crippling U.S. sanctions, fully enforcing them in April 2019 with an end to any oil sanctions waivers. This announcement does not mean Iran is withdrawing from the deal, to which China, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and Germany also remain parties. Iran said it will continue to participate in the deal's periodic meetings and allow for international inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency to visit its nuclear sites. Iran had already breached other restrictions under the deal - and while Iran hasn't specified what nuclear activities will now come next - some analysts worried the move means the death knell for the deal and any restraints on Iran's nuclear program.

Iran & the JCPOA:

Regarded as the ending of the Iranian Nuclear Crisis, the JCPOA agreement that was reached during the Obama administration suddenly became a source of concern and turmoil following the decision of U.S. President Donald Trump to withdraw from the treaty. The terms of the agreement banned Iran from establishing a nuclear weapons



program, but allowed the development of the Iranian atomic energy industry for peaceful purposes, under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The main point against maintaining the deal was the existence of deadlines for

inspections and regulations that are soon going to expire. After the escalation of tensions between Iran and the U.S. and the inability to act towards saving the deal by the other parties involved, the question about the possibility of an Iranian nuclear weapons program is a matter that the international community must carefully observe.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

1) Iran:

Iran, also called Persia, and officially the Islamic Republic of Iran, is a country in Western Asia. It is a major regional and middle power, and its large reserves of fossil fuels - including the world's largest natural gas supply and the fourth largest proven oil reserves - exert considerable influence in international energy security and the world economy.

Interviews and surveys show that the majority of Iranians in all groups favor their country's nuclear program. Polls in 2008 showed that the vast majority of Iranians want their country to develop nuclear energy, and 90% of Iranians believe it is important (including 81% very important) for Iran "to have a full fuel cycle nuclear program." Though Iranians are not Arab, Arab publics in six countries also believe that Iran has the right to its nuclear program and should not be pressured to stop that program. A poll in September 2010 by the International Peace Institute found that 71 percent of Iranians favored the development of nuclear weapons, a drastic hike over the previous polls by the same agency. However, in July 2012, a poll on an Iranian state-run media outlet found that 2/3 Iranians support suspending uranium enrichment in return for a gradual easing of sanctions. Meir Javedanfar, an Iranian-born

commentator with the Middle East Economic and Political Analysis Company, stated that while Iranians may want nuclear energy, they don't want it at the price the government is willing to pay.

Since 2005, Iran's nuclear program has become the subject of contention with the international community, mainly the United States. Many countries have expressed concern that Iran's nuclear program could divert civilian nuclear technology into a weapons program. This has led the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions against Iran which had further isolated Iran politically and economically from the rest of the global community. In 2009, the U.S. Director of National Intelligence said that Iran, if choosing to, would not be able to develop a nuclear weapon until 2013.

2) United States:

The current crisis between the United States and Iran seems to be about the latter's nuclear program, we argue that the actual problem stems from the conflicting interests in the Middle East. According to the National Security Strategy of the United States of America, 2006, the major interests of United States are providing security for the oil and gas supply, eliminating threats from terrorist organizations, preventing the spread of WMDs, and maintaining Israel's existence and qualitative military advantage.

Successive American administrations have claimed that a major U.S. goal is to promote democracy and economic liberalization in the region. However, even if this is the case, it can only be as a means to achieve these four genuine security-oriented goals above. They are truly intertwined; losing out in one of them can induce serious costs in others. For example, the spread of WMDs would make terrorist threats more critical. Similarly, terrorism is a threat to both energy security and Israel. Therefore, interests must be considered together.

A striking fact about U.S.-Iranian relations is that these four U.S. interests all conflict with Iran's goals. First and foremost, Iran is not under U.S. influence when it comes to oil and gas production and transportation. In fact, Iran is capable of interrupting the transport of oil from the Hormuz Strait and making its own energy-export deals with Russia, China and Turkey (and perhaps also the EU in the future). Second, Iran is the greatest supporter of Hamas and Hezbollah in the region. Third, the United States claims that Iran is meddling with Iraqi Shia groups and preventing the stabilization of Iraq,¹⁸ and represents the biggest obstacle to thwarting radical Islamic groups in the region. Meanwhile, the harsh rhetoric used by these groups and the Iranian regime against Israel also goes against the American desire to protect Israel's security. Lastly,

the possibility that Iran could produce nuclear weapons is a nightmare for the United States. It would give Iran an enormous strategic tool, secure the Islamic regime's survival, threaten Israel, and fuel a nuclear arms race in the region while holding the potential to be transferred to terrorist groups. As a result, Iran's influence in the region would increase immensely, shifting the precarious balance of power.

3) Russian Federation:

Russia has a long-term goal of cooperation with Iran on the nuclear issue. This policy has been shaped in a period of transition from Yeltsin's chaotic order to Putin's visible search for greater influence in regional and international politics. Russian policy makers adopted a multi-dimensional approach with a system of checks and balances. Russia aims to satisfy the demands of international society while continuing to cooperate with Iran on the nuclear issue. Russian involvement in the Iranian nuclear issue goes beyond its cooperation with Iran, however, and requires more engagement in the international arena, rather than on a Russian-Iranian bilateral level. One component of this approach is to have Iran as a junior partner that provides implicit and indirect support to Russian policy on the nuclear issue by following a policy of coordination with Russian diplomatic maneuvers. One needs to answer a number of questions to prove this claim of Russian involvement in the Iranian nuclear problem.

4) IAEA:

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. The IAEA was established as an autonomous organization on 29 July 1957. Though established independently of the United Nations through its own international treaty, the IAEA Statute, the IAEA reports to both the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA):

The agreement between Iran, the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russian Federation, UK, USA) and the European Union regarding the Iranian nuclear program. Known as the "Iran nuclear deal", this compromise solution is regarded as the official ending of the Iranian nuclear crisis and comes in the form of regulations and verification procedures designed to prevent the development of an Iranian nuclear weapons

program. On May 8th, 2018, Donald J. Trump announced the withdrawal of the United States of America from the JCPOA, which resulted in a state of uncertainty and in the escalation of tensions between the U.S. and Iran.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):

An international treaty that limits the spread of nuclear weapons and focuses on non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to peacefully use nuclear technology. Currently signed by 189 member states, the treaty recognizes 5 nuclear states (People's Republic of China, Republic of France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

Past Resolutions

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has adopted seven resolutions,

- Resolution 1696
- Resolution 1737
- Resolution 1747
- Resolution 1803
- Resolution 1835
- Resolution 1929
- Resolution 2231,

as part of international efforts to address Iran's nuclear program, although only one is in effect today. When Iran and the P5+1 reached a comprehensive nuclear deal on July 14, 2015, the UN Security Council endorsed the deal and put in place measures to lift UN sanctions that targeted Iran's nuclear program. The resolution, 223, retained some restrictions on ballistic missile activities and arms sales. It was passed on July 20, 2015 by an unanimous vote.

The central demand in the first six resolutions was that Iran suspend its uranium enrichment program, as well as undertake several confidence-building measures outlined in a February 2006 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors resolution - including reconsidering the construction of its heavy-water reactor and ratifying the IAEA Additional Protocol. The council initially laid out these calls in a non-binding Security Council presidential statement adopted in March 2006.

Almost all the resolutions were adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, making most of the provisions of the resolutions legally binding on Iran, or all UN member states. Four of them included a series of progressively expansive sanctions on Iran and or Iranian persons and entities. The sanctions represented one

track in a “dual-track approach” pursued by the permanent five members of the council and Germany, which is so-called P5+1, to address Iran’s nuclear program. The other track involved a series of proposals to reach a negotiated settlement.

Time of Events

2004 June - Iran is rebuked by the IAEA for failing to fully cooperate with an inquiry into its nuclear activities.

2004 November - Iran agrees to suspend most of its uranium enrichment under a deal with the EU.

2005 August-September - Tehran says it has resumed uranium conversion at its Isfahan plant and insists the programme is for peaceful purposes. IAEA finds Iran in violation of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

2006 February - IAEA votes to report Iran to the UN Security Council over its nuclear activities. Iran resumes uranium enrichment at Natanz.

2006 August - UN Security Council deadline for Iran to halt its work on nuclear fuel passes. IAEA says Tehran has failed to suspend the programme. 2006 UN Security Council votes to impose sanctions on Iran's trade in sensitive nuclear materials and technology. Iran condemns the resolution and vows to speed up uranium enrichment work.

2007 February - IAEA says Iran failed to meet a deadline to suspend uranium enrichment, exposing Tehran to possible new sanctions.

2007 April - President Ahmadinejad says Iran can produce nuclear fuel on an industrial scale. IAEA says Iran has begun making nuclear fuel in its underground uranium enrichment plant. It also says that Iran has started up more than 1,300 centrifuge machines.

2007 October - US announces sweeping new sanctions against Iran, the toughest since it first imposed sanctions almost 30 years ago.

2008 June - EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana presents an offer of trade benefits, which Tehran says it will look at, but will reject if it demands suspension of uranium enrichment.

2008 July - Iran test-fires a new version of the Shahab-3, a long-range missile it says is capable of hitting targets in Israel.

2008 September - UN Security Council passes unanimously a new resolution reaffirming demands that Iran stop enriching uranium, but imposes no new sanctions. The text was agreed after Russia said it would not support further sanctions.

2009 September - Iran admits that it is building a uranium enrichment plant near Qom, but insists it is for peaceful purposes. The country test-fires a series of medium- and longer-range missiles that put Israel and US bases in the Gulf within potential striking range.

2009 October - Five permanent UN Security Council members plus Germany offer Iran proposal to enrich its uranium abroad.

2009 November - Iran refuses to accept the international proposal to end the dispute over its nuclear programme. UN nuclear watchdog IAEA passes a resolution condemning Iran for developing a second uranium enrichment site in secret. Iran denounces the move as "political" and announces plans to create 10 more uranium enrichment site in secret. Iran denounces the move as "political" and announces plans to create 10 more uranium enrichment facilities.

2010 February - Iran says it is ready to send enriched uranium abroad for further enrichment under a deal agreed with the West. The US calls on Tehran to match its words with actions.

2010 May - Iran reaches a deal to send uranium abroad for enrichment after mediation talks with Turkey and Brazil; Western states respond with scepticism, saying the agreement will not stop Iran from continuing to enrich uranium.

2010 June - UN Security Council imposes fourth round of sanctions against Iran over its nuclear programme, including tighter financial curbs and an expanded arms embargo.

2010 August - In what Tehran describes as a milestone in its drive to produce nuclear energy, engineers begin loading fuel into the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

2010 December - Main achievement of talks in Geneva between Iran and key world powers on Iran's nuclear programme is to agree to hold another round of talks in Istanbul in January.

2011 May - Iran's Atomic Energy Organization says the generating unit at the Bushehr nuclear power plant has begun operating at a low level.

2012 January - US imposes sanctions on Iran's central bank, the main clearing-house for its oil export profits. Iranian threatens to block the transport of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. Iran begins enriching uranium at its underground Fordow plant, in what the US terms a "further escalation" in the nuclear row. The European Union imposes an oil embargo on Iran over its nuclear programme.

2012 May - UN nuclear inspectors find traces of uranium enriched at 27% at Iran's Fordow nuclear site, a day after Iran and world powers hold inconclusive talks on Iran's nuclear programme in Baghdad.

2012 September - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) quarterly report says Iran doubles production capacity at Fordow nuclear site and "significantly hampered" IAEA ability to inspect Parchin military site.

2013 April - Iran says it has begun operations at two uranium mines and a uranium ore-processing plant, furthering its capacity to produce nuclear material.

2013 June - Reformist-backed cleric Hassan Rouhani wins presidential election, gaining just over 50% of the vote. 2013 September - President Rouhani tells US broadcaster NBC that Iran will never build nuclear weapons, and repeats offer of "time-bound and results-oriented" talks on the nuclear question in his address to the UN General Assembly.

2013 November - Iran agrees to curb uranium enrichment above 5% and give UN inspectors better access in return for about \$7bn in sanctions relief at talks with the P5+1 group - US, Britain, Russia, China, France and Germany - in Geneva.

2014 January - World powers and Iran begin implementing a deal on Iran's nuclear programme following intense talks in Geneva.

2014 November - Russia agrees to build up to eight nuclear reactors in Iran, in move that might ease Iranian demands to have own uranium enrichment. Vienna negotiations on Iran's nuclear programme fail to finalize preliminary deal signed in Geneva in November 2013. The two sides express confidence that remaining sticking points can be resolved, and agree a seven-month extension to the talks.

2015 July - After years of negotiations, world powers reach deal with Iran on limiting Iranian nuclear activity in return for lifting of international economic sanctions. The deal reportedly gives UN nuclear inspectors extensive but not automatic access to Iranian sites.

2015 August - The IAEA confirms that Iran submitted documents and explanations to answer the agency's unresolved concerns about past activities that could be related to nuclear weapons development

2015 September - Four additional Senators announce that they will support the nuclear deal with Iran, bringing the total number to 42. This important milestone will prevent the Senate from reaching the 60 vote threshold required for ending debate and moving to vote on a resolution of disapproval

2015 October - Iran and the P5+1 formally adopt the nuclear deal. Iran begins taking steps to restrict its nuclear program. The United States issues waivers on nuclear-related sanctions to come into effect on implementation day. The EU announces it passed legislation to lift nuclear-related sanctions on implementation day.

2016 January - The IAEA verifies that Iran met its nuclear related commitments. Based on the IAEA report, Zarif and Mogherini announce implementation day, triggering the lifting of sanctions. UN Security Council Resolution 2231, which the Council passed in July to endorse the deal and trigger the lifting of UN sanctions comes into effect. Prior resolutions on Iran's nuclear program are terminated

2016 November - Donald Trump is elected as the 45th President of the United States. During the presidential campaign, Trump referred to the JCPOA as the worst deal ever negotiated and pledged to renegotiate it. The U.S.'s European allies in the P5+1 previously signaled they would resist efforts to renegotiate the deal.

2017 April and July - Trump administration certified Iranian compliance, but voiced strong reservations and reluctance.

2017 October - President Trump announced that his administration would no longer certify Iran's compliance with the JCPOA. He alleged that Iran had not complied with the "spirit" of the deal, although he cited only minor and swiftly rectified Iranian technical violations of the deal involving surpassing the allowed limit of heavy water.

2017 December - President Trump left it to the U.S. Congress to re-impose nuclear sanctions against Iran in

2018 January - President Trump again expressed his criticisms of the deal. While he agreed to renew the sanctions waivers, he challenged European allies to “join with the United States in fixing significant flaws in the deal” or face U.S. withdrawal from the JCPOA

2018 April - Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu delivered a presentation in which he revealed the seizure of over 100,000 documents by Israeli intelligence from what he called “Iran’s secret atomic archives.” Netanyahu claimed that the documents showed that Iran did in fact pursue a nuclear weapons program which comprised five 10-kiloton warheads and ended in 2003

2018 May - President Trump announced that the United States would cease implementing the JCPOA and begin to reimpose nuclear-related sanctions on Iran. He declared that the deal was “defective at its core,” and cited Iranian support for terrorism and pursuit of ballistic missiles, as well as the Israeli intelligence revelations on Iran’s earlier nuclear pursuits, as justifying the U.S. withdrawal. EU High Representative Federica Mogherini meets with the foreign ministers of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, and the three European countries and Iran in two separate meetings to discuss future coordinated work following the U.S. violation of the JCPOA.

2019 May - Iran says it is preparing to increase enriched uranium and heavy water production as part of its decision to stop certain commitments made under the nuclear deal. A year after Washington withdrew from the deal and later reimposed sanctions on Tehran, Trump announces new measures against Iran's steel and mining sectors.

2019 June - the Pentagon authorizes the deployment of 1,000 additional troops to the Middle East. On the same date, Iran says it is 10 days away from surpassing the limits set by the nuclear deal on its stockpile of low-enriched uranium. Iran says it can reverse the move if the deal's European signatories step in and make an effort to circumvent US sanctions

2019 June - Iran passes the uranium enrichment cap set in the nuclear deal, the second time in a week that it makes good on a promise to reduce compliance with the accord.

2019 August - the UN says Iran is still exceeding limitations set by its nuclear deal with world powers, increasing its stock of enriched uranium and refining it to a greater purity than allowed in the agreement. The quarterly report from the UN's International

Atomic Energy Agency confirms Iran is progressively backing out of the pact in retaliation for the US's withdrawal from the accord and the subsequent renewal of sanctions that have hit Iranian oil sales.

2020 January 2 - The U.S. Department of Defense publishes a press release claiming responsibility for the targeted killing of Iranian Major General Qasem Soleimani, who led the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Quds Force. According to the release, “the strike was aimed at deterring future Iranian attack plans.”

2020 January 5 - The Iranian Cabinet releases a statement announcing that Iran will no longer adhere to JCPOA restrictions on uranium enrichment and that Iran will abandon the “last key operational restriction on the number of centrifuges.” The statement says Iran’s nuclear program going forward will be based on “technical needs.”

RESOLUTION SHOULD COVER

- What are the effects of harbour nuclear power in Iran?
- How nuclear right will create an alteration in community’s life?
- Will the Iranian nuclear issue strain relations between countries like Russia and the United States?
- The future of the JCPOA treaties and/or possible replacements
- What can be the IAEA’s future position or moves?
- How can they ease the tension and find a neutral, common way?

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