

**Forum:** First General Assembly

**Issue:** Measures to mitigate the threat of nuclear proliferation posed by the disintegration of the Iranian Nuclear Deal

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## Introduction

For decades, the Islamic Republic of Iran has worked effortlessly to be able to develop their own nuclear technology and weapons using their research facilities, reactors, and mines of uranium. Considering how politically active and contentious many of the decisions of the Iranian government have been, their nuclear program has posed a threat to many countries and communities. With the facilities to build their own nuclear weapons, it was no surprise that parties commonly involved with Iran and the formation of nuclear weapons took action to minimise this threat. Although Iran became a part of many deals and treaties, the most significant one occurred on the 14th of July in 2015, with the formation of JCPOA (The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action). The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is more commonly known as the “Iranian Nuclear Deal”, and involved Iran, the European Union, and the P5+1 nations of the United Nations (The United States of America, The United Kingdom, Russia, China, France, and Germany).

However, Iran did not happily agree to every deal and treaty for no particular reason, in fact, the JCPOA was only implemented after the promise of relieving Iran from sanctions that had been previously placed by the parties involved in the deal. This arrangement enforced a major decrease in the threat that Iran’s nuclear research was posing, with many of the conditions of the plan of action completely eliminating Iran’s chance of successfully creating their own nuclear weapons. 98% of Iran’s stockpile of enriched Uranium had been decreased all the way down to 300kg and the maximum

percentage at which their Uranium could be enriched was 3.67% [BBC News]. Additionally, the only Uranium Enrichment Plant that would continue running was that in Natanz, and even though the majority of gas centrifuges had been shut down already, the few left in other enrichment plants would only be allowed to be used for Radioisotopes (necessary in medical and agricultural sectors) and any research would be limited for around 9 years post-deal. As well as all of these measures, to ensure that Iran would follow up on these rules, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was permitted complete access to any research or enrichment facilities across all of Iran.

The execution of this deal with Iran had been set up in 2015, and many of the conditions that Iran was required to follow were supposed to last around 13-15 years each, supposedly bringing a period of peace to the world of nuclear threats. But the following year in 2016, Donald Trump was elected as the 45th president of the United States of America although this deal had only been agreed upon by the former president, Barack Obama. During his time as president, Trump announced the withdrawal of the United States from The Iranian Nuclear Deal with the critical statement of “We cannot prevent an Iranian bomb under the decaying and rotten structure of the current agreement. Therefore, I am announcing today that the United States will withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal.” [Vox]. Through his statement, he had justified why he had withdrawn from the deal, as he assumed that Iran was incapable of maintaining a peaceful status and refraining from violating the agreement. Conveniently enough, the United States had already made attempts to place sanctions on Iran’s oil sector, just before this withdrawal took place, even though the president did not mention it in his speech or announcement. If the nation were to place such sanctions, they would have been in violation of the original agreement, and the only option left was to withdraw from the plan of action or to put a stop to the lack of sanctions against Iran.

Following the withdrawal of the United States, the deal was set to continue with the rest of the members, with the European Union even making attempts to nullify the

sanctions imposed by the US on countries which traded with Iran. However, as increasing amounts of sanctions were placed on Iran, the activity in their nuclear program began to challenge some of the rules of the deal. Although some of this activity was minimal, such as an unconfirmed amount of centrifuges, the IAEA along with Iran had confirmed that Iran had breached multiple rules and obligations of the deal. Even after Iran's failure to comply, the deal had not been disintegrated, and many of the members were making efforts to get Iran to stay in JCPAO. After a targeted airstrike hit Baghdad Airport, the death of Iranian General Qassem Soleimani took place which cause for the Iranian government to view the deal as more of a weakness to their nation rather than a strength. The deal had completely disintegrated at that point, causing a major threat towards nuclear proliferation and the overall level of peace across the world.

## **Definition of Key Terms**

### **Nuclear Proliferation**

Nuclear Proliferation refers to the threat of nuclear weapons and technology spreading around the globe. More specifically, it generally focuses on the spread of nuclear weapons to countries not recognized as nuclear weapon states by the "Non-Proliferation Treaty". With additional numbers of countries having access to such weaponry, it increases the risk of extremism by promoting excessive political and governmental control over a nation. Nuclear Proliferation is a key term and is highly involved in the Iranian Nuclear Deal, as one of the main reasons for the initial formation of JCPOA was to eradicate the threat of nuclear proliferation posed by Iran. With heaps of independent research, knowledge, and technology about nuclear warfare, the countries part of the deal were not just threatened with the direct actions of Iran, but also the spread of any of this weaponry to other countries, especially ones with no previous use of nuclear warfare.

### **Uranium**

Uranium is a chemical element which is heavily used throughout the production of nuclear weapons. In today's world, most nuclear weapons contain some form of uranium, and commonly contain the isotopes of uranium-235 or plutonium-239 with both at an enrichment percentage of around 93%. The enrichment of Uranium is very important to its role in a country's nuclear or scientific program, as uranium does not naturally serve as fuel for nuclear power stations without being initially enriched, with a higher percentage increasing the effectiveness for that specific stockpile. When the Iranian Nuclear Deal took place, the majority of the obligations towards the Islamic Republic of Iran correlated to their stockpiles and enrichment of uranium. As previously mentioned, both the maximum enrichment percentage and stockpile of enriched uranium was decreased, almost completely halting the use of nuclear power plants. This can be seen as the maximum enrichment percentage set through JCPOA was 3.67%, serving as useless when compared to the 93.5% necessary for it to serve as fuel. The stockpile of enriched uranium belonging to Iran and its nuclear program was near to being completely eliminated, as very few kilograms remained in the hands of Iran.

## Sanctions

Sanctions refer to the political penalties and punishments that are used by communities, parties, and organizations against one another. Broadly, the term "sanctions" can be used to discuss any sort of enforcement used against an individual or group such as criminal sanctions, but politically, sanctions usually insinuate the use of economic sanctions. Economic sanctions are used very often, especially against or from particular countries with large demands or rates of production and they can prevent another party from accessing a specific market, trade route, and other necessary outlets to help maintain and grow their economy, and these sanctions are often used for diplomatic purposes. In the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the deal was only implemented through persuasion by using sanctions against Iran. The P5+1 members as well as the European Union had placed sanctions against Iran, threatening the nation's financial and economic state. This threat then left Iran with no choice but to agree to the Joint

Comprehensive Plan for Action. Even a few years later, this deal and its aftermath heavily involve sanctions, as one of the most prominent reasons for the United States withdrawing from the deal was due to their want to place economic sanctions on Iran, and one of the only reasons Iranian officials have requested for the U.S. to agree to an additional deal is due to the sanctions they have been facing after the disintegration of the deal.

### Airstrike

An airstrike is an attack made using military weapons through an aircraft, often consisting of bombs and detonation. Although airstrikes do not directly correlate to nuclear proliferation itself, they are both forms of weaponry. Airstrikes are often used during both international and domestic conflicts and are committed by opposing parties, nations, or non-state actors/groups. One of the more recent events pertaining to the disintegration of the Iranian Nuclear Deal would be the airstrike that took place in Baghdad. An attack through an aircraft was made in Baghdad airport, with a successful attempt to assassinate an Iranian general, Qassem Soleimani. This attack took place multiple years after the initial deal, and to Iran, it seemed as if their lack and decrease of nuclear weapons and technology served as a form of weakness and susceptibility to attacks such as airstrikes from NSAs.

### Centrifuge Facilities

Centrifuge facilities are facilities in which the process of uranium enrichment takes place. After the Joint Comprehensive Plan Of Action, any gas centrifuges in Iran except for those in Natanz and those used for radioisotopes had been shut down. This is because centrifuge facilities are generally only used to produce uranium with low enrichment for uses such as unarmful and necessary nuclear reactors. However, with Iran's nuclear programme and the fact that these same facilities could be utilized to make uranium with high levels of enrichment as well, almost all of them needed to be closed and put out of use as the IAEA would not have been able to ensure that the uranium

produced throughout all of these facilities would be of low enrichment and not put to use for the building or development of any nuclear weapons.

## Key Issues

### Distribution of Nuclear Weapons

Clearly, the major risk of the breach and lack of re-establishment of this specific deal is to do with the threat that it poses to the world. Firstly, the major threat is directly from Iran, and to any countries with which it faces political conflict. With the necessary materials and lack of sanctions from most countries, Iran continues to pose the threat of transforming into a nuclear powerhouse. It is important to know that this is not the first time that Iran's nuclear program has served as a threat, for it was the entire basis behind the JCPOA and many other projects. Just in the early 2000s, innovative and original designs created in Iran's program proposed a plan with a high level of potential and possibility to build a bomb, but this project was luckily halted by the nation in 2003. However, this threat is often misleading. Iranian leaders themselves have stated multiple times that attaining and using a nuclear weapon would not only have a jeopardizing impact on the rest of the world but on Iran's resources and future in the political world.

This leads many of the former nations and parties involved in the JCPOA to the threat of nuclear proliferation in other countries due to their alliances with the Islamic Republic of Iran. With the issue of Iran itself already being posed, the threat of nuclear proliferation does not just involve a singular nation. The chances of nuclear technology and weapons spreading amongst other countries at the hands of Iran displays a much larger problem. Although many diplomatic relations with Iran and other nations have been severed over the course of time, Iran continues to maintain strong and powerful relations with some of the superpowers of the world. This includes countries which have been currently and previously very politically active, and although already strengthened in their nuclear abilities, the issues posed by Iran's friendships and relations with Russia,

India, and China could lead to devastating effects during any political conflicts with these countries.

### Russia-Ukraine Situation

With Iran having very strong commercial and strategic ties with Russia, the relevant war and situation continuing between Russia and Ukraine had already been tampered with. In 2015, whilst Iran still remained under The Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action, it was claimed by both the United Kingdom and France (two nations involved in the deal as members of the United Nations Security Council) that Iran has breached the deal by supplying the Russian Federation with armed drones. Resolution 2231 which was formed only days after the deal was initially signed stated that the member states must refrain “from actions that undermine implementation of commitments” [The Guardian] and according to the UK, Iran had gone against this and was in breach of the deal. These armed drones that Iran had supplied Russia were not nuclear, but had caused the death of three people in Kyiv in one day. The United Kingdom and France continued to blame Iran for a breach of the deal, but when looked upon by other member states, the issue was not resolved and the deal remained until further notice. The situation between Russia and Ukraine has only gained more tension and complexity, and Iran has the opportunity to be able to interfere with such an issue as they had done before.

### Sanctions

Immediately after the deal was disintegrated and the U.S. had formally left, the sanctions that the nation initially had on Iran had been put in place as well. However, over the course of time, the United States has not just placed their initial sanctions on Iran but with each political conflict, more sanctions are put into place. For example, many economic sanctions were placed on Iran after the increase in protests concerning the “Mahsa Amini” situation. Considering the USA’s powerful stance and situation globally, these sanctions are not independently posed by the US, but other nations as well. Similar

to the issue which took place within Europe after economic sanctions are placed, an issue with gas has also been posed as oil and natural gas make up 82% of Iran's exports [Trading Economics]. All of these economic sanctions that the US freely places on Iran stop Iranian officials from directly accessing any of their assets in the United States, and stop many financial institutions involved in the US from dealing and trading with them. The US is also a part of many different alliances such as NATO, and after the deal had completely dissolved due to Iran's breach, many of the initial parties involved had returned their sanctions, untwining each step that the JCPOA had taken to be able to decrease nuclear proliferation. Since the United Nations, European Union, and the USA as well as many of its allies have sanctions against Iran, the tension and divide being posed between different nations of the world has caused the chances of nuclear activity and proliferation to greatly increase. With the example of the United States' role in NATO, the States' direct as well as indirect sanctions on Iran had been one of the major causes for Iran's assistance to Russia during the Russia-Ukraine conflict and had been the first major stride towards turning the threat of nuclear proliferation into a reality. The entire goal of the initial deal in the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action focused on decreasing political tension and violence from Iran due to the constant and ongoing threat of the contents of their nuclear programme and technology being spread and used amongst other countries as before February of 2022, Iran had continued to be the most sanctioned nation in the world. Such sanctions have caused Iran to ally with nations that have previous bad relations with the US, many of which have major current political issues and reputations, and currently, the request for nuclear weaponry from any of Iran's allies would not go unnoticed and could potentially impact nuclear proliferation to a great extent.

## **Major Parties Involved and Their Views**

### **Islamic Republic of Iran**

Clearly, Iran is greatly involved with this issue as they were the basis for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action in the first place. Their nuclear programme is one which



has been ongoing since the 1950s, and their likelihood of developing new nuclear technology which could be put to use is very high. Iran is already notorious for its political reputation, being under conflict with some of the world's biggest superpowers such as the United States and Israel. This nuclear technology could not just potentially be a threat to be used for Iran itself, but it could be distributed to its allies involved in other wars and issues, many of which would probably be involving the US. This poses a major threat to nuclear proliferation as it is the direct spreading and distribution of nuclear weapons and fissile materials. Although this has not directly happened with nuclear weapons, it is only due to the fact that for the past decade, many countries and the United Nations themselves have been attempting to prevent it which was the cause of the Iranian Nuclear Deal. The origin of this deal was directly to prevent nuclear proliferation from Iran's nuclear programme, as it is also known as the "Non-proliferation Treaty". The deal centred around the reduction of the production of high-enriched uranium and a lower use of centrifuge facilities, basically limiting the nuclear programme to a level at which without breaching, Iran would not be able to produce any nuclear weapons. However, once the US left and so did Iran, not only did Iran gain freedom to reimpose their nuclear programme, but also to give out any weaponry of their choice. Currently, Iran is seeking to amend the deal under the conditions that the United States remains part of the deal in an attempt to lift all American sanctions on the nation, but also for the International Atomic Energy Agency to forget all the past actions that have happened with Iran and within the Iranian Nuclear Deal.

### **United States of America**

The United States and Iran have been in ongoing conflict for decades, with them both constantly opposing the other during any international or domestic political conflict. And with each of these conflicts, the US places and encourages sanctions on Iran more than any other nation, probably being the most prominent reason for why the Iranian Nuclear Deal was even imposed and agreed upon by Iran. The United States is one of the few nuclear powers of the world, and Iran's nuclear programme was actually put into

place in the 1950s with the assistance of the US, juxtaposing to their current ties with each other. However, the priorities of the United States remained on placing sanctions on Iran, even after years of the deal being successful with no breach by any of the nations. This is why the United States was the first country to withdraw from the JCPOA. They have placed even greater amounts of economic sanctions on Iran since their withdrawal and the disintegration of the deal, and even after Iran's willingness to reinforce the deal and potentially put their nuclear programme aside for good, the United States has refused to join back and restore the deal in exchange for maintaining their sanctions. This view is quite strong and does not seem to be able to be changed as the States' refusal has maintained throughout both of its previous presidencies, Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

### International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency or otherwise known as the IAEA are an intergovernmental organization focusing on promoting the peaceful and non-military use of nuclear technology and weapons. One of the main goals of the entire organization is to remove the threat of nuclear proliferation entirely, part of which completely stems from Iran's history with its nuclear programme and distribution of weapons. When the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was first implemented, the IAEA were given the task of ensuring that Iran maintained the standards that were set in the agreement, by lowering the enrichment of their Uranium and shutting down almost all centrifuge facilities, taking away the ability of development from their nuclear programme and wiping out the threat of the creation of a nuclear bomb within Tehran's nuclear facilities. The IAEA was supposed to observe and assess the behaviour and action within Iran and report back to the other groups which were part of the deal. After the US had withdrawn from the deal, the IAEA continued to report that Iran still remained under the agreements made, even though they did suspect some unapproved action amongst the centrifuge facilities. However, it was actually Iran themselves and not the agency that revealed that they had been in breach for quite a while not just through the use of centrifuge facilities, but that

there had been months at which they were producing high enriched uranium and practically continuing their nuclear programme.

### European Union

Although the United States, Iran, and the European Union are not the only groups that were part of the JCPOA and initiated it since it included the remaining nuclear powers and P5 nations (China, France, United Kingdom, Russia), but the European Union would definitely be one of the most involved ones. The EU is a union of political and economic strength amongst 27 different countries, mostly in Europe [Gov]. This means that not only does the union hold a lot of political power, but the power of economic sanctions that the union could pose on Iran is one of the most impactful. The European Union is probably the group within the deal which was most forward to initiate the Iranian Nuclear Deal, and currently, is in agreement with Iran by wanting for the deal to be restored and amended. This is due to the fact that the EU focuses on the strength and safety of all of the nations within it, as Iran's nuclear programme is a major threat to nuclear proliferation and safety within Europe, but the sanctions that the United States continues to place on Iran negatively affect the trade that goes on amongst many of the nations that are part of the European Union.

### Development of Issue/Timeline

Date	Event	Outcome
14th July 2015	The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is implemented.	All sanctions from the United States of America, France, China, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the European Union had been lifted from Iran. Under these conditions,

		<p>the majority of gas centrifuges had been shut down, with few left in other enrichment plants that would only be allowed to be used for Radioisotopes (necessary in medical and agricultural sectors) and any research would be limited for around 9 years post-deal. As well as all of these measures, to ensure that Iran would follow up on these rules, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was permitted complete access to any research or enrichment facilities across all of Iran.</p>
<p><b>12th October 2017</b></p>	<p>Donald Trump refuses to get the certification for INARA.</p>	<p>Under the conditions of the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action, the United States Congress passed the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act in which the president of the nation at the time (Donald Trump) would have to ensure and testify for Iran's compliance with the deal.</p>

		<p>However, on the 12th of October in 2017, Trump refused to certify for Iran’s compliance and “decertified” INARA. This did not directly mean that the Iranian nuclear deal was put to an end or disintegrated, but if congress were to pass it, the US would have the ability to once again place sanctions that they had on Iran before the deal took place. This was the major first step to the entire disintegration of the nuclear deal.</p>
<p><b>8th May 2018</b></p>	<p>Donald Trump announces withdrawal from the JCPOA.</p>	<p>Although the president of the United States had refused to certify their internal agreement review which was part of the agreement, they had not formally left the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action. This withdrawal was the root cause to the disintegration of the deal, as one of the major reasons that Iran had agreed to take part in</p>

		<p>the nuclear deal would have been to be released from sanctions, particularly the heavy economic sanctions from the US. This also heated up the political tension between Iran and the United States even further than it had been before and during the plan for action.</p>
<p><b>May 2019</b></p>	<p>The IAEA confirms Iran's abidance to the deal but mentions suspicions about centrifuges.</p>	<p>Some suspicions had circulated regarding Iran's continuous compliance with the deal's agreements and conditions after the US had left the deal. The International Atomic Energy Agency had confirmed that Iran was still compliant with the conditions of the agreement and had shown no direct breach. However, the agency did suspect that there may have been some unauthorised usage of the supposedly inactive or isotopic centrifuges.</p>

<p><b>1st July 2019</b></p>	<p>Iran announces breach of JCPOA due to the enrichment of Uranium.</p>	<p>Confirming some of the suspicions held by the IAEA, Iran had been utilising certain centrifuge facilities in order to produce Uranium well above the maximum enrichment set in the JCPOA. Although Iran had breached the conditions of the agreement, they abruptly halted all of this production of highly enriched Uranium and any nuclear activities in order to remain within the deal, to avoid sanctions from the other countries and groups involved as the other parties had no problem with Iran maintaining the remainder of the deal.</p>
<p><b>3rd January 2020</b></p>	<p>The Baghdad Airport Airstrike takes place in an attempt to assassinate an Iranian general.</p>	<p>In the eyes of Iranian officials, when an Iranian general was almost assassinated in Iraq, it was due to the decrease in nuclear and political power that Iran had faced due to the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action. Due to the nuclear deal, Iran had not been</p>

		<p>building any nuclear weapons or any major weapons at all. This lessened their threat towards other nations but also lessened their threat towards any terrorist or anti-Iranian acts that may have been caused. This initial strike did not kill the general but did cause major worries among Iranian government officials about the safety and control over their government employees and country.</p>
<p><b>5th January 2020</b></p>	<p>Iran withdraws from JCPOA.</p>	<p>Although the withdrawal of the United States did not cause for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action to disintegrate, the entire deal revolved around the lifting of sanctions on Iran and the continuation of the Iranian nuclear programme, as it was additionally known as the “Iranian Nuclear Deal”. Since Iran withdrew from the deal, this disintegration caused for all of the sanctions to be</p>



		<p>reimposed against Iran as well as additional ones, for Iran to lose its source of international security among the European Union and United Nations, and also caused Iran’s nuclear threat to rapidly increase.</p>
<p><b>December 2020</b></p>	<p>Iranian officials agree to rejoin the deal if the United States does the same.</p>	<p>Within the same year, Iran expressed their willingness to amend the deal as long as the United States remains a part of it. This is due to the fact that after Iran had withdrawn from the agreement, they had major sanctions from the majority of the world superpowers which had previously been a part of the deal including the P5 nations and the European Union. The US had heavily sanctioned the nation for the months following the States’ withdrawal and even further when Iran had breached the deal and left. These sanctions had such a major impact on Iran’s political standing which</p>

		led their officials to make an attempt to amend the deal in hope that sanctions would be released by the US and the other member nations.
<b>October 2022</b>	Iran provides Russia with support in the situation between Russia and Ukraine by providing them with drones and other forms of weaponry.	This was the first major event that displayed the threat that Iran’s nuclear freedom could pose to nuclear proliferation. This not only involved Iran in one of today’s relevant political conflicts or wars, but also showed their willingness to participate in the distribution of nuclear weapons, and since their nuclear programme is up and running since the disintegration of the deal, this distribution could be nuclear in the future.

**Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue**

**Restoration of the Deal with the United States**

As mentioned in the timeline, in December 2020, only a few months after the final disintegration of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, Iran had expressed willingness to amend the deal and agreement as long as it still included the United States. However, even after the reign of Donald Trump, the current democratic president, Joe Biden,

continued Trump's conditions of not participating in the agreement and maintaining the sanctions on Iran. This is due to the fact that the deal would only take place if all original parties dropped every sanction that they had on Iran. The political tension between Iran and the United States is currently and has been heightened due to the situation in Russia-Ukraine, Palestine-Israel, and the domestic protests in the United States and Iran due to Mahsa Amini and the matter that the US and Iran are opposing sides for almost all of the major political conflicts in the world today. With each disagreement, more sanctions are placed on the nations, ones that the US are unwilling to give up in exchange for potential global nuclear safety from Iran and the reduction or eradication of the threat of nuclear proliferation.

### **Restoration of the Deal without the United States**

The only reason that the Iranian officials were so explicit about the inclusion of the United States when expressing their concerns about restoring the previous deal was due to the fact that they only need the deal to be able to reduce sanctions. Although all the other parties involved would have agreed to partake in the same or a similar deal once more, the sanctions that the United States had put on Iran and had caused for their allies to place has negatively impacted Iran greatly. They are not able to access any assets that may have previously been in the United States, and the States has stopped the nation from being able to trade with multiple institutions and countries. And if Iran were to take part in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action once more, it would only negatively affect their economy. The nation faces enough struggles in terms of their financial position in comparison to other countries due to the countless sanctions that have been posed against them by the majority of Europe and North America. If the same requirements of the plan were to take place, the nation would need to produce radio-isotopes and low enriched Uranium which they need in order to assist the functioning of technology, which could only be done within the centrifuges available in a specific city in Iran under the IAEA's rules and would just be an additional cost to the already existing sanctions. Therefore,

any type of restoration of the deal, even when amended would have to include the US to try and avoid the further economic and political downfall of Iran,

## Possible Solutions

### Amending the Deal

The root of this entire issue has been due to disagreements amongst the United States and Iran. Although Iran has breached the former deal multiple times, the effects that have taken place towards the nation and its people have caused its political leaders to want to bring back the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action. A major portion of this is due to the fact that the US has refused to lift sanctions on Iran, and one of the only ways that this would be mandatory is for the plan for action to be amended. This would include changes that satisfied the needs of the president of the United States to be able to allow the nation to consider re-establishing the deal. The plan for action could also potentially be amended to be able to ensure that Iran's nuclear activity is reduced to an absolute minimum, through forms other than the regular check-ups from the IAEA. If a new resolution or clause were to be made determining any amendments to be made to a new deal, it would also help solve the issue of the threat of nuclear proliferation by ensuring that the specific clauses and requirements within the plan are clear amongst all member states, to avoid another tragedy such as that which took place in Ukraine and Russia due to a dispute between Iran, the United Kingdom, and France.

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## Appendix