

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) NMUN Simulation\*



## Conference A

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# INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

## Committee Staff

**Director**  
**Assistant Director**  
**Chair**

Christopher W. Duggan  
Alejandro Better Corral  
Hiroko Ozaki

## Agenda

- I. The Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
- II. The Future of Atoms: Artificial Intelligence for Nuclear Applications

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
1.1	I	Yes: 66 - No: 20 - Abstain: 8
1.2	I	Yes: 44 - No: 36 - Abstain: 14
1.3	I	Yes: 58 - No: 23 - Abstain: 13
1.4	I	Yes: 73 - No: 13 - Abstain: 8
1.5	I	Yes: 59 - No: 24 - Abstain: 11

# Summary Report

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
- II. The Future of Atoms: Artificial Intelligence for Nuclear Applications

On Sunday, April 3rd, session started at 7:00 PM. The first session was attended by representatives of 94 Member States, with the agenda being set as Topic I and then Topic II. On Monday, April 4th the committee began their first session at 1:30 PM where delegates continued discussion on the first topic. The committee saw a total of seven working groups and high levels of collaboration; the committee submitting seven working papers by the end of the evening session. On Tuesday, April 5th, session started at 8:30 AM with delegates receiving feedback and submitting revisions of their working papers before the conclusion of the day's third session. At the end of the day IAEA received a total of five working papers. On Wednesday, April 6th, the Dais accepted all five working papers as Draft Resolutions. At 3:55 PM, the committee accepted a motion to close debate, entering voting procedure. All five draft resolutions were adopted through a recorded vote.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** 1/1

**Committee:** International Atomic Energy Agency

**Topic:** The Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

*The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

*Appreciating any effort to promote nuclear disarmament and global peace, including the continued participation of Iran in the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA),*

*Considering the JCPOA as vital for the Middle East and thus for the whole world to foster security,*

*Expressing the grave concern about escalating tensions between Member States and action that will further the deterioration of the current nuclear situation in Iran,*

*Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) of 1 July 1968 and the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) of 20 September 2017, which ensure that all Member States are striving towards security and peace,*

*Recognizing the importance of following the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) of 2015 by meeting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 16 on Peace, Justice, and Institutions, and SDG 17 on Partnership, in order to build a nonviolent and sustainable global community,*

*Applauding the establishment of the existing five regional nuclear-weapon-free-zones (NWFZs),*

*Acknowledging the tensions surrounding nuclear weapons in unstable regions, and the international desire to cool nuclear tension worldwide,*

*Emphasizing the right of non-nuclear weapons states to pursue peaceful nuclear applications as established in the NPT and a need for strong regional leadership to develop and deploy peaceful uses of nuclear technologies and ensuring the development of nuclear applications remain for peaceful purposes,*

*Highlighting the importance of broader access to information and research for all UN Member States' nuclear programs when it comes to the peaceful use of nuclear applications and the commitment to the NPT,*

*Supporting the JCPOA as a foundation for accountability in multilateral cooperation and conflict resolution, towards nuclear disarmament and the ongoing pursuit of peace in the Middle East, Strongly reaffirming international support for a peaceful and equitable solution to the disputes between Member States, which must include partnerships with nations of a variety of regional and cultural contexts,*

*Remembering the dangers of unilateral action to the foundations of multilateral diplomatic relations, Emphasizing the importance of Article 3(a) of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote the peaceful application of nuclear technology, and the importance of the 2010 Peaceful Uses Initiative in preserving peace,*

*Noting with satisfaction the existence of confidence building measures in the field of nuclear non-proliferation,*

1. *Urges all signatories who have not ratified the NPT and CTBT to do so in order to ensure the peaceful use of nuclear science and energy;*

2. *Resolves* that the subsequent articles shall take effect after a satisfying report from the Office of the Director-General of the IAEA in response to answers provided pursuant to the 5 March 2022 agreement and subsequent discussions between the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran and the IAEA;
3. *Requests* to end all IAEA mandated sanctions for Iranian non-compliance with existing JCPOA standards as Iran returns to compliance;
4. *Supports* the United States' efforts to end all unilateral sanctions preventing the full implementation of the JCPOA on a schedule to be agreed on by all signatories which includes sanctions being dropped in a tier system with five successive rounds, while:
  - a. Asking that the IAEA will provide regular updates to signatories and the UNSC through each tier pursuant to IAEA procedures;
  - b. Recommending that process to pursue diplomatic and scientific communication through Special Representatives in the regression through each tier is dependent on both Iran and the United States meeting their obligations with verification of compliance by the IAEA;
5. *Suggests* Member States will affirmatively commit to maintaining compliance with the JCPOA, in full and with international oversight by the IAEA;
6. *Encourages* Member States to promote the peaceful development of nuclear technologies, which shall be appointed by the IAEA, with particular attention to the regional diversity of the special representatives and their commitment to the cooperative and peaceful development of nuclear technologies;
7. *Charges* the Special Representatives of the IAEA in the region with:
  - a. Generating a shared Atomic Threat Omnipresence Minimization (ATOM) report discussing the status of international compliance with the terms of the JCPOA;
  - b. Providing status updates through investigation from the IAEA;
  - c. Serving, when required, as a diplomatic intermediary for disputes arising from JCPOA terms;
8. *Recommends* devoting additional resources from the IAEA Secretariat to oversee the development of future peaceful nuclear applications and reiterates existing obligations under the IAEA and JCPOA terms as a guide for a new committee that will:
  - a. Encourage Member States to reaffirm their commitments to the IAEA, especially in regards to ensuring that uranium enrichment levels remain in compliance with regulatory standards;
  - b. Establish a Special Conference On Resumed Efforts (SCORE), a forum for discussion between Member States with emerging nuclear programs to discuss best practices, regulations, and conducting multilateral research;
  - c. Work to hold the SCORE will be annually in a rotating city, focusing on cities in developing Member States, to ensure an open forum for developing nations to exchange information about nuclear technologies;

- d. Work to hold it on the 13th of September in remembrance of the Goiânia Accident of 1987 with funding from the general budget of the IAEA;
9. *Requests* that CBMs, as defined by the United Nations Office of Disarmament, be used when appropriate and recommended by the Director General's Office and agreed upon by the IAEA Directorate, to peacefully develop atomic energy programs as they work to achieve the 2030 Agenda and SDGs 6, 7, 16 and 17 in particular;
10. *Proposes* the use of existing obligations under the JCPOA as a framework for agreements with developing nations, including enrichment levels stipulated by the IAEA, uranium mining supervised by the IAEA, and ensuring transportation to the proper uranium conversion facility, equipment, and technology including centrifuges and their respected facilities, the ratification of Additional Safety Protocols;
11. *Encourages* Member States under the purview of the Monitoring Committee on Developing Nations' Nuclear Programs (MCDNNP) to open any future nuclear programs to inspection by the MCDNNP in order to ensure that uranium enrichment levels in Member States with a developing nuclear program remain in compliance with individual commitments to the IAEA;
12. *Recommends* that the General Assembly Second Committee of the United Nations consider a joint-venture-partnership in the nuclear energy sector, that would include the Iranian government and the IAEA, to create a framework for private investors to invest in Iran's nuclear energy and energy-related infrastructures to foster cooperation in trade and peaceful use of nuclear energy throughout the region;
13. *Urges* all States Parties to the JCPOA to commit to the final form of the agreement by:
  - a. Ratifying the agreement as an international treaty by the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, China, France, and Germany pursuant to the finalization of sanctions relief in accordance with clause 4 of this resolution and contingent on its ratification by Iran;
  - b. Asking for Iran to ratify the Additional Protocol passed by the IAEA in 2003 in order to comply with the terms of the 1974 *Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement* and the JCPOA.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** 1/2

**Committee:** International Atomic Energy Agency

**Topic:** The Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

*The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

*Affirming* the mandate of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to establish consultations with Member States on the development of nuclear-weapon-free-zones (NWFZs),

*Believing* that the *Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action* (JCPOA) (2015) is necessary for stability in the Middle Eastern region, but looking with hope towards the formation of a Middle Eastern coalition founded on the principles of trust and cooperation, the five principles of peaceful coexistence, development and prosperity, and sustainable peace developed through economic dependency among the states and peoples of a region sharing common cultural, religious, and civilizational ties, which alone can address the fundamental conflicts which have brought insecurity to the region and lead to a peace born from mutual co-reliance, but recognizing that existing international institutions such as the Arab League and Organization of Islamic Cooperation are not inclusive of all members of the region,

*Reaffirming* the importance of encouraging peaceful cooperation in the name of protecting regional alliances for safe nuclear and petroleum trade in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17,

*Assuring* the signing of the Middle Eastern and Central Asian Nuclear Infrastructure Co-prosperity Sphere (MECANICS) union in full compliance with the guidelines set forth by the IAEA on the management of nuclear materials and in line with export control regulations,

*Recognizing* that the tensions in the Middle East create a context favorable for the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

*Expressing its concern* for former solutions regarding the issue at hand and thus emphasizing the need for the additions mentioned in this document linking the proposed actions for example but not exclusively to the modified code 3.1 of the Subsidiary Arrangements to its *Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement*,

*Realizing* that different identities, referring to Abrahamic religions, do not constitute a substantive explanation for the tensions in the Middle East, and that those international tensions can be eased by economic and other means of cooperation,

1. *Affirms* the ongoing commitment to signing a regional trade alliance, MECANICS, with Iranian consideration, between the Member States of Afghanistan, Algeria, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Algeria, and Egypt, with Yemen, Armenia, Georgia, and expressing its interest in further invitations being extended to all regional Member States being in support of further regional security of the Middle East and Eurasia to:
  - a. Foster a strong regional unity between states with historic tensions to further incentivize Iran to commit to the prospect of adhering to the JCPOA for their potential entrance into the regional trade alliance;
  - b. Generating a basis for the continued trade of oil and petroleum products without the bounds of trade restrictions or tariffs between signatories;
  - c. Facilitating the continued exchange of technologies through manufacturing sectors such as medicine, automation, and information sciences;
  - d. Suggesting a nuclear technology and resource exchange trade alliance within the Middle East and Eurasia amongst signatories under IAEA supervision following IAEA nuclear material guidelines and export controls utilizing the following means:

- i. A regional nuclear fuel hub in the Persian Gulf to sell or buy uranium;
    - ii. Nuclear reactors and their underlying technologies and materials;
    - iii. Nuclear material refinement centers, equipment, processes, and technologies;
    - iv. A regional Thorium and Uranium supply chain to push the technology forward within the Middle Eastern region that will help Member States to safely access nuclear technologies without igniting fears of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
    - v. Further integration and inclusion of other nations that profit from upcoming trade relations also but only nations in the region around Iran;
    - vi. The use of risk assessment as a basis for implementing secure trade controls of dual-use commodities including but not limited to oil and petroleum products, biological toxins, nuclear materials, and their relevant dual-use items in compliance with existing IAEA guidelines;
    - vii. The development of the MECANICS signatory states through the negotiation of terms for a tariff-free import and export of fissile materials, excluding uranium, from the African Commission on Nuclear Energy member states, which will be safeguarded by IAEA agents;
  - e. Stress the use of risk assessment as a basis for implementing secure trade controls of dual-use commodities such as but not only oil and petroleum products, biological toxins, nuclear materials, and their relevant dual-use items;
  - f. The requirement all Member States to follow IAEA guidelines for the safe storage of nuclear materials and related dual-use items;
  - g. The requirement that for a member of the MECANICS to participate in trade, they must be at peace in accordance with Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, meaning that they must refrain from the threat of or use of force, fully respecting the political independence and territorial integrity of their fellow Member States;
  - h. The requirement that for a member of the MECANICS to participate in trade, they must be at peace with their fellow Member States;
  - i. The setting of goals that will permit the methodical addition of Iran into the group after:
    - i. One year of compliance with the JCPOA they will be allowed to enter into the union, but their trade with it will be limited to half of its capability;
    - ii. Two years of compliance with the JCPOA they will be allowed to trade within the group at full capacity;
2. *Pays special tribute* to the right of every Member State who wishes to establish peaceful nuclear programs by:
- a. Allowing for non-nuclearized nations to be respected in their right to develop nuclear power;
  - b. Avoiding unjust restrictions of the given Member States' nuclear program to secure self-determination in regards to the development of these programs in accordance with the *Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency* and additional protocols negotiated between the IAEA and the concerned Member States;
  - c. Ensuring that sponsorships of the resolution affirm their willingness to not interfere internally with Iran's nuclear affairs if Iran is deemed in compliance with the JCPOA and other measures by the IAEA;



3. *Emphasizing* the need for a new regional framework and dispute resolution mechanisms as well as openness of middle-eastern and central-Asian member states toward Iran's reintegration within the Middle-East diplomatic sphere as equals amongst equals by:
  - a. Inviting representatives from regional actors, most importantly regional supra-national organizations such as the Turkic Council, the Arab League, the Organization of Islamic States, OPEC, inter alia;
  - b. Putting forward the symbolic gesture of recognizing the political involvement of the sponsorships of this resolution in the application of the JCPOA;
  - c. Urging Middle Eastern Member States to follow five principles of peaceful coexistence;
4. *Urges* for the uptake of respectful diplomatic relations between countries located in the region of the Middle East;
5. *Reaffirming* that deployment of nuclear weapons is a threat to humanity that needs to be avoided at all costs;
6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the community of countries in the geopolitical area of the middle east is committed to creating peace in the region to enable a prosperous and sustainable future;
7. *Expresses its hope* that Iran will commit to a fully peaceful nuclear energy program focusing on energy production and health care advantages provided by nuclear energy within the limits provided by the JCPOA;
8. *Advises* the IAEA to aid Iran in any way necessary to accomplish the transition of compliance with the JCPOA and all its additional protocols so that a peaceful nuclear program in Iran can be achieved.



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**Code:** IAEA 1/3

**Committee:** International Atomic Energy Agency

**Topic:** The Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

*The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

*Reaffirming* its commitment to promote the safe, secure, and peaceful use of nuclear technology and also to the eradication of nuclear weaponry which threatens the international community,

*Further reaffirming* its commitment to creating a world in which healthy use of nuclear technology will coexist with restricting the spread of nuclear-based weapons in order to promote SDGs 7, 9, 16, and 17,

*Recalling the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT),*

*Recalling also* Security Council resolutions 2231, 1696, and 1803, which emphasize the guarantee that Iran's nuclear program is solely for the purpose of peaceful applications,

*Acknowledging* the efforts made by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy through peaceful applications while keeping in mind sovereignty to ensure to all Member States that nuclear material is protected adequately,

*Recalling* IAEA Statute article II establishing an imperative to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world,

*Reaffirming* the IAEA's commitment to fostering the safe exchange of nuclear technology, with an emphasis on helping Iran and other developing nations achieve SDG 7 in the manner outlined by the report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the *Application of the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources and the United Nations Resource Management System: Use of Nuclear Fuel Resources for Sustainable Development - Entry Pathways*,

*Bearing in mind* frameworks established in accordance with Annex III of the *Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)*, such as the utilization of the *Convention on Nuclear Safety*, the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management*, and the *Safety of Radioactive Waste Management*, the *Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident*, and the *Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency*,

*Acknowledging* the utility of regional forums such as the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, the body recommends the establishment of similar regional forums within the Middle East to support compliance with the JCPOA and the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

*Specifically acknowledging* the continuous efforts of the United Nations Human Rights Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa to advance human rights in the region,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the Technical Cooperation Programme in maintaining a platform for global advancement and information sharing for peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

*Welcoming* interregional technical cooperation projects, such as the Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Science and Applications for the Middle East (SESAME), that seek to provide a forum for collaboration among scientists and researchers from all Middle East countries for safe and secure commissioning and operation of civil nuclear technology,

*Noting with interest* the successful cooperation between the IAEA and the SESAME as noted in the Director-General report GC (65)/INF/4 (2021),

*Supporting* the open discourse between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran negotiating the JCPOA and the ongoing talks in Vienna,

*Cognizant* of the economic setbacks and shortages caused by disputes over the JCPOA,

*Encouraging* full cooperation between the governments of all states and also the necessity of a profitable commitment to collaborating together at the regional, national and international levels,

1. *Urges* for a reinstatement of the Joint Comprehensive Plan Of Action (JCPOA) in its original form in an urgent manner, thus calling both the United States and Iran to return to it, in order to alleviate tensions in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and ensure peace and security for the international community;
2. *Suggests* the United Nations Security Council to consider the possibility of a progressive economic reintegration of Iran into the global economy provided there is full compliance with the JCPOA following in order to contribute to the process of transforming secrecy into transparency regarding nuclear matters in the country Iran should show commitment by:
  - a. Allowing IAEA inspector access in the next 180 days to the Nuclear Sites of Tehran, Isfahan Nuclear Technology Center, the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant, and the Fuel Enrichment Plant at Natanz, in order to make sure nothing is being hidden;
  - b. Signing the Nuclear Safety Convention (NSC) within the next 210 days in order to assure compliance with international standards of safety regarding nuclear power;
  - c. Obeying all articles established in the JCPOA for at least 280 days in order to begin the full reintegration process *Recommends* an extension of the JCPOA for a period of 5 years (from 2030 to 2035);
3. *Requests* Iran to demonstrate increased transparency and cooperation with the IAEA regarding its nuclear power development;
4. *Advises* appointing an IAEA Special Representative on Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations, as long as the JCPOA is in force, mandated as a standardized mediator for nuclear disputes who would:
  - a. Function as a contact person between the IAEA and respective representatives and intermediaries of the JCPOA;
  - b. Submit a detailed problem report analyzing the current JCPOA stalemate to the next IAEA annual meeting in 2023;
  - c. Inform the IAEA Board of Directors on a monthly basis about disagreements and obstacles to compliance with safeguard measures in all detail;
  - d. Design possible solutions after an intensive exchange with the contracting parties;
5. *Invites* the creation of a Department for Regional Negotiation under the IAEA major departments in order to facilitate the negotiation in various regions while being monitored by the IAEA that will:
  - a. Be composed of divisions from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean;

- b. Have divisions composed of representatives from pre-existing regional agencies while being monitored by an IAEA representative;
6. *Invites* the national Atomic Energy Agencies of the Middle Eastern states to create in cooperation with the IAEA, a multilateral *Middle East Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials* (MEACC) to address the shortcomings of the lack of nuclear safeguards in the region, so far, the agency will:
  - a. Build upon experiences made within the SESAME and IAEA frameworks;
  - b. Serve as an oversight mechanism reporting to the IAEA about the compliance of its legal framework while respecting the sovereignty of its Member States;
  - c. Also serve to foster trust between the Middle East states and better represent them in further negotiations;
  - d. Share knowledge between national Atomic Energy Agencies to enable more efficient production of energy by nuclear power plants and to empower trust by joint surveillance and transparent reporting of the facilities;
  - e. Be funded in equal parts by the PUI and Member States of the MEACC, proportionally according to each MEACC Member States' GDP;
7. *Decides* to establish a side panel at the next IAEA conference on possibilities to promote greater equity in diplomatic efforts safeguards on fissile material are correctly applied in Safeguard Agreements and:
  - a. Tasks the IAEA Secretariat to invite experts in the fields of nuclear energy, law, and politics of all IAEA Member States, which are non-nuclear-weapon states parties to the NPT and other nuclear-weapon-free zones treaties with a comprehensive, voluntary offer or item-specific safeguard agreements with the IAEA;
  - b. Aims to create an effective nuclear control system within the safeguard agreement;
  - c. Tasks the IAEA Secretariat to write a report of the results and add possible implications of the discussions for Iran, in order to be presented to the IAEA Member States at the next IAEA annual meeting in 2023;
8. *Recommends* to Iran that, if the JCPOA is reinstated as a subsidiary safeguard measure, is create of a Security Protocol for Raw Material Exploitation Zones that may allow the creation of Nuclear Weapons to be developed with the assistance of the IAEA under the guidance of the IAEA and funded by the Technical Cooperation Fund and Extrabudgetary Programme, in order to ensure that all nuclear raw materials are used for peaceful purposes and to reduce the vulnerability of theft, misuse or seizure by states and non-state actors for weaponry purposes, by:
  - a. Identifying the locations and active exploitation areas of war material that might lead to the creation of nuclear weaponry, taking into account the IAEA Annual Report and the information provided by the corresponding body of each Member State;
  - b. Establishing the guidelines to be part of the protocol, should include:
    - i. Deploying a system for mapping such locations called Nuclear Raw Material Exploitation Zone (NRMEZ) with active updates from Member States of any new material deposits developed by the IAEA;

- ii. Reporting and tracking of any institution, public or private, that requests to exploit raw materials, from campsite to processing destination, and to final customer or institution, guaranteeing the pacific usage of such materials;
    - iii. Implementing the primary physical security measures that each Member State must ensure in the locations under their jurisdiction;
  - c. Requesting authorizations from each voluntary Member State for the correct implementation of the Security Protocol;
- 9. *Motivates* the Non-Member States to sign the NPT and the CTBT;
- 10. *Urges* all Member States to create and maintain a framework dedicated to the distribution of information and procedures regarding nuclear technologies to developing nations to accomplish the goals of General Assembly resolution 41/128, the *Declaration on the Right to Development*, SDG 17 and to keep civilians updated on the information regarding nuclear energy;
- 11. *Proposes* that all Member States undergo IAEA Nuclear Security Review Missions in order to promote accountability amongst Member States engaging in nuclear programs for the betterment of their populations;
- 12. *Calls for* the expansion of the Technical Cooperation Program by establishing the *Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy Development Acceleration Project (PUNE-DP)* in collaboration with the IAEA Environment Lab to establish accessible support for developing states with no access to nuclear technology that:
  - a. Aims to develop a safety-net style framework that ensures a long-term solution to address the shortcomings of the JCPOA and to prevent least developed countries (LDCs) from facing the same repercussions for the desire to enter the peaceful nuclear energy technology sector;
  - b. Additionally wishes to accelerate the access to nuclear technology in LDCs and other Member States whose current energy portfolios are least environmentally sustainable by:
    - i. Fostering cooperation and sharing of intellectual property on the nuclear energy generation process and infrastructure, from either public or private sector actors, for states in need and desiring to develop in the nuclear energy sector, so long as the sharing maintains each Member States sovereignty and national security;
    - ii. Facilitating the diplomatic exchange of technicians who can contribute to the development of in-progress nuclear programs in LDCs in an advisory capacity;
  - c. Proposes a shift or substitution from enriched Uranium based reactors to alternative sources of nuclear fuel that are weaponizable;
  - d. Encourages research into nuclear technologies with less potential for weaponization, such as Light Water Reactors and Thorium-based technology, to ensure strict adherence to the JCPOA and other relevant treaties;
- 13. *Encourages* multilateral cooperation between Member States with regard to:
  - a. Mutual respect for each other's integrity and sovereignty;
  - b. Cooperation for mutual benefits;
  - c. Peaceful coexistence.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** IAEA 1/4

**Committee:** International Atomic Energy Agency

**Topic:** The Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

*The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

*Recalling* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors' report 2021/51, which verifies and monitors Iranian nuclear activities, including uranium mining and enrichment, to ensure cooperation and adherence to *Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action* (JCPOA) requirements,

*Emphasizing* the need of a temporary mandate in cases of disagreement between contractual parties of the JCPOA or other IAEA related nuclear deals to ensure that there is a standardized and therefore readily available mechanism, if required,

*Recalling* the significance of General Assembly resolution 71/259 (2017) which ratifies the *Treaty Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapon Use and Other Weapons*, emphasizing the importance of multilateralism and the practice of non-discrimination in working towards a global solution banning the production of fissile material used for nuclear weaponry and explosives,

*Acknowledging* the Islamic Republic of Iran and other Middle Eastern countries' right to participate in all applications of nuclear energy while affirming peace and security for the international community as a whole,

*Emphasizing* the relevance of the Conference on Disarmament Report 1299 in regards to nonproliferation efforts,

*Acknowledging* efforts to improve global safety through the establishment of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) through General Assembly resolution 2373 (1968) and previously existing treaties involved in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free-zones (NWFZs),

*Realizing* the use of over 24 tons of Uranium to create nuclear energy for citizens worldwide and the desire of several countries to increase nuclear energy within their countries,

*Affirming* the foundational importance of Article 4, Clauses 1 and 2 in the NPT,

*Further recalling* Member States that nuclear energy should not be weaponized according to Security Council resolution 2231(2015) and Security Council resolution 1887 (2009),

*Upholding* the standard set to ensure the inalienable right of all nations to research and produce resources with the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially for parties of non-nuclear-weapon States and developing areas of the world,

*Highlighting* the success of the African Network for Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA-NEST) in the provision of international training in safe nuclear development and practices,

*Guided by* the 1967 *Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty* in 1985, the *Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* in 1995, the *Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* in 2006 and the *African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* in 1996 respectively for providing a framework for the creation and maintenance of nuclear weapon free zones,

*Appreciating highly* the success of treaties such as the NPT in 1965 and *the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* in 2017 in greatly improving peace and security in the respective territories covered by them,

*Encouraged by* the initiative to establish a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East as presented by the establishment of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in December 2019 outlined in the General Assembly resolution 73/546,

*Recognizing* the progress of the negotiations at the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction reflected in the political declaration of the first session in November 2019 (A/CONF.236/6) and the report of the second session in December 2021 (A/CONF.236/2021/4),

*Recognizing* that a NWFZ in the Middle East would prohibit the production and implementation of all nuclear weapons in all Middle Eastern countries capable of nuclear energy,

*Acknowledging* the significance of the role of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in increasing diplomatic efforts and actions of multilateral cooperation and the validity of the standards set forth in JCPOA by the United Nations Security Council is justified by scientific measurements of plausibility,

*Emphasizing* the importance of using a milestone-based approach to taking steps to improve the nuclear situation in Iran with the goal of establishing global peace and security through the eventual dissolution of the practice of excessive enrichment of Uranium beyond twenty percent within Iran,

*Supporting* the current negotiations taking place in Vienna to reinstate JCPOA to its previous working condition by highlighting the progress made towards Iranian denuclearization so far,

*Contributing* to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 17 which aims to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development through the expansion of collaboration on a global scale,

*Concerned* about the delay of the establishment of the Middle East NWFZ,

*Expressing appreciation* for the way that the removal of sanctions has encouraged trade relationships,

*Acknowledging* the positive impacts of negotiations on the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Expressing its hope* for an approach to negotiations based on Sustainable Development Goal number 16 and the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs' Gemunder Center report based on six principles, recognizing outstanding international concerns, upholding international laws without dispute, denying acquisition, and implementing an inspection regime,

*Cognizant* of the developments introduced by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, under which all Member States must be permitted to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, enjoy the arts, and share in scientific advancements and benefits,

*Further* recalling the autonomous right of Member States to clean sustainable atomic energy in accordance with Section VI, Article B, of the *Future We Want*, in which we continue to stress the importance of access by all countries to environmentally sound technologies, new knowledge, and know-how and expertise and further stress the importance of cooperative action on technology innovation, research, and development,

*Keeping in mind* the values of the Secretary General's 12 areas of action in the common agenda that could be used to lift sanctions and further the 2030 Agenda,

*Bearing in mind* that limitations on the number of sanctions allow for the acknowledgment of the growing water crisis in Iran while recognizing the fundamental right to sufficient and adequate food aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) number 2 and 6,

*Welcoming* Member States to incorporate the Secretary General's *Our Common Agenda* within the new JCPOA's negotiations and in other future documents,

*Aware* of the Advisory Opinion on the Legality of Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons issued by the International Court of Justice on 8 July 1996, where the Court concluded unanimously that there exists a duty of the international community to negotiate in good faith and reach agreements leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects,

*Bearing in mind* that the situation in Iran ought to be resolved in light of applicable international law, *Recognizing* that the use of nuclear weapons is unlawful under relevant International Humanitarian Law's rules aiming at protecting the civilian population during times of armed conflict,

1. *Suggests* the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative on Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations (SRNDN) with a mandate set by the General Conference to take part in negotiations between Iran and the P5+1 Member States as a mediator and expert for the duration of the JCPOA through:
  - a. Supporting advancements in overcoming the current stalemate in the JCPOA, is done by:
    - i. Writing detailed problem reports for the purpose of analyzing the current situation as well as storing them for future reference and setting a precedence for future disagreements and conflicts between contractual partners of the JCPOA or other IAEA related nuclear deals;
    - ii. Presenting these reports to IAEA Member States at the annual General Conference;
  - b. Establishing an office under the Director-General of the IAEA located within the IAEA's headquarters, for consultation purposes including but not limited to Member States of the Global South to discuss the JCPOA by:
    - i. Recommending the office of the Special Representative to be staffed in equal parts by UN agency members and NGO experts and appointed by a suitable blend of regional and economic diversity, approved by a  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority vote by the annual IAEA assembly;
    - ii. Agreeing on the importance of the topic, the office of the Special Representative should convene frequently and report monthly to the appointed Representative to ensure safe and ethical regulation at all times;
    - iii. Inviting all Member States to a side panel at the 66th General Conference in 2022 on how to clarify and maintain sovereignty while complying with the IAEA's Safeguard Agreements;
2. *Supports* the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Free Zone of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, established by the General Assembly decision 73/546, and encourages all member states to actively participate in the ongoing negotiations to establish a mutually and effectively verifiable NWFZ in the Middle East;
3. *Urges* all states to sign and ratify the NPT;
4. *Suggests* the establishment of the Middle Eastern NWFZ as a 3 stage treaty and:
  - a. Suggests that the regions should be divided into the African Middle Eastern States, the Eurasian Middle Eastern States, and The Arabian Peninsula;



- b. Calls for the discussion of the definition of the aforementioned regions by the UN General Assembly;
  - c. Commends the active use of the previous dispute-resolution mechanism as enumerated by the JCPOA to encourage negotiations between Member States and the IAEA in the event that the terms of the NWFZ in the Middle East are violated;
- 5. *Recommends* to the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction the utilization of the protocols instituted in treaties such as the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1967), the *Treaty of Bangkok* (1995), and the *Treaty of Pelindaba* (1996), each of which established current NWFZs in order to secure safe and peaceful nuclear practices in the Middle East through protocols such as:
  - a. Respective Member States within the NWFZ agreeing to the JCPOA as a governing agreement to address the purposes, provisions, and procedures in regard to the NWFZ in the Middle East and:
    - i. Member states of the NWFZ in the Middle East should convene annually in a side panel event to the General Conference of the IAEA;
    - ii. A side panel should be headed by the special adviser to the IAEA composed at the 66th General Conference, a Council, and a Secretariat that acts as the main organs of the created panel, where the General Conference includes the P5+1 and all parties within the NWFZ and is the supreme operating organ within the panel;
    - iii. The General Conference would have responsibilities such as, but not limited to, collating reports and the exchange of information, reviewing the application of peaceful nuclear activities in accordance with safeguards by the IAEA, promoting international cooperation with extra-zonal States for the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, and providing regular updates to the respective Member States;
    - iv. In the event that the NWFZ in the Middle East governs more than 10 the Member States, the General Conference should be composed of the P5+1 permanently, as well as 10 Member States within the NWFZ that are rotated every 3 years;
    - v. Representatives from relevant non-governmental organizations who work on nuclear disarmament should be invited to the annual conference in order to provide consultative status;
    - vi. In case of non-compliance to the NWFZ, concerns should be raised about the conflict resolution mechanism under the JCPOA, as specified in operative clause 2.c;
- 6. *Calls* for motivation of Iranian compliance with the lowering of sanctions to be carried out by:
  - a. Assessing the current distance of Iranian denuclearization from goals determined by the Security Council;
  - b. Recommending the lowering of sanctions based on the encroachment of achievement of different percentage-based milestones towards compliance to denuclearization standards as set by the JCPOA;
- 7. *Aims* to build upon the JCPOA by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to support and participate in the JCPOA, especially through the JCPOA Annex IV, enforced by the Security Council, through regular sessions on this topic, fostering an environment of cooperation and sustainability;

- b. Declaring the importance and necessity of multilateralism in all new developments and future endeavors;
  - c. Emphasizing the need for gradually lowered sanctions through a tiered approach based on compliance for humanitarian purposes;
  - d. Recommending Member States to review and potentially redefine standards of acceptable percentage grades of fissionable materials for non-military applications if specifications are determined needed;
8. *Recommends* the implementation of a Regional Monitoring and Trade Promotion Framework into the existing Regional Cooperative Agreements for all four cooperative areas within the IAEA to monitor the trade of Uranium under the supervision of the IAEA, in which:
- a. The framework would promote the use of uranium in the countries that have signed onto the agreements of the IAEA surrounding nuclear energy, especially trade with Iran under the JCPOA Annex IV;
  - b. The framework would promote the transfer by the expansion of transit and transshipment oversight by:
    - i. Creating guidelines on the transportation of Uranium, Thorium, and other nuclear and radioactive materials transit through air, land, and sea;
    - ii. Cooperating with international alliances to ensure security in the case that nuclear material is being transported across borders;
    - iii. Placing the same sense of security into storage units and warehouses to confirm reliability for proper handling in line with IAEA guidelines;
    - iv. Creating international standards for radiation shielding and safeguards of nuclear transports;
    - v. Establishing a trade hub for nuclear fuel in the ports of Dubai overseen and under close cooperation with the IAEA as a platform to sell and purchase Uranium on the free market to ensure full transparency;
    - vi. Supporting Iran with the technological infrastructure to dismantle and sell enriched Uranium over the 3.67% limit as set in the JCPOA through the established nuclear fuel hub;
  - c. This framework will focus on promoting the use of Nuclear Energy by:
    - i. Connecting countries that want to develop nuclear energies with companies that create nuclear reactors to work with these countries to create affordable innovation;
    - ii. Increasing the international presence of nuclear energy power plant manufacturing by connecting countries that have similar levels of nuclear power;
    - iii. Partnering with organizations and companies to provide job opportunities and education involving nuclear energy and power plants overall;
    - iv. Supporting the Uranium procurement for fueling nuclear power plants under IAEA administration;
  - d. The framework would enhance multilateral communications by resource exchange and trade by:
    - i. Connecting underdeveloped and developed countries for resource trading to share common materials and assets that one state cannot acquire;
    - ii. Providing information guidance and implementation methods to nuclear energy interested countries;

- iii. Assuring that proper agreements are set in place to ensure that there will be neutral ground in regards to the actual trading;
    - iv. Facilitating the exchange of oil and petroleum products throughout the Middle East and working to reduce the strength of tariffs and trade restrictions currently present;
    - v. Inviting the continued trade of materials for the further development of medical, automation, nuclear technology, and manufacturing materials within the Middle East;
9. *Endorses* the expansion of AFRA-NEST to coordinate and promote safe nuclear research and access to nuclear energy with a focus on the Middle East, and is available to the International Community with:
  - a. The main objective to facilitate operation and networking in higher education, training, and related research in nuclear science and technology-focused in the Middle-Eastern region by having heard the report from the Energy Market Authority of their 2050 clean energy goal, the IAEA calls the attention of developed countries from different regions to exchange resources and support developing countries;
  - b. A focus on encouraging safe international nuclear energy research in the Middle East and the International community for solely civil matters by:
    - i. Facilitating the exchange of students, teachers, and researchers by partnering with or creating new study-abroad programs and work studies to involve students in the work;
    - ii. Promoting effective cooperation and sharing of resources and capabilities at the national and regional levels;
    - iii. Developing harmonized approaches for education in nuclear science and technology in Africa by establishing reference curricula and facilitating mutual recognition of degrees;
    - iv. Enabling scientific communication between the network member organizations and other regional networks;
  - c. Recognition of Regional Designated Centers for professional nuclear education in nuclear science and technology;
  - d. Using the IAEA International Collaboration Center as a regional headquarters facility, acting as the facilitator of the expansion of AFRA-NEST, while providing materials for research and education and:
    - i. Promoting the practical use of nuclear techniques worldwide and helps the IAEA implement its own programmatic activities;
    - ii. Collaborating with designated Member State institutions focuses on research, development, and training, which aids in the development, research, and advancements in regards to highly enriched fissile material for the use of energy and other peaceful solutions that help reach important targets of the Sustainable Development Goals;
10. *Calls* for consideration from Member States of optional participation in discussion of nuclear standards to fully incorporate the positions of all member states despite levels of development by inviting member states willing to establish nuclear standards within the cooperative agreement for each region in research, development, and training related to nuclear science and technology;
11. *Decides*, in accordance with Article 96 of the *Charter of the United Nations* and Article X of the *Agreement Governing the Relationship Between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency*, to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the *Statute*

*of the Court*, to render an advisory opinion on whether there is an obligation under Customary International Law for States with respect to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** IAEA 1/5

**Committee:** International Atomic Energy Agency

**Topic:** The Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

*The International Atomic Energy Agency,*

*In accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency,*

*Guided by the principles of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1968), which are rooted in both preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and guaranteeing the right to peacefully use nuclear energy to all states,*

*Stresses the urgent nature of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG) targeting the promotion of peace, justice, and strong institutions, as well as SDG 17, which focuses on strong multilateral partnerships for sustainable development,*

*Bearing in mind the dispute settlement mechanism within the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA),*

*Desiring to establish a Middle Eastern Commission on Nuclear Energy to enable regional programs for peaceful use of nuclear energy,*

*Acknowledging the importance economic stability in Iran has for the entire Middle Eastern region, which is affected by economic sanctions,*

*Recalling General Assembly resolution 72/24 aimed at establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in order to strengthen the entire region and foster international cooperation through regional mechanisms,*

*Further recalling General Assembly resolution 74/8, which encourages the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses,*

*Deeply disturbed that Iran has begun to enrich uranium-235 at a level of 60 percent since April of 2021 according to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Board of Governors report 2021/39 (2021),*

*Alarmed that 18 facilities in 9 locations in Iran currently fall outside IAEA surveillance, according to IAEA's JCPOA Verification fact sheet,*

*Gravely concerned that Iran has reported having nearly 20,000 centrifuges, in violation of the 6,104 limits as agreed upon under the JCPOA,*

*Commending the mediation efforts of the 2013 Roadmap between Iran and the European Union to open dialogues on the issue of IAEA compliance and nuclear proliferation,*

*Realizing the significance of the safe work conditions for the IAEA officers involved in the monitoring and dispute solving missions,*

*Cognizant of the fact that the creation of new nuclear energy programs often leads to fears that the programs will be used for the development of nuclear weapons,*

*Recognizing the importance of equitably distributing Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) funds to developing the Member States,*

*Striving to maintain the sovereignty of Iran and all developing Member States, as well as their desire to improve their nuclear energy infrastructure and nuclear energy programs,*

*Concerned with the progression of potential undeclared nuclear threats in the future,*

*Cognizant of the great potential of nuclear energy to reduce carbon emissions and allow more energy independence for each Member State, allowing incentivizing the re-entry of Iran into the JCPOA,*

*Recalling that the mandates of the IAEA encourage the sharing of best practices through communication with the Member States,*

*Recognizing the sovereignty of Iran and all developing Member States, as well as their desire to improve their nuclear energy infrastructure and nuclear energy programs,*

*Fully aware that the transparency of all nuclear energy processes and programs is essential to ensuring international security and peace,*

*Further recalls Security Council resolution 2231 adopted on 20 July 2015 requesting the Director-General of the IAEA to monitor and verify Iran's nuclear-related commitments and compliance with the agreed JCPOA guidelines and limitations,*

*Supporting the growth of international confidence and creating a positive environment for global citizens,*

*Reiterating the monitoring plans outlined in the JCPOA which directed the monitoring of Iran's uranium mines, mills, and centrifuge production facilities,*

*Desiring international cooperation to encourage safe practices with the use of nuclear energy to act with the concordance with Article 1 of the purpose and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*,*

*Emphasizing the significance of the Review Conferences for the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), which work every five years to review the operation of the NPT,*

*Taking note of past miscommunication between the parties of the JCPOA regarding Iran's nuclear program,*

*Further considering the ramifications of the breaching of the JCPOA towards the Agency's mission of maintaining international security and promoting nuclear non-proliferation,*

*Cognizant of the fact that the United States reinstated all previously repealed sanctions on Iran in 2018 that had been repealed by the JCPOA,*

*Regrets the use of extra-territorial sanctions as a unilateral method for imposing sanctions on a global scale,*

*Aware of the need for economic relief in Iran, due to the freezing of foreign exchange reserves and the inability to withdraw from the International Monetary Fund (IMF),*

*Alarmed by global ecological degradation and its stagnation of developing infrastructure,*

*Reiterating IAEA's mandate Atoms for Peace Development emphasizes the pursuance of SDGs 2 and 3,*

*Welcoming support from United Nations (UN) agencies centered on facilitating global trade, especially the UN Conference on Trade and Development to ensure the continued development and prosperity of Iran,*

1. *Welcomes all original signatories of the JCPOA to rejoin the agreement;*

2. *Affirms* the necessity of multilateral efforts concerning the follow-up on the JCPOA to ensure cooperation and avoid sanctions;
3. *Invites* Member States within the JCPOA to have recourse to the Joint Commission for dispute resolution when there is a conflict of interests by:
  - a. Clarifying the ambiguity in the JCPOA, specifically:
    - i. Annex I, Section Q, paragraph 787 of the JCPOA which currently does not set out a definitive timetable for action in a potential period between non-compliance with the Joint Commission and snapback of sanctions;
    - ii. Annex I, Section Q, paragraph 787 of the JCPOA will make the Member States more inclined to use the Joint Commission for dispute settlement;
  - b. Implementing a clearer time frame will increase the chances of avoiding unilateral actions when a conflict within the JCPOA arises;
4. *Endorses* a collaborative partnership between the IAEA and the Middle Eastern States to enable regional programs for peaceful uses of nuclear energy modeling the successful example of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy-IAEA regional commission;
5. *Stresses* the need to have sanctions on Iran removed to foster economic stability in the Republic of Iran and thereby improve the economic situation in the entire region;
6. *Encourages* working towards the future establishment of a Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (MENWFZ) by:
  - a. Having the role of a neutral mediator, such as a special representative appointed by the UN, to encourage trust and cooperation between parties included in discussions surrounding the JCPOA;
  - b. Working towards this with contingencies based on further talks and negotiations with other Middle Eastern Member States, as well as the full reinstatement of the JCPOA with:
    - i. Improved means of dialogue between the Islamic Republic of Iran and regional and neighboring states that are potentially involved within the JCPOA, established by the IAEA;
    - ii. The creation of a mutually beneficial agreement that combines the interests of both the Islamic Republic of Iran and other concerned Member States and maintains the sovereignty of all Members States;
    - iii. The use of nuclear energy supervised by the IAEA in a safe and secure manner for ethical, humanitarian, and environmental purposes;
7. *Encourages* further international cooperation with regional organizations, institutions, and mechanisms to further the goal of a MENWFZ, such as:
  - a. Increased collaboration between the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to maintain nuclear security policy in the Middle East and to address the political implications of nuclear weapons policies in the region;
  - b. The development of collaborative relationships with scientific agencies such as the Arab Atomic Energy Authority to further contribute to scientific research of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

8. *Reiterates* its firm support for Member States to apply the use of nuclear energy for the advancement of the world, but to do so within the limits and standards applied by the IAEA and any committee associated with the IAEA;
9. *Encourages* the IAEA and the Republic of Iran to work with the Peaceful Uses Initiative, which mobilizes financial support in areas of peaceful application of nuclear technology such as combating zoonotic diseases like COVID-19;
10. *Recommends* the expanded use of the Tripartite Enrichment Programs through the IAEA to monitor Iran's centrifuges enrichment monitors and seals in current IR-4 centrifuge piping in order to monitor enriched uranium quality and incentivize monitoring by allowing Iran to enrich uranium at medical grade while ensuring all enrichment activities are in line with IAEA oversight;
11. *Endorses* the expansion of the IAEA-EU Joint Partnership to include Iran providing assistance and safety inspections in Iranian nuclear energy facilities while making them collaborative regional partners to over 300 Joint Partnership projects underway in the MENA region, Central Asia, and Eastern Europe;
12. *Requests* the establishment of safe work conditions for observers and other officers with regard to:
  - a. The state legal framework before, during, and after the mission allows enough protection within the states;
  - b. The needs to maintain the neutral status for realistic reporting and transparently fair dispute solving;
  - c. A clear procedure for obtaining support from IAEA and governments in case of danger or conflicts;
13. *Recommends* the exploration of establishing an independent funding committee, such as The Economic and Financial Committee, to embark on the critical tracking and monitoring of Iran's nuclear-related funding;
14. *Encourages* heightened monitoring and facilitating of the newly developed nuclear infrastructure programs in developing Member States;
15. *Welcomes* the submission of monthly agency reports to all Member States that outlines all expenditures from the TCP budget used for the development of nuclear energy infrastructure programs in developing Member States;
16. *Invites* all Member States to submit specified monthly schematic designs that will include images of newly developed nuclear facilities and infrastructure as well as details and blueprints of all new nuclear facilities and infrastructures that are being drafted;
17. *Encourages* all Member States to help one another reap the benefits of a successful and developed nuclear energy program;
18. *Emphasizes* the need for frequent and enhanced dialogue and communication between Iran and all developing states with all other members of the IAEA;
19. *Calls for* international adoption of the TCP, thereby, appropriately allowing for the transacting of nuclear technologies that alleviate the ecological damages brought forth by climate change;
20. *Endorses* the allowance of Iranian innovation and expertise within the fields of nuclear industries pertaining to health and well-being while also assisting their efforts to become compliant with the JCPOA by:



- a. Increasing nuclear-medicine oriented initiatives within cancer treatment by adoptions of the National Cancer Plan, funded by IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative;
  - b. Incorporating nuclear analysis laboratories with high-resolution, Artificial Intelligence-enabled data analysis systems and machine learning technology;
  - c. Suggesting IAEA develop peaceful initiatives in Iran to incentivize them to reenter the JCPOA by modeling IAEA-Sierra Leone's joint Ebola Hunters initiative, which provides experts with the technical research on zoonotic diseases by utilizing nuclear-derived and iso-topography related techniques;
21. *Welcomes* the establishment of Regional Development Partnership Handbooks under the guidance of local offices of the Department of Technical Cooperation;
22. *Promotes* the bridging the inequitable distribution of nuclear technology across the Middle East by Member States through collaborations such as the Africa Roundtable on Technology for Good, which brings together Member States to assist markets in adapting to data induced technological changes in the nuclear sector by:
- a. Encouraging the creation of nuclear technologies with collaboration from developed Member States apportioned to the NPT;
  - b. Allowing for advancing the level of research of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding nuclear technologies as stated in Article III of the NPT, regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy;
23. *Instructs* the Collaborating Centres Programme to:
- a. Note areas where nuclear misinformation is prevalent and focus on combating the nuclear disinformation in the area with the local government when possible;
  - b. Give more attention to Member States who are starting or are interested in starting nuclear programs;
24. *Suggests* a joint partnership between Iran and Member States of the Middle East to implement IAEA's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) to assist Iran in developing safe, cost-effective, and peaceful nuclear energy, providing an incentive for Iran's re-entry into the JCPOA;
25. *Encourages* regional bodies in the Middle East to consider an annual energy summit to collectively examine progress States have made in the field of nuclear development modeled after the Asian Nuclear Safety Network, which promotes international nuclear safety knowledge-sharing management agreements and regulatory enforcement programs;
26. *Urges* states to avoid implementing extraterritorial sanctions through unilateral methods and to instead consult the Security Council to implement any wide-reaching sanctions with regard to nuclear technology;
25. *Encourages* the creation of new strategies and incentives from the international community to develop the Iranian nuclear program with security protocols based on IAEA Fundamental Safety Principle 6;
26. *Recommends* the adoption of open dialogue for discussion and multilateral collaboration regarding the terms outlined in the JCPOA by:

- a. Instating an ad-hoc summit, entitled the JCPOA Review Conference, held in conjunction with the NPT Review Conference;
  - b. Suggesting this summit be based on along the same timeline of the JCPOA, at a regular interval, and by doing so allowing for consistent discussions and adaptive resolutions to ensure the agreement's longevity, with the ability to extend this timeline if deemed necessary by the IAEA Board of Governors;
  - c. Inviting the participation of civil society, specifically:
    - i. Middle Eastern NGOs that can speak to the citizen's perspective on the agreement such as the Human Rights Monitor (HRM) or the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI);
    - ii. Economic institutions in Iran that can relay the updates regarding sanction relief and economic ramifications;
    - iii. Nuclear science experts that can communicate the statistics and data concerning the JCPOA and the applicable Member States;
    - iv. Economic experts that can inform the committee concerning beneficial ways to increase trade;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to resolve differences collaboratively rather than through unilateral action by utilizing the JCPOA Dispute Resolution Mechanism and if further action is deemed necessary:
    - i. Establishing a voting mechanism between all parties of the JCPOA to determine if any member has failed to properly follow the Dispute Resolution Mechanism and is in breach of safeguards or economic obligations of the agreement;
    - ii. Suggesting that any breach of economic obligations or safeguards is determined by a majority vote of Member States of the JCPOA;
    - iii. Inviting further investigation of concerns through the World Trade Organization (WTO) to determine economic penalties for economic or safeguard breaches;
  - e. Allowing for the option to be held virtually determined by the regulations due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
27. *Advising* a return to non-sanctioned trade relations from all JCPOA Member States with Iran gave compliance with the original safeguards specified in the JCPOA;
28. *Recommends* the implementation of a system based on the Nuclear Supplier Group that assists in regulating the repair and acquisition of centrifuges with the assistance of the IAEA, with the condition of its implementation being that the current number of centrifuges is reversed to the originally agreed upon JCPOA standard;
29. *Establishes* a method for the over enriched uranium currently held by Iran and for nuclear core materials to be safely removed from Iran and into the control of IAEA;
30. *Encourages* a conversation with the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade and the General Assembly to enable Member States to have temporary oil trade waivers with Iran to alleviate their limited financial backing by;
- a. Issuing expansive trade waivers to trade for the 300,000 barrels of oil in Iranian reserves, allowing Iran to benefit its economy after COVID-19;
  - b. Suggesting a time constraint of sixteen months from the time of waiver implementation to analyze and oversee the positive effect on the Iranian economy; if economic conditions are met and trust is built, the IAEA will send an oversight mission to analyze the nuclear

facilities in the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant, the Fordow Facility and the Arak reactor, to increase transparency in nuclear capabilities in Iran, as stated in S/RES/2231;

31. *Directs* the Collaborating Centres Programme to further communicate and share information with Iran per Iranian requests, including:
  - a. Via the established IAEA Collaborating Centre Work Plan framework, annual progress reports that detail nuclear energy research and data collection;
  - b. By focusing on research, development, and training that seeks to implement crucial targets underneath the SDGs;
  
32. *Endorses* the inclusion by the General Assembly Second Committee of an agenda item on the constitution of the Investment for Growth Mechanism (IFG), as a United Nations-sponsored development program aimed to develop Iran's economy by fostering sustainable investment in the region leading to growth in the economic and social life of citizens, under the condition of complete compliance with the JCPOA by means of:
  - a. Investment plans being open for both private-owned enterprises, state-owned enterprises, and joint ventures with States and the Private sector, with no distinction of the entity's nationality;
  - b. Financial resources being made available by economic sanctions relief will be;
  - c. Investment plans being directed to both private and public entities, being the selected sectors for investment are the following:
    - i. Regional transportation infrastructure;
    - ii. Electric and alternative power sources;
    - iii. The communications industry;
    - iv. Agriculture;
  - d. A special representative, appointed by the United Nations, who will serve as a mediator between potential investors and the country to receive the investment;
  - e. Investors that are signed to invest under the IFG and will receive the financial benefits that the International Law Commission will recommend to foster investment in coordination with the national government in which they hold operations;
  - f. Functioning under the supervision of the UN Security Council, alongside the IAEA.