

10-14 April 2022

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



Conference B

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International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Committee Staff

Director
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Chair
Chair

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
IAEA/1/1	Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	50-5-17
IAEA/1/2	Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	54-2-16
IAEA/1/3	Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	57-3-12
IAEA/1/4	Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	53-5-14
IAEA/1/5	Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	55-5-12
IAEA/1/6	Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	45-8-19

Summary Report

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

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

Representatives from 72 Member States and 0 Observers attended the session.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda to address first the Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow Up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action followed by the Future of Atoms: Artificial Intelligence for Nuclear Application and began a discussion on the matter of the "Nuclear Situation in Iran: Follow-up on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action." On Monday, the committee began to collaborate and worked on seven different papers with five working papers being submitted by the second session.

On Tuesday, the Dais had nine proposals on the table, encompassing a wide range of sub-topics including The Board of Governors, alternative mechanisms for the JCPOA, frameworks for comprehensive regional security, and settling disputes. During informal meetings, all Member States employed diligence in their actions, working in a transparent and diplomatic manner. These joint efforts, including the knowledgeable preparation of committee delegates, were further reflected in formal session addresses. By the end of the night, one draft resolution was accepted by the dais.

On Wednesday, April 13, the Committee passed a total of six draft resolutions. Following a voting procedure, the committee adopted all six drafts, which received near-unanimous support from the body, addressing the Board of Governors, alternative mechanisms for the JCPOA, frameworks for comprehensive regional security, and settling disputes in good faith of addressing the Situation in Iran and persisting the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action within the framework of IAEA safeguards.



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Code: IAEA/1/1

Committee: The International Atomic Energy Agency

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

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

Referring to Article 1, Chapter 1 of the United Nations (UN) Charter, stating that the primary purpose of the UN is to maintain international peace and security,

Calling attention to the primary role of the IAEA; ensuring that atomic energy is used for safe, secure, and peaceful purposes,

Taking into account that when signing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all Member States agreed to promote peaceful societies, which the Joint Comprehensive Plan Of Action (JCPOA) is concerned with,

Keeping in mind Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) on “Non-proliferation” denoting the ban of nuclear supplies and technology while freezing assets of nuclear program-related institutions in Iran,

Conscious of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) on “Non-proliferation” highlighting the arms embargo on Iran as part of the JCPOA,

Acknowledging the importance of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) on “Non-proliferation”, which endorsed the JCPOA bringing the agreement into international enforcement and compelling all states to comply, specifically paragraph 10, which encourages the participants to resolve their issues through the procedure specified in the JCPOA,

Understanding international concerns over the duration of the JCPOA not addressing continued IAEA compliance following the agreement and contributing to one of the parties’ withdrawals from the agreement,

Referring to the fact that other diplomatic solutions have been explored, but thus far, none have led to a solution regarding the reimplementing of the JCPOA,

Considering articles 36 and 37 of the JCPOA, also known as the Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM), which was created to address issues related to noncompliance that could come up during the period of the agreement,

Calling attention to the previous attempts to utilize the DRM, which resulted in stalled negotiations due to all original members not being present at the agreement during those times,

1. *Establishes* an ad hoc committee, consisting of the Parties to the JCPOA as well as one IAEA member from each of the seven regions, with the purpose of creating a report on the utilization of the DRM and sending it directly to the Joint Commission of the JCPOA following a review of the document by the Board of Governors; the report will:
 - a. Urge all original parties to the JCPOA rejoin, either in full or partial compliance, so that moderated discourse can occur within the framework of the agreement;
 - b. Emphasize the Agency needs to retain continuity of knowledge in Iran’s uranium mines, mills, and centrifuge production facilities throughout the duration of the DRM process;
 - c. Recommend utilizing the DRM within Articles 36 and 37 of the JCPOA by:
 - i. Having all members party to the JCPOA, including the United States, file a DRM regarding the issues they wish to be immediately addressed;

- ii. Ensuring the Joint Commission then meets to discuss the issues which were brought to their attention through the DRM and the possible amendment of the time period of discussion from 15 days to 30 days to encourage compromises;
 - iii. Designating either one Member State, or a short list of Member States, as candidates for the third member of the Advisory Board, which the JCPOA members can utilize to shorten the decision-making process of deciding upon the members of the Advisory Board;
 - iv. Advocating that the Joint Commission utilize the Advisory Board and consider the resulting non-binding opinion;
 - v. Promoting peaceful discourse and utilize all existing avenues of diplomacy, including the Advisory Board, before notifying the Security Council;
2. Encourage the members of the JCPOA to give a joint statement about the revisitation of the agreement and deliberate the possibility of a continuation of the agreement, in a similar or different form, with the purpose of increasing international trust in the JCPOA.



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Code: IAEA/1/2

Committee: The 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 that, by the terms of its Statute, the IAEA seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world while monitoring the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes,

Highlighting the equality and sovereignty of all Member States and the importance to settle all international disputes among them by peaceful means following Articles 2 and 3 of the UN Charter,

Acknowledging Article 27 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*; the right to enjoy and share scientific advancements and its benefits, as well as SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, and the role they play in supporting and fostering peaceful nuclear programs,

Recognizing with satisfaction the persistent efforts of those Member States in compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA),

Recognizing the importance of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) on “Iran Nuclear Issue” to continue endorsing dialogue in the JCPOA discouraging withdrawal or non-committal as well as reaffirming hopes of building confidence in Iran’s exclusively peaceful nuclear energy program as well as normalizing trade and economic contacts with Iran,

Taking into account the advancements of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1970) that prevents the spread of nuclear weapons to promote cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy,

Emphasizes the importance of preventing any armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes,

Appreciating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) put forth by the UN to secure a safer future in which environmental efforts to combat the climate crisis are advanced rather than inhibited by the development of nuclear technology,

Acknowledging the lack of effectiveness within the conflict-solving mechanisms in the existing regulatory framework as it was stated in the *IAEA Annual Report for 2020*,

Further noting the Hormuz Peace Endeavor (HOPE) initiative to support and recognize Iran’s efforts to create a peaceful and non-aggressive region as well as to ease tensions with fellow Member States,

Reiterating that Member States unilaterally continue to maintain original commitments to the JCPOA,

Reaffirming the existence of the IAEA NUCLEUS database –an information resource portal– that aims to foster collaboration between governments, industry, and the scientific community to bolster scientific knowledge on the use of nuclear technologies and that promotes a peaceful use of nuclear energy,

1. *Invites* the original Member States of the JCPOA to consider significant regulatory updates to the document which would:
 - a. Consider the successes and failures of the original agreement, particularly by:

- i. Acknowledging the lack of guaranteed support from all parties involved between their provisions and agreements, including during changes in individual Member State's parliament and government;
 - ii. Affirming that monitoring of all involved facilities by the IAEA is completely necessary for all involved Member States, while simultaneously providing deep respect for state sovereignty in an indiscriminate manner;
 - b. Take note of the importance of full participation from involved Member States be considered by consensus in such agreements through the Member States of the JCPOA to self-impose safeguards to prevent sudden departure and follow the due process already established in the agreement;
2. *Highlights* using Iran's Hormuz Peace Endeavor (HOPE) as a guideline for initiatives on the international scale that would build confidence and expand cooperation in relation to a wide-range of security, economic, cultural, scientific, and humanitarian spheres on a global and regional scale enabling the international community to engage with Iran in an equal and respectable manner in order to find common approaches on energy security, arms control, conflict prevention, and non-aggression;
3. *Imploring* Member States to consider the Sustainable Development Goals put forth by the UN, particularly SDG 13: Climate Action, when creating regulatory guidelines for nuclear power development, especially within regional interest groups as it pertains to the proper disposal of nuclear waste by:
 - a. Supporting the continuation of scientific research efforts to establish effective nuclear facility safeguards dealing with proper waste disposal to prevent environmental catastrophe;
 - b. Suggesting regional actors implement initiatives to increase research and development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
 - c. Creating awareness of sustainable disposal practices that are not detrimental to the environment;
 - d. Promoting the data sharing of Member States pertaining to research and development of nuclear facilities providing equal access to nuclear data for all Member States;
4. *Emphasizing* the General Assembly's decision to reactivate the Disarmament Commission by:
 - a. Strongly advising that the agenda include a focus on the creation of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East;
 - b. Welcoming the inclusion of all Member States, stressing the involvement of Middle Eastern States;
 - c. Further encouraging that all Member States stay in compliance with the NPT;
5. *Encourages* nuclear Member States to comply with IAEA inspections to their facilities encouraging peaceful uses of nuclear technology by:
 - a. Continuing to have regional and domestic inspectors to be able to report findings to the IAEA;
 - b. Continuing the supervision of IAEA inspectors by domestic personnel;
 - c. Increasing both transparency and efficiency by implementing Artificial Intelligence to the existing databank on nuclear inspection compliance, accessible to all IAEA Member States;

6. *Encourages* Member States to assist Iran and other Member States that are developing or seek to develop nuclear technology programs to develop nuclear technology facilities through:
 - a. The implementation of the Regional Security Framework to set the following benchmarks and guidelines for all agreements of the nature of the JCPOA while drawing from the lessons of nations who have previously disarmed by:
 - i. Encouraging partnership between Member States involved in the agreement to assist in developing the subjected Member State's peaceful nuclear energy power program contingent upon completing the agreement;
 - ii. Suggesting that all Member States involved in such agreements which withdraw without following procedure to be restricted from assistance from IAEA personnel, research and development;
 - b. Urging developed states and Nuclear Weapon Member States to share their knowledge on developing civil and peaceful nuclear energy by participating furthermore inside the NUCLEUS library especially inside the Advanced Reactors Information System (ARIS).



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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,

Recognizing the national sovereignty of every Member State under the activities of the IAEA,

Acknowledging the need to motivate and ensure that Member States stay in the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968) in order to guarantee a peaceful and safe use of atomic energy,

Emphasizing the importance of the international community's ratification of individual IAEA Additional Protocols, to best ensure sustained adherence to responsible nuclear practices,

Stressing the importance of all Member States' full compliance with their safeguard obligations, including allowing access to the IAEA if required and notified to pursue these obligations,

Deeply convinced of the importance of the reimplementation of the *Joint Comprehensive Plan Of Action* (JCPOA) in its original spirit and the imminent threats of disregarding the agreed conditions,

Recalling The Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (1997), which seeks to ensure that individuals, society, and the environment are adequately protected against radiological and other hazards by appropriate siting, design, and construction of facilities through making such facilities safer during their operation and after their closure,

Concerned by the unrest in the international community due to the Arms Control Association statistic that the world's nuclear-armed states possess a combined total of about 13,080 nuclear warheads,

Alarmed by the harmful effects that long-standing economic sanctions have on citizens of Member States upon which such sanctions are imposed,

Understanding that, according to the World Nuclear Association, 30 Member States are considering, planning, or starting nuclear power programs and that 20 more have expressed interest and that many roadblocks could impede the progress of peaceful applications,

1. *Calls upon* the Islamic Republic of Iran to follow with the NPT Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA and resolve the matter of undeclared positions of nuclear materials as emphasized in the Report by the Director-General, *NPT Safeguards Agreement with the Islamic Republic of Iran* (GOV/2021/52);
2. *Encourages* all Member States to sign and ratify their individual IAEA Additional Protocols, noting:
 - a. With special consideration to Iran, in order to enhance the efficacy of the JCPOA, and to ensure the sustainability of the IAEA's monitoring capabilities beyond the deal's expiration;
 - b. To ensure the future efficacy of the IAEA's oversight abilities in all Member States that make the responsible choice to ratify the Additional Protocols;
 - c. To establish clarity and transparency among Member States and ensure that verification measures are in place that will increase the efficacy of IAEA safeguards;
3. *Calls upon* the IAEA Member States to ensure the JCPOA acts as a precedent for developing Member States creating nuclear energy programs so that nuclear technology flows to the developing world

guaranteeing access for all Member States;

4. *Appreciates* direct investment funds to support the peaceful development of nuclear technology coming from donations and investments of Member States willing to provide assistance in this manner only to Member States that fully respect the NPT to reduce the threat of nuclear hostility and achieve global security;
5. *Invites* an expansion and reconstruction by the initial parties of the JCPOA to ensure that the global nuclear warhead inventory does not increase at the hands of Iran or any other nuclear-armed state by:
 - a. Expressing the importance of the United States of America reconsidering their re-entering to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and the Islamic Republic of Iran and all other Member States involved to follow the guidelines stated in the JCPOA;
 - b. Creating a panel, meeting annually to continue discussions and negotiations:
 - i. To facilitate talking points and allows a new standard to be held by members;
 - ii. Such that members can work together to ensure all voices are being heard;
 - iii. Which meets annually to check compliance on negotiations and agreement;
 - c. Allowing for opportunities to establish peaceful use of nuclear energy by:
 - i. Promoting the application of nuclear techniques;
 - ii. Initiating a regional program to detect nuclear power and applications;
 - iii. Lowering costs of atomic energy to provide an affordable source of energy to the population of the Middle East;
 - d. Collaborating with Member States to establish a basis of nuclear disarmament in the regional community within the Middle East to:
 - i. Lower the total number of nuclear warheads as a model for Iran;
 - ii. Secure Iran's compliance with the JCPOA;
 - iii. Monitor regional disarmament, including terrorists groups and their funding;
 - e. Giving priority to lowering the production of nuclear material that would advance dangerous nuclear weapons;
 - f. Making an effort to expand the efforts in the Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs) to ensure all Member States have the ability and resources to create a peaceful nuclear energy program by:
 - i. Facilitating dialogue between IAEA experts and prospective nuclear-able Member States by making available IAEA advisors and representatives in national governments;
 - ii. Ensuring that Member States are meeting and understanding the requirements for creating peaceful nuclear energy programmes;
6. *Adopts* the need for international collaboration, financed with the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Funding, to ensure nuclear developing Member States, including Iran, can continue the development of peaceful nuclear applications by:
 - a. Developing new projects similar to the Low Enriched Uranium bank to ensure that all forms of necessary materials for peaceful nuclear applications are safeguarded;

- b. Giving cooperative Member States a voice in the IAEA's research endeavors, more specifically the IAEA's:
 - i. Research reactors, allowing Member States to accomplish further development of atomic energy;
 - ii. Applications laboratories under the IAEA, such as those in Seibersdorf, to allow for Member States to have research in specific applications of interest;
 - c. Creating IAEA regional research centers, funded by the IAEA's Technical Cooperation Funding, to assist cooperative Member States with region specific research of nuclear applications that may be too costly for individual Member States;
7. *Promotes* the friendly cooperation of Iran and all Member States by:
- a. Combatting a humanitarian crisis that could arise from a possible failure of the JCPOA;
 - b. Setting up a cooperation with the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) using the example of the collaboration between the IAEA and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to focus and raise awareness of sanctions harming the human rights of Iranian civilians:
 - i. Through a Code of Conduct that will examine the ethical nature of sanctions imposed;
 - ii. By inviting Member States to host a joint UNHRC/IAEA panel in an effort to foster discussions that allow for global recognition of the effects of sanctions;
 - c. Proposing the inclusion of additional Member States within INSTEX which offers economic opportunities, excluding materials used for creating heavy-water nuclear reactors, and under the supervision of the IAEA;
8. *Encourages* Member States to engage in negotiations that would amend the JCPOA and to improve the dispute settlement mechanism, inspired by the World Trade Organization's (WTO) mechanism, that would:
- a. Invite Member States to first enter into consultations to facilitate mutually satisfactory solutions;
 - b. Encourage the use of confidence building measures to reduce tensions that could arise in conflict resolution by:
 - i. Enhancing transparency through repairing diplomatic relations;
 - ii. Encouraging more open communication amongst Member States;
 - iii. Developing state-to-state relations on the basis of the UN Charter and the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence and respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
 - c. Allow any state to require the establishment of an *ad hoc* dispute settlement body and an *ad hoc* appellate body that would:
 - i. Be composed of five independent individuals recognized as experts in the field of international law and three independent individuals recognized as experts in the field of nuclear science;
 - ii. Be responsible for the implementation and application of the agreement;

- iii. Adopt recommendations that could be upheld, reversed, or modified by the appellate body;
 - d. Consist of a permanent body that would:
 - i. Be composed of one representative from all states party to the IAEA;
 - ii. Either accept or reject the recommendations made by both the *ad hoc* dispute settlement body and the *ad hoc* appellate body;
 - iii. Supervise the implementation of recommendations, based on at least a declaration of the state concerned to comply with its obligations;
 - iv. Allow for future-oriented compensation or temporary retaliatory measures, like the deprivation of benefits they are being granted for their membership in the JCPOA, and to demand the cessation of them once compliance is resumed;
 - e. Urge states to use the aforementioned mechanism instead of imposing unilateral sanctions if they think another state is not complying with its obligations;
 - f. Allow any state that deems another as non-cooperative with its obligations to engage in proceedings;
9. *Establishes* the Nuclear Oversight Committee (NOC) which falls under the purview of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), working in tandem with the Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review (INIR) by:
 - a. Maintaining a membership within NOC that shows an equal representation of all Member States of the IAEA;
 - b. Focusing on surveying Member States that are increasing their nuclear armament to the point of a possible nuclear threat on an international spectrum;
 - c. Promoting information sharing of nuclear data information in order for nuclear developing Member States to learn and practically apply to such concepts within their infrastructure;
 - d. Establishing dialogue between qualified personnel and creating an exchange of research data;
 - e. Utilizing the JCPOA as a template for cooperation and technical assistance can allow the safe and possible peace transfer of nuclear technology to developing Member States;
 - f. Encouraging to increase the frequency of voluntary inspections of nuclear facilities performed by neutral inspectors of the IAEA to ensure a minimal impact of radiation on the human population by:
 - i. Expanding upon the physical protection of nuclear material to strengthen nuclear safety throughout the international community;
 - ii. Employing inspectors to evaluate the impact of nuclear waste and the production of nuclear technology;
10. *Urges* Member States to adhere to safety guidelines set in place by the IAEA and NOC through the recommendation of incentives such as:
 - a. Allocate funding from willing and able Member States who seek transparency and confidence building measures (TCBMs) to help work towards peaceful uses of nuclear applications relating to the JCPOA;

- b. Assisting in research for civil applications of nuclear technology;
11. *Further Suggests* that Iran and other nuclear powers work in unity under the UNITED branch of the Glacial Restoration, Education, and Employment Network For Uniting Nations to Impede Terror and extend Democracy (GREEN UNITED) framework to mitigate the effects of nuclear waste on the environment produced from nuclear energy production by:
- a. Joining the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, which focuses on:
 - i. Strategies on global energy security;
 - ii. Reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation;
 - iii. Improving the environment;
 - iv. Cleaning nuclear development;
 - b. Becoming members of the Nuclear Energy Agency of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;
 - c. Emphasizing the implementation of specific international oversight to:
 - i. Ensure that nuclear energy implementation in no way exacerbates the climate crisis;
 - ii. Draw attention to previous oversight acts such as the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 which focuses on securing civilian and environmental safety.



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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,

Keeping in mind the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968) which looks to make available the benefits of peaceful nuclear applications to Member States meeting the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) nuclear guidelines to guarantee nuclear development does not pose a threat to international security,

Maintaining the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Mandate, which states the agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world,

Upholding General Assembly Resolution 72/224 (2017) to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and widespread energy for all,

Conscious of the devastating effects of a detonated nuclear weapon as stated by the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC),

Considering the risk of further international noncooperation with regards to the withdrawal of Member States from the JCPOA at any time,

Cognizant of the necessity for modernized nuclear programs, especially for nations working towards further nuclear development such as Iran, to maintain safe boundaries, especially in recent studies showcasing over 20,000 deaths every year due to lung cancer developed through radiation exposure according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,

Noting with deep concern the incomplete access provided for monitoring by international inspectors at nuclear facilities and centrifuge workshops,

Acknowledging the role of corruption in proliferation of nuclear materials and weapons, placing specific emphasis on illegal trades that may circumvent or threaten safety agreements listed in the JCPOA,

Recognizing the level of development that the Iranian nuclear program has reached, with Iran surpassing 300kg of refined uranium in 2018, which highlights the importance of transparency in such a program,

Bearing in mind the non-compliance of Member States regarding the JCPOA and NPT,

Confirming that nuclear data transparency promotes diplomatic resolution between members of the JCPOA alongside equitable proliferation of nuclear technologies, which is crucial for the removal of sanctions and prevention of weaponized nuclear material,

Recalling the IAEA General Conference Resolution 15 on the “Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East” which was passed on the 24th of September 2020 and encourages pursuance of safety in the field of nuclear technology in Iran,

Taking note that uranium refined to 90 percent can be used to proliferate nuclear warheads at an alarming rate,

Noting further that Iran’s uranium enrichment levels had reached rates up to 60 percent, a stark contrast from the JCPOA restriction of 3.67 percent, increasing the potential of developing a nuclear weapon,

Recognizing the lack of adherence to the JCPOA agreement has allowed for sponsors of important terrorist groups to have access to nuclear weapons, which greatly heightens the risk of nuclear proliferation through

highly active illicit trading routes for weapons, and nuclear materials, especially within the continent of Africa but not limited to it,

Underlining the need for developing Member States to share their voices and concerns on the use of nuclear technology,

Observing the various economic, political and trade sanctions implemented against Iran that have been detrimental towards Iranian prosperity, including the blacklisting of Iran in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),

1. *Urges* the reconciliation between the Member States of the JCPOA in order to promote a future paved on the road of hope and providence;
2. *Recommends* the creation of the *Nuclear Safeguards Policy Initiative (NSPI)* drawing inspiration from the Nuclear Threat Initiative's Global Nuclear Policy Program (GNPP), that with the suggested collaboration with UN 1540 Committee will allow for:
 - a. Facilitating negotiations between willing Member States and to strengthen regulations on nuclear weapons;
 - b. Recommending discussions to positively implement non-weaponized nuclear technologies, such as peaceful nuclear energy, to discourage further development of nuclear weapon programs;
3. *Calls* for the creation of the Persian Gulf Atomic Discussion (PGAD), an international, modernized, and balanced Side Event to the annual IAEA General Conferences in order to ensure that the channels of diplomacy are maintained efficiently within the resources and provisions of the United Nations for the concerned Middle eastern Member States and surrounding affected Member States in the region by:
 - a. Recommending for the side event to develop a report which would serve as an annual proclamation regarding the statement of the Nuclear Development for Member States across the world;
 - b. Regarding nuclear applications to discuss concerns of Member States regarding keeping within the guidelines set in the JCPOA agreement and issues with sustaining accountability referencing any Member States that have previously violated the terms of the accord;
 - c. Featuring roundtable discussions to share best practices and capacity building workshops focusing on expanding nuclear energy programs related to agriculture and medicine;
4. *Proclaims* the establishment of the Victims of Atomic Risks Fund (VARF), a financial incentive program created at the behest of Member States dedicated to demonstrations of definitive progress towards peacefulness in their nuclear technological capacities:
 - a. Dedicated to furthering the effectiveness, safety, and peacefulness of Member States' nuclear programs;
 - b. Collected through the helpful donations of IAEA Member States;
 - c. Supporting meetings between experts in the field of infrastructure to create projects that would increase GDP in place of further increasing the nuclear programme;
 - d. Incorporating leading atomic scientists in providing useful and important scientific research regarding isotopes of radioactive elements for further study and application to the refinement levels of their atomic substance stockpiles and refinements;
5. *Requests* the creation of an awareness campaign under the IAEA focused on nuclear proliferation risks through the illicit trade of nuclear weapon and substances by:

- a. Focusing the awareness campaign in the Pan-African region before being implemented to other relevant regions by:
 - i. Diffusing the campaign through appropriate channels of communication;
 - ii. Calling for the regional implementation of the campaign to be followed by a report from the IAEA presented by the Director General;
 - b. Suggesting for the campaigns to voluntarily collaborate with relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs), whose participation could include, but not limit to the following in addition to providing appropriate region-specific campaign material and educational resources;
6. *Invites* the reduction of further refinement of highly-refined, weapons-grade uranium out of concern for the potential proliferation of nuclear arms by:
- a. Suggesting Member States partake in bilateral agreements with the IAEA to implement a monitoring program for pre-existing refined weapons grade materials for the:
 - i. Implementation of the *Two-Stage Atomic Security (2SAS)*;
 - ii. Thorough and frequent inspection of nuclear facilities with low-refined material (Under 20%) and refinement facilities to prevent the further refinement of atomic substance;
 - iii. Even more thorough and frequent inspection of facilities with highly refined material (20% and over) to discourage further refinement and the proliferation of nuclear weaponry;
 - b. Calling upon the Division of Nuclear Security to work with Member States on developing monitoring mechanisms for refinement facilities with already high amounts of refined (twenty percent and greater) nuclear materials to discourage the creation of any new weapons-grade nuclear materials;
7. *Encourages* a return to full permission of IAEA safeguards inspections at nuclear facilities and centrifuge-part workshops by inspectors for monitoring in order to establish transparency of nuclear development by:
- a. Further encouraging the expansion of IAEA safeguards to ensure accuracy of nuclear technical data;
 - b. Emphasizing peer-reviewed and up-to-date nuclear security regulations;
 - c. Utilizing regular intervals and short notice monitoring;
8. *Takes note of* Iran's recent cooperation with the IAEA, and is optimistic this will lead to full verification and monitoring of Iran's nuclear related commitments under the JCPOA;
9. *Invites* Member States to consider exploring other sustainable energy sources, such as the conversion of nuclear weaponry into reactor fuel.



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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,

Recalling Article 1.2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which establishes multilateral collaboration amongst Member States to ensure universal peace, including the reduction of nuclear danger,

Bearing in mind the striking success of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons insofar as the global nuclear arsenal has been reduced by 80% since its creation,

Fully aware of the effects that economic sanctions have had on Iran, namely its economy, quality of life, and access to humanitarian aid,

Taking into consideration that the lack of facilitated inspection following initial deviation from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) has led to their development of stockpiled uranium over 300 kg of UF₆ enriched up to 20% which exceeds limits established by the JCPOA to prevent nuclear proliferation,

Emphasizing the potential dangers that testing and development of highly enriched uranium and nuclear weapons in the Middle East can cause on the people and the environment,

Reaffirming the importance of the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* (CTBT) in promoting adherence to the JCPOA, by ensuring safe and peaceful nuclear energy use in the Middle East,

Encouraging further work to accomplish *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* specifically SDG 17, partnerships for the goals, which works to strengthen the implementation of all the goals, the JCPOA is an extension of the partnerships in which SDG 17 calls for the strengthening of the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development specifically to ensure the preservation of the natural beauty of the Iranian nation,

Bearing in mind the escalation in tensions caused by unilateral measures harming Iran's economy, as estimated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), at the start of 2020 Iran has fallen into a trade deficit of 3.45 billion USD, and Iran's currency has fallen to its record low of 250,000 rials per dollar,

Stressing the importance of transparency and surveillance during the development of nuclear energy, specifically in guarding against nuclear incidents while respecting the sovereignty, equality, and autonomy of Member States,

Recalling the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) report, GOV/2022/4, which outlined IAEA's struggles to gain access to its JCPOA monitoring equipment, in order to ensure proper maintenance in all Member States, this equipment is crucial to maintaining obligations for the *Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement* (CSA),

Having considered IAEA Board Report 2022/5 (2022), in which the IAEA Director General reported that Iran neglected to identify the locations of natural uranium in the form of metal discs, or provide information as to whether these discs had been melted and recast into the declared nuclear inventory,

Noting with regret that deviation from the extended agreement of 24 May 2021 has prevented the Agency from servicing the IAEA's monitoring equipment,

Applauding past collaboration efforts between the IAEA and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), such as the creation of the Joint Consultative Group on IAEA/CTBTO Cooperation in 1998 and practical arrangements on radiological emergencies signed in 2016,

Supporting fully the research of both the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the IAEA, to assess the effects of nuclear technology and applications in agriculture, food and water security, and medical treatments,

Taking into consideration the Climate Institute's publication, *Assessing the Impacts of the Iran Nuclear Deal on Climate Change* that there is an acute and unique environmental impact due to nuclear activity faced by Iran's neighboring states and the world, which includes Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

Recalling Iran's agreement to temporarily suspend enrichment and conversion activities in the Paris Agreement in November 2004, prior to their involvement in the JCPOA, demonstrating their willingness to collaborate with international entities,

1. *Expresses hope that* all Member States not party to the NPT become signatories to the Treaty and:
 - a. Further encourage Middle Eastern Member States' complete transparency with IAEA inspection of all nuclear facilities;
 - b. Contributing to global confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme;
2. *Urges* the creation of the International Discussion of Signatory Incentives (IDSI), an annual multinational summit discussing incentives to sign the NPT and hosted by involved Member States to:
 - a. Discuss what economic incentives could potentially inspire Member States to sign;
 - b. Secure funding through a combination of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF), voluntary donations from member states, and public-private partnerships;
3. *Supports* the implementation of humanitarian relief to The Islamic Republic of Iran, to increase support as a sign of good faith to incentivize Iran to rejoin the JCPOA, by working to achieve the United Nations SDGs, specifically by:
 - a. Alleviating hunger, as The World Bank stated in 2019 that food items in Iran are now 116% more expensive as a result of sanctions imposed on Iran;
 - b. Alleviating economic difficulties, as this increase in food prices has led Iran to import hundreds of thousands of livestock to Iran to prevent a famine;
4. *Reiterates* that all IAEA Member States must provide information on the location of any uranium metal discs and provide notification to the IAEA Director General before they are drilled or melted and recast into the declared nuclear inventory;
5. *Proposes* that the next meeting of the Joint Consultative Group on IAEA/CTBTO cooperation discuss advocating for the ratification of the CTBT through additional measures such as:
 - a. Encouraging States not yet party to the treaty to attend upcoming Article XIV Conferences;
 - b. Requesting that remaining Annex 2 States submit periodic reports to the Joint Consultative Group providing updates on the status of ratification;
6. *Asks* the IAEA Director General to prioritize dialogue with the Islamic Republic of Iran on the continued maintenance of surveillance equipment required under the IAEA's CSA;
7. *Further invites* willing and able Member States to contribute to the implementation and expansion of the JCPOA and peaceful development of nuclear technologies in Middle Eastern States, including but not limited to:
 - a. Enhance logistical and capacity building measures;
 - b. Encourage the creation of a nuclear information database implemented by the IAEA for all Member States to access data on Member States' nuclear facilities;

- c. Promote North-South sharing of peaceful technologies and personnel who can utilize these technologies, particularly in the domain of environmental protections relating to nuclear energy, as well as non-weaponizable nuclear materials;
8. *Suggests* Member States consider collaborating with existing regional and international organizations such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), with the goals of:
- a. Developing initiatives designed to efficiently clean up sites and other areas affected by radioactive material;
 - b. Reinforcing the IAEA Safety Standards guidelines for the safe and sustainable use and storage of nuclear waste and other radioactive materials, since all nuclear processes emits small amounts of radioactive material into the environment, by:
 - i. Sharing successful practices amongst Members States;
 - ii. Strengthening measures implemented by the IAEA environmental sampling;
 - iii. Improving communication with neighboring states and SIDS due to the increased risk directly felt by these members states;
9. *Further Recommends* the development of an IAEA low enrichment bank in the Middle East funded by voluntary Member States contributions which would be overseen by the IAEA to:
- a. Allow Iran, including other Middle Eastern countries to have access to nuclear energy while ensuring that the uranium being used is of low enrichment and Iran complies with full; transparency;
 - b. Welcome the creation of a special rapporteur which can assist Member States, the United Nations Security Council, and the IAEA overseeing The Islamic Republic of Iran's cooperation with all UN policy and action in the Middle East;
 - c. Implement Artificial Intelligence as verification checkpoints with computer databases and drones for transparency;
 - d. Apply biometrics and face recognition to further secure these databases to enhance security;
 - e. Establish the location of this bank through a resolution with the IAEA General Conference, that will analyze a technical proposal by the IAEA Board of Governors;
10. *Creating* a Nuclear Energy Starter Program (NESP) for the purpose of:
- a. Promoting knowledge sharing and exchange amongst Member States with similar regional interests, emphasizing the Middle Eastern Region and developing countries, regarding research for clean energy, and climatic and economic conditions;
 - b. Suggesting that regional actors establish a forum for NPT signatories within the Middle East by which member states may exchange scientific and technological advancements as it pertains to disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to work multilaterally to strengthen trust and create incentive for compliance through the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes;
 - d. Establishing the safety frameworks set in the JCPOA as well as the general safety frameworks provided by the IAEA as a benchmark for the future development of nuclear energy in order to prevent another situation, such as the one which prompted the creation of the JCPOA, from occurring again;
 - e. Funded by:

- i. Resources from the Technical Cooperation Fund;
- ii. IAEA Regular Budget Fund Major Programme 1, Subprogramme 1.3.1 Energy Modeling, Data and Capacity Building;
- iii. Establishes a new sub programme to the IAEA Regular Budget Fund Programme 1.3 (Capacity Building and Nuclear Knowledge Management for Sustainable Energy Development): 1.3.5 (Member State Collaboration and Knowledge Exchange), which provides necessary support for the member states that are willing to cooperate in regards to building or modernizing nuclear power plants or using other nuclear applications for peaceful purposes, support can be provided by the IAEA's NESP offering a space to find matching collaboration partners in regards to regional interests and offering assistance of IAEA experts if certain aspects cannot be clarified satisfactorily and in the form of existing databases of best practices.



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Code: IAEA/1/6

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 purposes and principles in the Charter of the United Nations,

In respect to Article 1, Chapter 1 of the United Nations Charter, in the mission to maintain international peace and security, taking effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace,

Cognizant of the International Atomic Energy Agency's role in the world as aiming to "enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity" and ensuring its use for safe, secure, and peaceful purposes,

Deeply thankful for the professionalism and good-faith diplomacy engaged in by the members of this committee,

Recognizing the importance of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) (1968), while being aware that three important stakeholders in the South West Asia and North Africa (SWANA) region, are not currently signatories,

Further acknowledging the importance of reducing the proliferation of nuclear arms through such instruments as the NPT,

Taking into account that peaceful nuclear energy has been applied to a variety of fields seen through previous partnerships between the IAEA and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to bolster agricultural efforts and is vital in promoting sustainable development,

Aware of deviations from the standards and guidelines as set out by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and the lack of inclusion of other Middle Eastern stakeholders,

Acknowledging the need for firm commitments to counter-terrorism to secure the Middle East in its pursuit of peaceful development,

Recognizing the past mistakes in the implementation of the JCPOA between the parties to the original agreement,

Acknowledging the need for creating lasting cooperation in trade, culture and education between member States for sustainable stability and peace in the Middle East,

Assured that using existing tools such as the IAEA's virtual Nuclear Energy Capacity Building Hub (CBH) can benefit the continued efforts to instill multilateral cooperation and promote peace in the region,

Acknowledging the fact that many states in the region and abroad are in active development of peaceful nuclear capabilities, cooperation, and communication to serve the global community and obtain sustainable energy goals,

Remembering the importance of the United Nation's call for action on all Member States through the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), with specific emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals 7 (affordable and clean energy), 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Recalling Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) on "Non-proliferation" in its achievements and efforts towards peace and nuclear security in the Middle East, aiming to secure Iran in its sovereign right to pursue peaceful domestic nuclear energy while averting the possibility of a new nuclear arms race,

Optimistic about mechanisms such as the Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges (INSTEX) implemented by the European Union (EU) in order to provide humanitarian assistance to the Islamic Republic of Iran despite the current sanctions and embargoes,

Hopeful for the implementation of revised transparency measures of nuclear developments through means such as oversight and data sharing,

Mindful of the efforts made by Iran to uphold their original obligations to the 2015 JCPOA, and the economic hardships endured by the Iranian people,

Understanding the situations of developing countries with access to uranium within their borders and their inherent sovereignty,

1. *Requests* the Security Council commence discussion on the following points amicably discussed in this Resolution;
2. *Suggests* to the General Assembly an extension to the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Weapons of Mass destruction with an open forum to be negotiated between delegates of the involved parties of the JCPOA and concerned Member States to:
 - a. Work towards restoring the function of the JCPOA;
 - b. Discuss the lifting of all sanctions placed on Iran incongruent with the JCPOA;
 - c. Address concerns regarding Iran's possession of a low-enrichment uranium stockpile, with a starting benchmark amount of 1500kg;
 - d. Work to have Iran progressively dispose of the Iranian stockpile of Highly-Enriched Uranium (HEU)—as supervised by the IAEA—via transfer to qualified Signatories of the NPT, and/or production into reactor fuel to be used domestically by Iran on a timeline to be negotiated;
 - e. Allow them to discuss grievances with the IAEA's Board of Governors and Director General in regards to transparency protocols and data collection so that the IAEA may update them if deemed necessary;
3. *Recommends* the creation of the International Nuclear Network (INN) to:
 - a. Act as a framework to increase transparency among nuclear-capable member states;
 - b. Establish a voluntary network of nuclear activity data that member states can access to encourage peaceful nuclear development;
 - c. Allow nations to air grievances with international nuclear policy in a forum where their concerns may be addressed in an efficient manner;
 - d. Build on the already existing framework of the IAEA's virtual CBH by enhancing it with region-specific channels that aim to:
 - i. Increase transparency between Member States as Member States share and update regional Members on their peaceful nuclear activity;
 - ii. Promote regional collaboration, communication and confidence building, regarding future plans in nuclear energy and help regional Member States to profit from peaceful usage of nuclear energy;
4. *Suggests* the creation of an extension building onto existing monitoring missions directed by the IAEA, into both known and covert enrichment facilities in Iran, capable of possessing Uranium and Plutonium materials:

- a. Monitoring missions into Iran's facilities would be conducted on a bi-annual calendar;
 - b. Monitoring missions would be directed by a team of third party Member States;
 - i. That rotate annually among Member States of the IAEA;
 - ii. That are elected by the IAEA General Conference;
 - iii. Where Member States designated by the IAEA for monitor missions would be dependent on Iranian discretion and acceptance;
 - c. The Monitor Director would be responsible for submitting bi-annual report findings regarding Iranian compliance to the Security Council by each missions' conclusion;
5. *Suggests* the endorsement of INSTEX by the Security Council and concerned Member States as a method to maintain stable trade with Iran and that Member States trading with Iran work through INSTEX, as well as:
- a. Requests the U.S. become a part of the INSTEX vehicle as an observer state;
 - b. Encourages the U.S. to reserve the ability to withhold full participation without threatening or intervening against INSTEX;
 - c. Recommends the creation of a report from the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on the feasibility of the use of INSTEX, and the limitations thereof;
 - d. Encourages all nations, particularly those with an interest in the region, to join the INSTEX vehicle to ensure the establishment of strong trade connections;
6. *Suggests* that in the implementation of the safeguards set by the JCPOA, the IAEA inspection teams include or collaborate with local gulf region inspectors in order to ensure transparency and promote regional trust and collaboration;
7. *Suggests* the Security Council observe to what extent Member States in the Middle East support subversion, to detect that no Member State in the region will sponsor any non-peaceful causes, including supporting terrorist organizations, foreign militias, unlawful weapon sales, and others;
8. *Expresses its hope* the Security Council will invite non-signatories for a conference to negotiate signing the NPT in the future in order to reassure Iran that all local powers are pursuing only peaceful nuclear aspirations:
- a. Held within another Member State within the Middle East Region, such as UAE, Iraq, Turkey or other Member States willing to host the conference;
 - b. Organized and mediated by the IAEA;
 - c. Financed in part by the hosting country, and requests that the IAEA budget be used for the remaining costs, while also welcoming donations from other Member States;
 - d. To be held two months after the acceptance of the resolution;
 - e. Upon agreement, recommends barring the transportation of new nuclear weapons into and/or through the Middle East Region;
9. *Encourages* the voluntary cooperation of various organizations within UN bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the creation of a capacity building program between the IAEA and relevant UN bodies to support Iran in research and implementation for specific applications of

nuclear energy within the Member State in regards to fields such as medicine, agriculture and other applicable fields;

10. *Emphasizes* the continued need for communication for lasting peace and unity in the SWANA region regarding any local ambition for nuclear weapons and cultural tensions and recommends the creation of a permanently operating IAEA international advocacy group, the Middle Eastern Friendship Forum on Education and Nuclear Disarmament (MEFFEND):
 - a. Consisting of every nation in the area of interest, being hosted by an involved and neutral Member States of the region and funded through monetary donations and non-monetary contributions from SWANA nations as well as securing basic function through the Technical Co-operation funding of the IAEA;
 - b. Lead by an executive board of 17 directors, one per nation and, when required, topped up to 17 by non-religious leaders of population groups not already represented by majority through a state representative;
 - c. With a judicative and ethical agenda setting council consisting of 59 chairpersons representative of the UNESCO, UNICEF, IAEA, participating countries, affected population and religious groups and neutral actors by acceptance voting of the council;
 - d. To report every year the progress made, and a future plan of action, to the IAEA General Conference and to the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction;
 - e. Engaging in international talks on developmental projects, trade, tariffs and educational projects on intercultural and peace studies, especially focusing on spreading a policy of nuclear disarmament honoring the circumstances of its creation;
 - f. Promoting cooperation of business, educational and cultural institutions across borders.