Reaffirming Article IV of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which establishes the inalienable right of nations to pursue peaceful nuclear programs,

Acknowledging Iran’s right to developing safe and peaceful nuclear energy,

Noting the negative impact of economic sanctions on the innocent citizens of Iran, such as a disproportionately lowered GDP-per-capita of $13,200 and an exorbitantly high inflation rate of 22.5% which raises the cost of living to unsustainable levels,

Recalling GC/RES/52/11, in order to remind Member States of the IAEA’s available supervision and assistance in civil nuclear energy and infrastructure development,

Recalling INFCIRC/842, which concerns Iran meeting its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and pertaining to all developing Member States who are in pursuit of independent nuclear energy programs,

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

1. Strongly encourages regional cooperation between Iran and fellow International Atomic Energy Agency Member States in regards to the verification of the safety of their nuclear program, as this is where the majority of tension on the issue resides;

2. Urges Iran to honor its ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and IAEA safeguards placed upon its nuclear facilities, in order to set a universal precedent for peaceful nuclear programs,

3. Suggests that the Security Council to consider gradually easing economic sanctions and embargoes on Iran in order to facilitate more productive diplomatic exchange provided that Iran complies with the previous operative clause, more specifically:
   a. Suggests Middle Eastern states’ governments to buy Iranian securities, therefore increasing the value of Iran’s currency,
   b. Calls for the construction of a satellite educational facility through the Nuclear Power Institute with a new location in Tehran, dedicated to Iran’s peaceful nuclear infrastructure and development in conjunction with the larger region of the Middle East and calls for more voluntary contributions to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund in order to devote sufficient amounts of monies toward the new location at Tehran,

4. Proposes the creation of a timeline by Iran for its nuclear energy independence for the purposes of building consensus and trust among IAEA Member States, specifically aiming for a 50% growth from Iran’s current nuclear energy production or a 30 gigawatt capacity by 2062, based on other similarly burgeoning nuclear development reports
Recalling Article I, Section I of the United Nations Charter that states the commitment to peaceful negotiations and diplomatic settlement of international issues “by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law,”

Bearing in mind GC(55)/RES/11, which stresses the importance of technical cooperation activities and informational and technology transfer, in the drive for increased partnerships in nuclear safety and program development as per GC/46/RES/9,

Recalling Resolution GOV/2011/69 which stresses the need for increased safeguards, and A/RES/6648’s encouragement of further risk reduction regarding nuclear materials and proliferation,

Recognizing S/RES/1874, which applauds the diplomatic successes brought about by the Six-Party Talks as the blueprint for Annex 4 of Security Council Resolution 1929’s call for eventual normalization of Iranian economic relations,

Fully believing in GC/55/RES/14’s call for the creation of a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone in the Middle East,

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

1) Recommends that States consider diplomatic action as the foremost method for resolving differences over the Iranian nuclear issues, rather than focusing on aggressive action;

2) Endorses greater involvement between Iran and the IAEA in the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Program, as well as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), to ensure that Iran has the resources to effectively develop nuclear technology which can be used for the diversification of energy sources as well as:
   a) Treating and desalinizing water,
   b) Enhancing modified agricultural crops, food safety, and pest control,
   c) Providing medical radiation treatments and imaging,
   d) Aiding in the development and implementation across society;

3) Encourages Iran to implement the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol, and to allow the IAEA full access to all nuclear facilities;

4) Urges the cooperation of Member States to provide enriched uranium and other safer and more efficient alternative fuel sources and transport – in line with the IAEA protocols governing the transportation of nuclear materials – these materials to Iran for peaceful energy and technological use that will:
   a) Promote benefits for Iran to safely dispose of highly-enriched uranium and increase stability of future diplomatic negotiations,
b) Be funded by the committed Member States of: Russia, Turkey, and Brazil,
c) Be contingent upon Iranian progress towards transparency and the satisfaction of its international obligations,

5) **Strongly suggests** a new Member State-implemented round of multilateral talks known as Talks for Regional-Iranian Cooperation (TRIC) centered on the issue of the Iranian nuclear program, modeled after the Six-Party Talks that will:
   a) Specifically center on the Iranian Nuclear Program while including the participation of member status of the Middle East Region,
   b) Initiate a series of cooperative talks between six Member States including: United States, Iran, China, Russia as well as two rotating Member States from the Middle Eastern Region which:
      i.) Conduct a forum once a year to establish cooperation among Member States involved in the Iranian Nuclear Program,
      ii.) Maintain open relationships,
      iii.) Provide a mediation between Member States with tension regarding the Iranian Nuclear Program,
      iv.) Consist of two yearly rotating Member States to be chosen by Iran and approved by a majority of the IAEA General Conference;

6) **Urges** interested Member States to initiate a tri-national cooperative development program to monitor and enhance the Iranian nuclear program, which will:
   a) Consist of an international team of two Member States pre-approved by Iran, then reapproved by a majority of the IAEA General Conference, which will have a staggered rotation of two years, on Iranian soil, Be under the guidance and direction of the Iranian Nuclear Commission,
   b) Be subject to IAEA oversight that will focus on:
      i) Drafting annual reports to the IAEA General Conference concerning the status of the Iranian Nuclear Program,
      ii) Promptly reporting any security or procedural concerns regarding the Iranian Nuclear Program,
   c) Necessitate the involvement of the international team in nuclear operations;

7) **Endorses** continued efforts in the creation of a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone in the Middle East.
Recognizing the continuing national sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Recalling the past United Nations actions, specifically Security Council Resolution S/RES/1929 and the reports of the IAEA Board of Governors in regards to nuclear non-proliferation and the global response to the continued situation in Iran,

Taking note of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s willingness to cooperate and reach a peaceful resolution of the matter, as indicated by their discussions in the EU3 and P5 +1 talks, which took place between 2003 and 2009,

Re-affirming the commitment of the IAEA towards reaching a resolution of the matter in an expedient manner, as indicated by Yukiya Amano in his October 17, 2012 speech in London,

Recognizing that Thorium can not be used to produce nuclear weapons,

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

1) Requests that Iran continue moving forward in a transparent manner to protect both the goals of the International Atomic Energy Agency and its Member States;

2) Suggests the creation of a fifteen-person independent inspection team of scientists from IAEA Member States and Non-Governmental Organizations to inspect the nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, given Iran’s past objections to IAEA inspection groups.
   a. 40% of the inspectors who will be NPT signatories of the Middle Eastern region;
   b. 60% of the inspectors who will be from neutral IAEA member states, including, but not limited to, at least one representative from each of the following regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin American;
   c. All scientists must be approved by IAEA civilian scientists;

3) Affirms that the independent inspection team will be allowed full access to all nuclear facilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, but should not request access to military bases known not to have nuclear facilities;

4) Encourages the aforementioned inspection team to submit a report to the IAEA regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran’s adherence to current standard safety protocols, such as those outlined in the Convention on Nuclear Safety of the IAEA, which was adopted on 17 June 1994;
5) **Recommends** providing economic stimulation through funds from various budgetary committees contingent upon Iran’s compliance to regulations and policies proposed in this resolution, including a focus on rebuilding efforts of the economy of Iran through regional partnerships and voluntary monetary aide as well as training and education initiatives involved with the application of nuclear energy in power and medicine, also contingent upon Iran’s compliance to regulations and policies proposed in this resolution;

6) **Strongly encourages** that, as a sign of good faith, the temporary lifting of the oil embargo, mechanical parts and basic daily goods against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Security Council to allow the injection of liquid capital into Iran’s economy to relieve the suffering of the Iranian people, provided that Iran complies with the IAEA’s recommendations. Parameters for easing economic sanctions will be determined by the Security Council, based upon the recommendation of the IAEA that:

a. The temporary easing of economic sanctions will begin within seven days of Iran’s agreement to allow the designated IAEA inspection team unlimited access to only Iran’s nuclear facilities;

b. The temporary easing of economic sanctions will end after sixty days if the inspection procedure has not yet taken place to the IAEA’s satisfaction;

c. Upon the successful completion of an inspection by the aforementioned unbiased and independent inspection team, the IAEA recommends that the Security Council set a timeline for the gradual easing of economic sanctions against Iran while ensuring stability and security in the Middle East;

7) **Calls upon** all member states who are part of the nuclear supplier group to extend the Zangger Committee Trigger List to all dual-use nuclear technologies and draws attention to the fact that the Zangger Committee Trigger List is not complete and that the monitoring of these items is not fully secured;

8) **Further calls upon** all manufacturers of nuclear products to desist from providing Iran with the following components used to build centrifuges such as those items on the Zangger Committee Trigger List identified as dual-use nuclear technologies;

9) **Further inviting** the strength between the current alliance between various Inter Governmental Organizations (IGO) to enhance the enforcement of nuclear UN guidelines and as a supplemental solution to eliminating the current inaction in this situation;

10) **Recommends** the use of thorium as opposed to uranium 235 and plutonium 239 for a nuclear derivative due to Thorium’s high degree of economic efficiency and safety as well as a viable nuclear fuel alternative because of its reduction in radioactive waste;

11) **Recommends** that the IAEA expand the Technical Cooperation Fund to include a fund that provides technical and fiscal support for the modification of current and future
nuclear power plants intended to utilize safer nuclear fuels such as liquid fluoride Thorium using the following organizations:

a. United Nations Nuclear Bank;

b. International Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (INERI);

12) Encourages the Security Council to advocate that Iran pursue a policy of peaceful understanding with other Middle Eastern States.