

Committee: Ad Hoc Political

Country: Iran

Co-sponsor:

Signatories:

Topic: Encroaching Western Sanctioning of Iran and the Middle East

Ad Hoc Political Committee,

1. Concerned, that despite being a respected member of the United Nations Assembly and the honest maintenance of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, which was established in regard to the extension of the Iranian nuclear program, devastating sanctions have been imposed on Iran by the United States and the UN since 1984, also currently afflicting developing nations such as Uganda, Haiti, and Eritrea,
2. Additionally concerning that foreign sanctions on the nuclear program and oil industry have limited Iran's ability to develop clean energy sources due to a significantly impaired Gross Domestic Product and stunted the nation's economy spanning decades,
3. Drawing attention to the fact that consistent economic growth is necessary for the prosperity of a developing nation, and that placing limitations on the said economy is detrimental to the success and prosperity of the nation's citizens and foreign businesses,
4. In accordance with the goal of the United Nations in establishing friendly international relations and peace between nations on a global scale,
5. Calls upon the General Assembly to enact the following:
 - a. Henceforth, all foreign sanctions on Iranian oil and nuclear energy by members of the United Nations are to be lifted,

- b. Foreign sanctions are to be reserved as a last resort in resolving economic disputes, with diplomatic engagement being preferable as a primary option in respecting the rights of nations,
 - c. Established sanctions on any country must only be imposed with the intent of maintaining peace and adherence to international law,
 - d. Any sanction imposed on any nation is to be redacted upon the accomplishment of the sanction's purpose,
 - e. Nations subjected to sanctions that do not qualify these standards are to receive reparations with respect to the estimated monetary value lost as a result,
 - f. Sanctions are not to be imposed on nations without substantiated evidence proving beyond a reasonable doubt that said nations are in violation with international law,
6. Also calls upon the General Assembly to enact the following:
- a. Nations that have been economically damaged as a result of sanctions are to be compensated for the sake of prosperity among their populace directly from the World Bank,
 - b. Limitations on the development of nuclear energy as a clean substitute for fossil fuels are henceforth lifted,
 - i. Bearing in mind the fact that uranium does not need to be enriched above 5% for nuclear power,
 - c. Members of the United Nations are held to a consistent standard in the development of nuclear weaponry as a source of self-defense in coherence with the principles of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action,
 - d. The development of nuclear power is to be restricted for the usages of industry and maintaining peace between nations, with limitations on weapon development

as to assure defensive mechanisms against previously developed pieces of nuclear weaponry,

- e. Countries shall be subjected to review by the United Nations annually to ensure adherence to established nuclear limitations,
- f. A joint committee on the extension of nuclear power for the deceleration of climate change is established between members of the United Nations,
- g. Countries unable to develop nuclear alternatives are to receive a jumpstart to their nuclear industries,
- h. The United States is to withdraw from sanctions placed upon Iran and Middle Eastern Nations upon the basis of nuclear weapon development,
- i. Countries are to be investigated on suspicion of misconduct of provided stipulations,
- j. Upon misuse of nuclear permissions, countries may be subjected to further limitations by the joint committee, potentially constituting extended prohibition of nuclear energy if absolutely necessary,
- k. Only in the event of war shall nuclear weapons be applied as a defensive mechanism with the advice and consent of the joint committee,
- l. Upon misuse of nuclear weapons without proper approval in times of war, said the nation is to have their weaponry prohibited and revoked,
- m. Due to their extensive role in neutrality throughout European history, nuclear weapons upon revocation are to be held in Switzerland,
- n. Restoration of the right to nuclear weaponry may be petitioned following a diplomatic resolution to the armed conflict after fifteen years have passed, and

- o. Pointing out existing abuses of nuclear power, the United States and Russia currently hold an estimated 12,000 nuclear warheads combined, and about 6,000 individually, while developed nations such as France and China own roughly 5% of that amount,
- p. Restoration of the right to nuclear weaponry may be achieved with the advice and consent of the joint committee.