

# Special Political Committee (SPECPOL)

## Topic A:

The question of Implementing measures to promote  
Denuclearisation and De-escalation in the Iran-Israel  
Conflict



### I. Introduction:

This research paper addresses the topic of implementing measures to promote denuclearisation and de-escalation in the Iran-Israel Conflict. It will examine the roles of involved and affected countries, analyze the challenges posed by relevant resolutions, and evaluate the current situation. The paper seeks to define the issue, explore its underlying causes and notable examples, and propose potential solutions to address this pressing concern.

### II. Definitions of Some Key Terms:

Denuclearization: The process of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons and their production capabilities, often under international oversight and agreements aimed at global disarmament.

De-escalation: Diplomatic and military measures designed to reduce the intensity of a conflict, prevent further violence, and establish conditions conducive to dialogue and negotiations.

Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): An international treaty that aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and further the goal of disarmament.

Proxy War: An indirect conflict where opposing powers support different sides in a localized conflict to pursue their broader geopolitical objectives, often seen in the Iran-Israel context.

### **III. Background Information:**

The conflict between Iran and Israel is deeply developed in ideological, religious, and political disagreements. Israel sees Iran's nuclear ambitions as a serious threat, while Iran criticises Israel for its secret nuclear arsenal and activities in Palestine.

Israel has long maintained a policy of nuclear ambiguity, neither confirming nor denying the possession of nuclear weapons. Iran, on the other hand, claims that its nuclear program is only for peaceful motives, but this claim has been questioned due to the country's history of obscurity and disobedience with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections.

Over time, the conflict has been aggravated by:

1. Iran's Support for Proxy Groups: Iran provides financial and military aid to groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas, which Israel considers terrorist organizations.
2. Israel's Actions: Israel has carried out over 200 airstrikes and fired over 800 missiles in Syria to stop Iranian forces and their allies from setting up military bases close to its borders.

3. External Powers' Involvement: The United States, Russia, and China have played important roles in shaping the conflict, with various approaches to denuclearization and regional stability.

#### **IV. UN Treaties/Historical Events:**

1. Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (1970): The pact, an essential component of international efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation, has had limited success in dealing with Israel's nuclear uncertainty and Iran's nuclear program.
2. Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) (2015): Known as the Iran Nuclear Deal, it asked Iran to reduce uranium enrichment and allow inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in return for lifting sanctions. The U.S. withdrawal in 2018 caused more instability.
3. UN Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015): Supported the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) by setting rules for lifting sanctions on Iran and monitoring its nuclear activities.
4. IAEA Safeguards Agreements: These agreements check if countries follow nuclear non-proliferation rules. Iran's refusal to fully cooperate has increased tensions.

## **V. Main Issues:**

1. Nuclear Proliferation Risks: The pact, an essential component of international efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation, has had limited success in dealing with Israel's nuclear uncertainty and Iran's nuclear program.
2. Regional Destabilization: Proxy battles involving Iranian-backed military groups in Syria, Lebanon, and Gaza have a direct influence on Israel's security and contribute to overall instability.
3. Economic and Humanitarian Impacts: Sanctions have severely damaged Iran's economy, causing anger and making diplomacy harder. Meanwhile, ongoing military conflicts keep the cycle of violence alive.
4. Lack of Trust: Decades of mistrust and hostilities make negotiations challenging. Both sides view each other's actions as existential threats, creating a tense environment for meaningful dialogue.

## **VI. Possible Solutions:**

1. Reinvigorating the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA): Restoring the Iran Nuclear Deal with enhanced security measures, broader international participation, and procedures to address regional security concerns.
2. Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs):
  - a. Establishing direct communication channels between Israel and Iran to prevent miscalculations.

- b. Facilitating cultural and scientific exchanges to reduce aggressiveness.
- 3. Regional Nuclear-Free Zone: Advocating for a Middle Eastern nuclear-free zone with regular inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This requires achieving unity among regional participants, especially Saudi Arabia and Turkey.
- 4. Enhanced Diplomatic Mediation: The UN and neutral countries (e.g., Switzerland, Norway) can act as mediators to foster dialogue between Iran, Israel, and their allies.
- 5. Addressing Proxy Wars: Creating plans to limit outside involvement in regional conflicts, with systems to ensure accountability and international monitoring.

## Resolutions

<https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/2231/background>

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