



## Resolution 7 (2015)

### Adopted by the University of East Anglia Security Council at its 15th meeting, on 4 March 2015

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* the illegality of Iranian possession of nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and enrichment programs above reactor grade,

*Underlining* the arms embargo towards Iran has been breached by Iran and another unidentified party,

*Recognising* Iranian intentions to open diplomatic relations with Israel and recognise their sovereignty,

*Acknowledging* tensions between United States and Russia, and their mutual escalation of the current conflict,

*Further Reaffirming* the statements by the secretariat, and resolutions enacted by this committee on the topic of Iranian nuclear enrichment and weaponry development,

*Highlighting* the need for investigation of unconfirmed evidence suggesting Russian government involvement in Iran's acquiring of weapons, acknowledging that the origins are from the Russian Federation,

*Noting* foreign involvement, including that of some previous United Nations Security Council resolutions, as a destabilising factor within the region, specifically the 1916 Sykes-Picot agreement, the 1926 Balfour declaration, 1979 - current Afghanistan war, and the 2003 Iraq war,

*Recognising* the national security interests of the Israeli people and Iranian ambitions to support Palestinian sovereignty.

1. *Condemns* in the strongest respect Iran's breach of previous United Nations Security Council resolutions on the matter of nuclear disarmament, and the United Nations charter;
2. *Demands* the immediate dissolution of Iran's nuclear enrichment program above reactor grade, and relinquish control of current arsenal to a United Nations designated Panel of Experts for immediate disarmament, destruction or reposition;
3. *Calls* for establishment of a new International Panel of Experts with the function of removing all weapons grade nuclear gear, and seizing enrichment programs, representing the Permanent five, appointed by the Secretary General of The United Nations;
4. *Endorses* a swift alleviation of the given sanctions previously imposed by the United Nations Security Council once Iranian authorities complete their compliance to this resolution:



- (a) *Freezing* the assets of IRISL (Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines), Iranian banks, Iranian politicians and religious leaders, and Iran's flag carrier airline Iran Air,
- (b) *Crippling* economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations, with expert oversight from the World Trade Organization on the matter;
5. *Recommends* lifting of economic embargoes and restrictions that seem appropriate on foreign trade, undertaken by individual nations towards Iran within the first year after Iran's compliance with this resolution;
6. *Invites* United States and Russia to bilateral diplomatic talks hosted in China, for the purpose of easing relations within the middle east;
7. *Further* Invites Israel and Iran to bilateral diplomatic talks hosted in Turkey, for the purpose of easing tensions between the two countries;
8. *Requests* Israel to demobilise under the condition that Iran complies with clause 2 of this resolution;
9. *Seeks* an international investigation of a potential black market arms deals which led to Iran's acquisition of nuclear weapons, led by independent investigators appointed by the United Nation , with the cooperation of Russian and Iranian governments;
10. *Congratulates* Iran for efforts of diplomatic relations towards Israel, and defusing tensions during this gathering;
11. *Further* recommends the UN General Assembly to address middle eastern conflicts in relation to the 1916 Sykes - Picot agreement to defuse future conflicts within the reason;
12. *Recognizes* the Israeli-Iranian defensive alliance, and the gesture that this demonstrates;
13. *Decides* to remain actively seized in the matter.
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