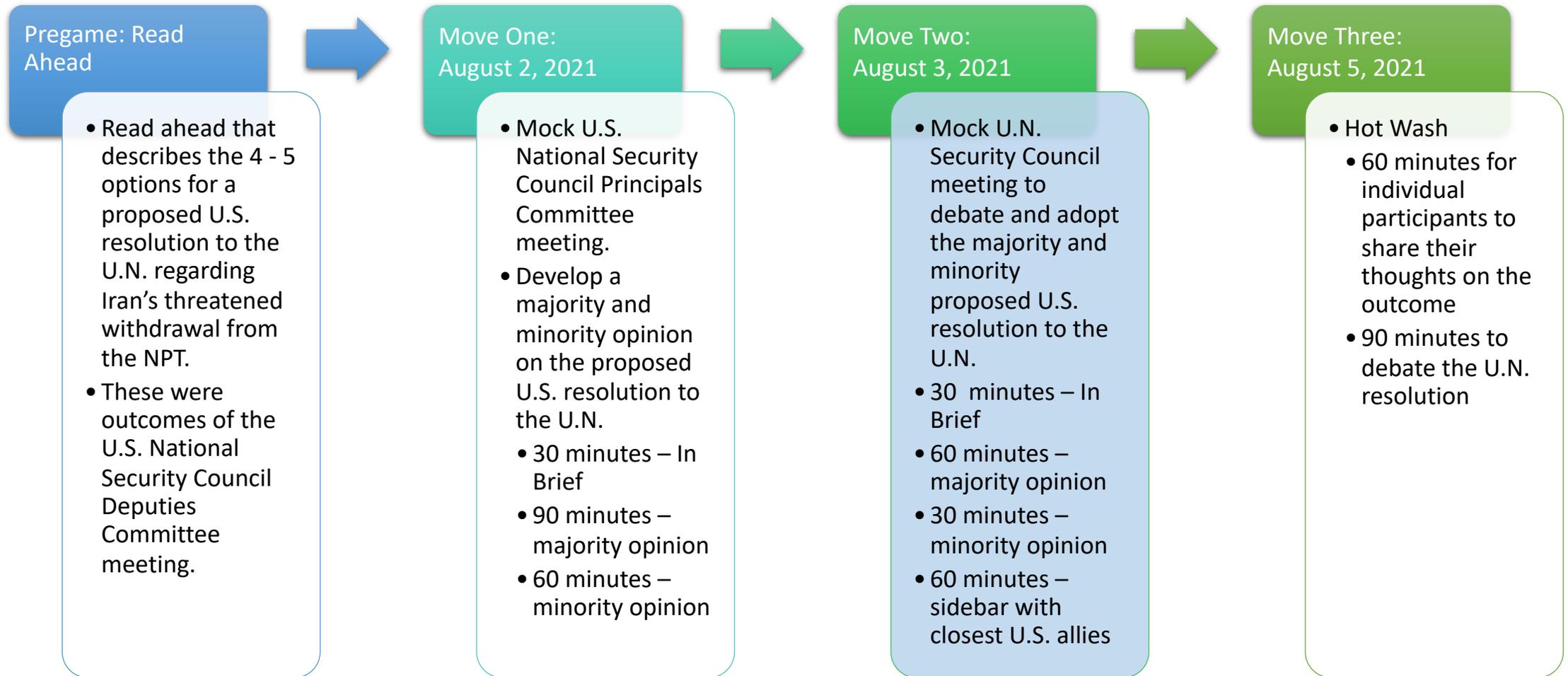


# Move 2 Introduction

NPEC Iran NPT Simulation

August 3, 2021

# Simulation Design



# Plenary 2: U.N. Security Council Meeting

- 3 hours
  - 5:00 – 5:30 pm – Introduction and Presidential questions about Principles' product
  - 5:30 – 6:30 pm – U.N. Security Council discusses majority resolution
  - 6:30 – 7:00 pm - U.N. Security Council discusses minority resolution
  - 7:00 – 8:00 pm - Discuss how US Allies would react to the outcome (assume Russia or China veto)
- Output from discussions are themes for a US Policy position for JCPOA and NPT withdrawal in general

# Participant roles for UN Security Council Meeting

- Director General of the U.N. – Henry Sokolski
- Permanent Members (Veto Power)
  - United States – Andrea Stricker
  - United Kingdom – Patrick Clawson
  - France – Chris Ford
  - Russia – John Lauder
  - Peoples Republic of China – Nobuyasu Abe
- Key Additional UN Players
  - Israel – Efraim Inbar / Golan Rodgers
  - Iran – Victor Gilinsky
  - UAE – ElSayed Ghannam
  - Germany – Greg Jones
- Non-Permanent Members (Current)
  - Estonia – Jessica Steffens
  - India – Mark Holt
  - Ireland – Ian Merritt
  - Mexico – Griffin Cannon
  - Norway – Moon Sulfab
  - Tunisia – John Spacapan
  - Vietnam – Rob Hunter

# U.S. Resolution to the U.N.

## *The Security Council,*

- *Noting* with concern that Iran has taken unjustified steps toward withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the “NPT”),
- *Reaffirming* the NPT as an “essential pillar” of international peace and security, and the “heart” of the nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation regime, the international community has a vested stake in assuring that all state parties to the agreement remain in the treaty,
- *Noting* with serious concern, there are disturbing indications that Iran is preparing implosion devices capable of receiving weapons grade nuclear material,
- *Reaffirming* that halting such actions, including withdrawal from the NPT, is imperative to assure international peace and security,

# U.S. Resolution to the U.N. (continued)...

- *Reaffirms* that if Iran were to complete its withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, this would constitute a threat to international peace and security under Article 39 of the Charter,
- *Acting* under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
  1. *Decides that Iran shall cease any work on implosion devices and suspend its NPT withdrawal,*
  2. *Requires* that in a matter of days any site that the IAEA deems necessary must be inspected, and that the IAEA issue a statement on the status of Iran's nuclear program and the location and status of the enriched nuclear matter and centrifuges,
  3. *Decides* further that the Secretary General will inform the IAEA of a reasonable time to report back to the Security Council on a timely and regular basis, and the first report should be within one week,
  4. *Decides* further that should the IAEA not be permitted to inspect the sites it deems necessary, a U.N. Security Council meeting will be triggered,
  5. *Decides* that in the event that Iran does complete its withdrawal, the Council demands pursuant to Article 41 of the Charter that
    - i. Iran not receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly,
    - ii. Iran not manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,
    - iii. Iran should not seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,
- *Encourages* all the member states to make all efforts to implement this resolution.
- *Resolves* to remain seized of this matter

# U.S. plan to pass U.N. resolution

- Push the inspections issue first
- Reach out to Brits, French and Germans through JCPOA prism to sell them on the substance and solicit their view on UNSC strategy.
  - This could include having Brits, French and Germans lead things where possible, perhaps even using our resolution text, to make it more saleable
  - Their diplomatic elbow grease would help the U.S. gain support from those the U.S. has more difficulty appealing to directly.
- In parallel, the U.S. must..
  - Double check the intel
  - See if we can talk to the Iranians
  - Clean up the intel photos so that we can release them
  - Brief intel to governments around the world – why they need to worry and what we want them to do
  - Get the House to pass a resolution like the Senate's
- What is reaction if other countries bring up issue of non-nuclear zone in the Middle East?
  - We have a zone enforced by the NPT already.
  - Need to save NPT and then make this broader.
- President should lay out the basis that saying that failure to act on this matter would constitute a threat to US national security and the US would have a basis of taking action under Article 51 of the charter
- Persuade the Russians and Chinese
  - First they will want to see our intelligence
  - They will ask to soften the wording of the resolution
  - We need prepare a plan for how to respond
  - Option 2: Plan to add something about the JCPOA – call on everybody to return to that

# Legal argument

- Reiterate our position on withdrawal – you can't withdraw in violation of the treaty
- Make clear that implosion device may not need to have nuclear material in order to be considered in violation – acquisition of the design and production of implosion device is in our view material breach of NPT Article II
- Make clear that a finding of manufacture under Article II and acquisition and testing of non nuclear components can count as well.

# Potential covert actions

- Director of National Intelligence suggested we consider quickly turning the power off at key facilities (must be prepared that Iranians may respond in kind)
- The Secretary of Defense noted that if we plan to do this, we do this sooner rather than later, before we get the fear narrative with Israel going too high

# Intel community can send a message to Iran

- Lots of countries will be volunteering to reach out to Iran on our behalf – e.g., Iraqis, UAE, and Oman

# Preparatory military actions

- Consult urgently with the Israelis to persuade them not to take precipitous military actions
- Have the U.S. President announce that if Iran is completing a nuclear weapon, the U.S. will consider it an imminent threat of armed aggression against the United States and its allies under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. This would give the U.S. the lawful option to use armed force in self-defense.
- Consult with military allies as to what they might be willing to contribute if we needed to enforce their embargos
- Negotiate flyover rights with other countries
  - Talk to Berlin for contingencies for staging through US air bases in Germany
  - Emphasis on potential missile defense and moving our bases in the region to a higher force
  - Whisper to people that there are **sub-surface** assets already there
- **Prepare stateside resources now to be able to do something later**
- **Talk to Gulf State partners who can pump oil, as market will go south quickly – if there is any surge capacity to make up for lost volume – we will do a slow release if necessary**
- Prepare for noncombative evacuation operations in the region

# How Iran can save face and get out of this

- If IAEA inspectors are allowed in and find nothing
- Iran announces a suspension of its withdrawal from the NPT and resets the clock to zero (this give IAEA inspectors time to do their work)
- The United States might get Israel to suspend its attacks on nuclear sites if Iran comes back into compliance with the NPT
- Pursuant to JCPOA, the United States could lift some sanctions according to the terms of that deal