

Iran nuclear deal

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Iran nuclear deal Introduction The Iran nuclear deal framework was an agreement reached between the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and Germany (P5+1), the European Union and Iran. Negotiations that resulted in the development of the nuclear deal was carried out between foreign ministers of the countries in series of meetings that were held in the months of March and April 2015 in Lausanne, Switzerland. On April 2, the negotiation talks concluded and a press conference held to announce that the nations had reached an agreement on the framework deal (Sebenius & Singh, 2013).

According to the agreement details reached by the joint comprehensive plan of action, the Islamic Republic of Iran would reduce, convert and redesign its nuclear facilities as well as to accept an additional protocol with provisional applications, to lift all nuclear-related economic sanctions towards Iran. Acceptance of the deal by Iran would lead to freeing tens of billions of dollars in oil revenue as well as the frozen Iranian assets. Based on the enrichment of nuclear reactors, the deal required that the Iranian enrichment capacity would be reduced and only one enrichment facility be allowed. Moreover, Iran agreed to international access and monitoring its nuclear plants to ensure that the nuclear program was of peaceful purposes.

The nuclear deal is important for both Iran and United States

In as much as the Iran nuclear deal has raised a lot of debates on the implications of the deal on international platform, it is evident that the deal is a great milestone achieved regarding international relations and diplomacy. America and the international community have for many decades put measures including international sanctions and freezing of the Iranian assets as a means of averting the Iranian intention of making nuclear weapons, but <https://assignbuster.com/iran-nuclear-deal/>

only with immense level of failure. It is thus obvious that the Iran nuclear deal framework is a diplomatic way of solving the nuclear issue (Bremmer, 2015).

With the agreement towards the Iran nuclear deal, the deal would help in the reduction of Iran's stockpile of enriched uranium. This is an important step since uranium is one of the major nuclear elements required in the manufacture of an atomic bomb. A reduction in the stockpile of uranium is thus a peaceful means of ensuring Iran does not manufacture the bombs. Additionally, the deal through the limit of the nuclear facilities in Iran would increase the time required for Iran to process a nuclear bomb from two to three months to at least one year. The increase in duration is very crucial as it gives the international community time to monitor Iranian nuclear activities ensuring Iran does not manufacture a nuclear weapon.

Being that Iran agreed to international monitoring of its nuclear activities with robust level of transparency, it would be difficult for the country to use its nuclear stockpile for military purposes; which is an important step towards a free nuclear world. Moreover, on a humanitarian basis, sanctions imposed on Iran as a result of its nuclear activities not only affected the government but also the citizens, which led to violation of fundamental human rights of citizens who did not have influence on government policies (Dyer, 2015).

Conclusion

Iranian nuclear question has been a hot topic owing to the volatility of Iran in relation to international issues. Nevertheless, the Iranian nuclear deal framework is a positive step taken by the United States and the international community in ensuring a non violent solution to the question. Moreover, <https://assignbuster.com/iran-nuclear-deal/>

owing to the detrimental effects of sanctions that were posed on Iran, solution of the nuclear question in a diplomatic way is a plus in relation to human rights issues.

References

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