



**TARBUTMUN 2020**  
**GROUP OF TWENTY**  
**G20**

**Topic A:** Repercussions of the Withdrawal of the United States from the Iran Nuclear Treaty

**Topic B:** Violence and Protests in Countries Around the World



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## **Dear Mandatories of Each Sovereign Nation:**

We, the official chair of the G20 committee, welcome you to TarbutMUN's first G20 meeting. As the current president of the committee, it is an honor to be able to hold this meeting in session and will make sure to have fruitful discussions on our topics at hand.

This year, we have decided to comply with the United Nations' SDG Initiative, and our discussions at hand will reflect this compliance; below we have written out an extensive investigation on the topics at hand and hope that they will serve useful in your future discussion.

We believe that the best way to help the world is through debate, and we believe that having world leaders helping solve our current crisis' is of most importance. Because of this, we will structure the discussion in a different way from other G20 conferences. During past years, the discussion was carried out by the countries themselves in a conference table, however, this year we decided that a moderated debate between the countries in a UN-like style would benefit a more civil discussion, especially because of current political topics and controversies.

We, the G20 Chair, hope you have a fruitful debate that will help us grow as a civilization, and hope that we are able to bring these issues up in a concentrated format that helps us all.

Best Regards,

Your President, Eithan Rosemberg.

## **G20 Committee**

The committee of G20 is a group of finance ministers and representatives on the central bank of the world's 19 largest economies, including all of the developing nations, forth with the European Union.

Their first objective was to “broaden the dialogue on key economic and financial policy issues among systemically significant economies and promote co-operation to achieve stable and sustainable world economic growth that benefits all.”<sup>1</sup> This announcement marked the official birth of what with years became the group of twenty countries.

This new international group was introduced mainly to tackle the problems presented by the widening crisis in developing markets that began in Asia in 1997 to tackle global economic stability.

The prime function of the G20 committee is to have a corresponsive system for delegation leaders where they can discuss current topics in a closed and private way. It allows for our mandatories to have a serious discussion about certain topics in relative privacy, and it has been proven that these discussions have proven to be helpful in the long term.

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<sup>1</sup> THE GROUP OF TWENTY A H I STORY - G20 Research Group. Retrieved from <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/docs/g20history.pdf> on October 2019.

## Mandatories

- President of the Argentine Republic: Mauricio Macri
- Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia: Scott Morrison
- President of the Federative Republic of Brazil: Jair Bolsonaro
- Prime Minister of Canada: Justin Trudeau
- President of the People's Republic of China: Xi Jinping
- President of the French Republic: Emmanuel Macron
- Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany: Angela Merkel
- Prime Minister of the Republic of India: Narendra Modi
- President of the Republic of Indonesia: Joko Widodo
- Prime Minister of the Italian Republic: Giuseppe Conte
- Prime Minister of Japan: Shinzo Abe
- President of the United Mexican States: Andrés Manuel López Obrador
- President of the Russian Federation: Vladimir Putin
- Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
- President of the Republic of South Africa: Cyril Ramaphosa
- President of the Republic of Korea: Moon Jae-In
- President of the Republic of Turkey: Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
- Prime Minister of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Boris Johnson
- President of the United States of America: Donald J. Trump
- President of the European Council of the European Union: Donald Tusk

## **Topic A: Repercussions of the Withdrawal of the United States From the Iran Nuclear Treaty**

### **Background**

At the end of the 1950s, in the middle of the Cold War, the United States and Iran had established a diplomatic relationship, and in 1957, both nations established a treaty for nuclear cooperation. After the CIA planned to topple Mohammad Mosaddeq, they still had a stable relationship, and the US was not worried about the possibility of Iran producing nuclear weapons. In 1959, the Center for Nuclear Investigation was founded in Teheran, and it was equipped with a nuclear reactor that was donated by the United States. Iran signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty in 1968; this treaty allowed Iran to build 23 nuclear reactors with the collaboration of the United States. On August 14, 2002, Alireza Jafarzadeh, revealed the existence of two nuclear sites, and the members that signed the Iran Treaty and the OIEA declared that Iran did not have to let of OIEA conduct an investigation on their territory for six months before the nuclear material was introduced. Iran was also not obliged to inform the OIEA about the existence of any nuclear plants. After Iran allowed the OIEA to conduct an investigation, they concluded that these plants were not involved in any nuclear program. After this, Iran was forced to inform the OIEA about their uranium imports that came from mainland China, in 2004, Hasán Rouhaní, voluntarily announced that Iran would be temporarily stopping any experimentation with plutonium, as a consequence to the political pressures from Great Britain, France, and Germany. This pressure was imposed because the European countries wanted to have stable relations with middle eastern countries.

In 2005, Iran continued with its uranium experiments, and this motivated the European countries to take this case to the General Assembly since Iran was in a permanent suspension of experiments with Uranium. In 2005, a journalist from the New York Times said that the United States had conducted a secret operation to give Iran's government a defective nuclear blueprint to delay the Iranian government from building nuclear

weapons, but it only sped up their nuclear program. As of today, the United States government has not recognized this act. In 2005, ex-president George W. Bush asked for international support to investigate if Iran was producing nuclear weapons, and if so, stage a military intervention. The Iranian government defended themselves, saying that the nuclear plants were made for energy production, and after the CIA conducted a private investigation, they concluded that Iran was still not able to build a nuclear weapon. In 2011, Israel accused Iran of producing nuclear weapons, and they claimed that they would go to Iran and make an intervention to search for these weapons; at the same time, the International Organism of Nuclear Energy declared that Iran was ready to produce a nuclear weapon, and consequently, the United States, the European Union, and the UN Security Council imposed economic sanctions on the country. In 2015, the G5 and Iran agreed to reduce the use of uranium in exchange for the cancellation of the imposed economic sanctions.

## **Conflict**

The actual conflict does not only involve Iran and the USA, since both China and Russia support Iran on their uranium work. In 2018, Trump established economic sanctions against Iran after the country wasn't following the treaty signed in 2015; as a result, Iran started working with more uranium than they were working with previously. After the treaty controversy settled down, Trump stated that they would not let Iran work with nuclear weapons and that they would stage an intervention if necessary.

## **Present Situation**

President Trump decided on May 8, 2018, that he was backing away from the Iran nuclear deal, imploding his predecessor Barack Obama's signature foreign policy achievement,

distancing the US from its Western allies, and planting uncertainty before a high-risk nuclear deal with North Korea.

Although long anticipated and widely foreshadowed, the decision leaves the framework of the Iran nuclear deal that was a provisional structure agreement reached in 2015 between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the P5 + 1 (permanent members of the UN Security Council, the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, France and China, and as well as Germany) and the European Union, after more than two years of strenuous disarray negotiations.

The U.S. has decided to re-imposed sanctions and moved to wipe out oil exports from Iran. By resuming some of its nuclear activities, Iran has replied, leaving the agreement in a tenuous state. Trump is risking creating a new proliferation crisis between all this movement.

### **What is JCPOA?**

The JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) was signed in July and was implemented just in January of that year. The terms were to impose restrictions on Iran's civilian nuclear enrichment program. The five permanent countries of the Security Council made long negotiations to achieve this agreement, where Barack Obama said that the objective was to put Iran's nuclear program back on track so that if Iran were to achieve a nuclear weapon, the amount of time it would need to produce enough fissile material (a measure known as the "breakout time ") would be at least one year, up from several weeks, which was the amount of time that was necessary before.



## **Most Important Countries**

China: China said it remains committed to the Iran nuclear deal despite the choice of the United States to revoke from it, a move analyst said it would bring Tehran and Beijing closer together, and that could harm the economic interests of China.

France: For the time being, the French government will not cause the dispute resolution system of the Iran nuclear deal, but might give itself a week to try to get all sides to talk again after Iran decided to enrich uranium above the limits agreed in 2015.

Russia: Russia is not particularly thrilled with the recent developments. Russia does not particularly want the contract to crumble, not least since it has a controlling interest in the diplomatic achievement of which it was member, but rather that Russia has profited greatly most from the agreement between all the parties concerned.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom will not walk away from the Iran's Nuclear agreement. The biggest European powers, France, Britain, and Germany, have remained united despite pressure from Washington. But did not show a composing position on convincing U.S their position on not wanting it to fall apart.

United States: President Donald J. Trump decided to withdraw the U.S. from the contract in May 2018, calling out that he refused to address Iran's ballistic missile program as well as its role in local wars. The U.S. re-imposed sanctions and shifted to wipe out oil exports from Iran.

## **Past UN Actions**

On November 5, 2018, the United States, along with the United Nations and the European Union, completely re-forced the approvals on Iran that had been lifted or deferred under

the JCPOA. These are the hardest U.S. endorses ever forced on Iran, and will target basic segments of Iran's economy, for example, the vitality, transportation and shipbuilding, and monetary parts.

## Resolution Focus

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has embraced seven goals as a major aspect of global endeavors to address Iran's atomic program. Whenever Iran and the P5+1 arrived at a far-reaching atomic arrangement on July 14, 2015, the UN Security Council embraced the arrangement and set up measures to lift UN authorizes that focused Iran's atomic program. The goals, 2231, retained a few confinements on ballistic rocket exercises and arms deals. It was passed on July 20, 2015, by a consistent vote.

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## **Topic B: Violence and Protests in Countries Around the World**

### **Background**

Throughout history, there have been many protests by citizens because of certain results of elections in specific countries; because of this, governments have had various reactions and restrictions to these protests, like censorship, imprisonments, and even thousands of citizens' deaths. One of the most controversial issues nowadays about civilian protests against the government are the student protests in Hong Kong.

The first protest took place on June 9, 2019, when over 1.03 million people went to the streets to protest against the decision of Carrie Lam, Executive Chief of Hong Kong, and the decision of Chinese extradition in the region. Later on, Lam declared that the bill imposing Chinese extradition in Hong Kong was not going to be canceled, motivating a larger number of people to go out into the streets and call for the cancelation of the extradition bill, and asking for Lam's resignation. On June 21, thousands of people went to the police stations and revolted against the police, calling for the liberation of the people who were imprisoned for protesting against the government.

### **Conflict**

Protests come as a result of ill content with a current administration in a government. In Venezuela, the protesters that go against current president Nicolas Maduro have been injured and killed in the streets of Venezuela by the police force and the military. Another example is the current civil war in Syria, which started because a group of people was against Bashar al Assad and his administration. This war has taken its toll by having over

450,000 casualties and by having an extremely difficult migration crisis, where over 5 million people have been forced out of their country by the war.

## **Present Situation**

Currently, there has been a massive resurgence within young, progressive circles given how there have been a lot of unjust policies that will affect the lives and futures of young people. Because of this, and how local and federal politicians are perceived to be ineffective in the current political sphere, these activists have started to realize that the only way to change federal policies is by mass protest against these governments.

## **Most Important Countries**

France: For the previous seven months, the yellow vest movement that emerged last year to condemn President Emmanuel Macron's policies has conducted weekly demonstrations across the country. This has held a country's big problem letting out a big controversial. The Minister is now defending the way the police are handling it.

Argentina: After violent demonstrations in the capital, Buenos Aires, Argentina's legislature endorsed a pension reform bill. In the confrontations, more than 150 people were wounded. Protesters also marched in the streets in several districts in Buenos Aires, waving flags.

Venezuela: In what Nicolas Maduro's opponents hope will prove a turning point for the country's slide into authoritarianism and destitution, tens of thousands of Venezuelans have risen in the streets of the country's capital. In a declaration, the army said it had retrieved all the guns and captured those engaged in what it called "treacherous" acts

driven by "obscure concerns linked to the far right." And this is becoming more usual in every protest.

China: There have been several democracy protests since early June that have been shown to be violent. "Police and civilians fought in Hong Kong, throwing the company and shopping belt of the city into chaos and sparking concerns of more hideous scenes leading up to this week's Chinese National Day."

Iraq: Demonstrators in the oil-rich southern province of Basra assaulted and set fire to Iraq's most strong political parties and militias. The civil unrest that has become a systemic feature of Iraq's dysfunctional politics have gone to 75 protests along with the providence in one week. Buildings of provincial capitals are being stormed, and the offices of political parties and militias are being attacked and burned down.

## **Past UN Actions**

The utilization of power as a way to maintain the order open has an inevitable effect on the activity. As law authorities are frequently conceded powers and caution in police gatherings, their degree of methodology, information, and gear structure key components of a down to earth reaction to dissents, incorporating into terms of potential outcomes for officials to depend on the proportionate utilization of power. The UN Secretary-General's great workplaces are every so often utilized to secure the space for common society. For instance, in 2007, as to the circumstance in Myanmar, the Secretary-General dispatched his Special Adviser, Ibrahim Gambari, to the area fully expecting a greeting from the Government of Myanmar for him to visit the nation.

## Resolution Focus

The UN adopted resolutions for the oppression of peaceful protests in developing countries.

1. "Extends mandates of the Special Rapporteurs on the right of food on freedom on religion or belief."
2. "Action on resolutions under the Agenda Item on the report of the High Commissioner and Reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General."
3. "Promotion and protection of the Human Rights in Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Angola, Cuba and more developing countries that have had this kind of violent protests."

## Further Reading

- <https://www.ohchr.org/SP/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=24389&LangID=S>
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