Extended Abstract
The comprehensive agreement on Iranian nuclear program is a topic in a series of negotiations among Iran and the P5+1 — United states, Russia, China, France, United Kingdom and Germany.
Following the inauguration on 3 August of Hassan Rouhani as the new president of Iran, talks on the nuclear file intensified between Iran and the P5+1 — comprising the Council’s permanent members and Germany — leading to a breakthrough on 24 November. On 18 February, Iran and the P5+1 began their first round of talks aimed at reaching a long-term agreement on Iran’s nuclear programme involving the lifting of all nuclear-related sanctions. The two sides had announced on 12 January that the six-month JPA would take effect on 20 January, meaning that 20 July will be the first deadline for concluding the agreement. The JPA can be extended by mutual consent for six months if agreement has not been reached by then. (Although the JPA was announced on 24 November, technical details had to be finalised before implementation could start. On 20 February the two sides announced that they had agreed on a road map for the negotiations. The agreed schedule included an experts’ level meeting in early March and for the full delegations to meet again on 17 March followed by monthly sessions. It was also envisaged that Catherine Ashton, the EU’s High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and chief negotiator for the P5+1 would travel to Iran ahead of the 17 March meeting. Few details emerged as for any more substantive points discussed. The parties agreed to a joint plan of action setting out measures to be undertaken during an initial six-month interim period, as well as elements for a long-term comprehensive solution. Therefore, both sides of the negotiation process continues will depend on compliance with the Joint document. This will result in a short period in May-June 2014. There seemed to be good progress under the 11 November 2013 cooperation framework agreed between Iran and the IAEA to resolve outstanding issues. In a 20 February report to the Council (S/2014/116), the IAEA Director General said that Iran had implemented the initial six practical steps agreed in November and that it had now agreed to implement seven additional measures by 15 May, including managed access to the Saghand mine in Yazd and the Ardakan concentration plant as well as Iran’s providing information.
on various other aspects of its nuclear programme. (There was still no mention of
Parchin, a military site
that Iran is believed to have used for nuclear activities and to which the IAEA has
unsuccessfully sought
access in the past.) Previously, in a 17 January report, the Director General had
informed the Council of
the IAEA’s role with regard to monitoring and verification of the JPA.On 13 February,
the International
Energy Agency reported that sales of Iranian crude oil rose by 100,000 barrels a day in
January, to 1.32
million. It was seen as an early indication of the initial impact of the measures agreed
to by the US as
part of the JPA to suspend some oil-related restrictions on importers of Iranian oil.
China accounted for
most of the additional sales. Therefore, other international factor saffecting this
process, how will the
attitude of countries, in the light of this information, a separate research topic will be
examined. In this
context, the research methods of this study appeared in the media regarding the
Iranian nuclear
negotiations and public statements in the literature is based. In this study, in Geneva,
Switzerland, in
2013 Iran started again nuclear negotiations in the framework of the negotiations
management approach
(This approach "Negotiation Management (3K-Yi) Prism Model" has been called by
Ucan) examined and
discussed. This process has been continued.
This negotiation process conforms to management phase of the negotiation process
on the called
by Ucan. Negotiations to get the most important can not handle alone on one side as
one of the reasons,
is more than the cost of make-up power and, as to be reacted in various ways as a
result of this (hostility)
that may arise for reasons negativity can not be resolved, it may be said to occur when
a subject.
Therefore, the subject of public opinion was party tore frain from negotiating. But in
terms of the fact
that both parties have reduced the satisfaction level both aggressive and achieve the
desired results.
However, this has resulted in a certain sanctions for Iran. But they are also due to be
feeling
uncomfortable with the peaceful resolution of international issues in terms of other
parties also has given
inconvenience to the public. This model is three steps. This call this concept "A
Theoretical Negotiation
Management(3YE-M) Pyramid Model". This process is the first step is change/conflict:
next consensus
and finally living together in peace. This process management; 1.Yourself (goals or
energy) knowing
steps(1YE-M); 2.Yourself knowing to theirself (their and environment goals) 2YE-M;
Yourself
Management (3YE-M).
Results can be seen that monitoring according to the stage of the negotiation process. This study has been testing of the Prism (or Pyramid) Model is called by Ucan. They conduct a successful negotiation would be adhering to the agreed text on both sides on the basis of voluntary process will occur.