



‘Snapback Mechanism’ & Iran Nuclear Deal (JCPOA)

Source: [DD India](#)

Iran’s Foreign Minister is set to discuss the country's **nuclear program with the UK, France, and Germany** to avert the **reimposition of international sanctions** under the ‘snapback mechanism’, which were lifted under the **2015 JCPOA**.

- The **E3 (Britain, France, Germany)** have invoked the **30-day snapback mechanism** to reimpose **UN sanctions**, unless **Iran** restores **UN nuclear inspector access** to its nuclear sites and **re-engages** with the **US**.
- **Snapback Mechanism:** It allows any **Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) participant**, to reimpose **UN sanctions** if Iran commits “**significant non-performance**.”
 - In such a case, the issue can be referred to the **JCPOA Joint Commission**, coordinated by the [European Union \(EU\)](#), and addressed through its **Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM)**.
- **Iran’s Cooperation with IAEA:** Earlier, **Iran agreed to resume cooperation with the IAEA**, including **nuclear site inspections**, following a tense period in **June** when **Israeli and U.S. strikes** on Iranian facilities led to a **temporary suspension of inspections** over **security concerns**.

JCPOA

- The **Iran nuclear agreement (formally known as JCPOA)**, signed in **July 2015** between **Iran** and the [P5+1](#) (**China, France, Russia, UK, US, Germany**).
- It required Iran to **dismantle much of its nuclear program** and allow **extensive international inspections** in exchange for **sanctions relief**.
- The U.S. withdrew from the **JCPOA in May 2018 under President Trump**, despite Iran's compliance with the agreement.
- The Trump administration's '**maximum pressure**' policy aimed to force Iran into renegotiating the deal, a request Iran rejected.

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