



Rally outside the US consulate in Düsseldorf on Friday, 6pm.

"This is a good deal for the United States. North Korea will freeze and then dismantle its nuclear program. The entire world will be safer as we slow the spread of nuclear weapons. The United States and international inspectors will carefully monitor North Korea to make sure it keeps its commitments." Those were the words of former US president Bill Clinton back in 1994. Nowadays we know that the opposite is true: It was a bad deal. And history repeats itself. This Tuesday, the five veto powers of the UN Security Council and Germany presented yet another supposedly "good deal" in concordance with a seemingly triumphant representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The agreement does not imply a nuclear disarmament of the Islamic Republic. The infrastructure of Iran's nuclear program has mostly been retained, much the same as was done with North Korea's in the nineties. Iranian compounds that have obviously been erected to serve military purposes are not being shut down, and the possibilities to observe the regime's compliance with the treaty will be restricted in a variety of ways. On the contrary, the sanctions targeted towards Iran's economy will be relieved. The United States will re-transfer billions of dollars back to the regime that had previously been frozen due to the sanctions. In the meantime, Iran's rulers have renewed their wish to destroy the state of Israel time and again. Its Islamist leaders are proponents of blatant antisemitism and apocalyptic ideologies akin to that of ISIL/ISIS. European history of the 20th century reminds us of the disastrous consequences of appeasement towards such regimes: the mere hope that pragmatic approaches will prevail under such circumstances is dangerous in itself.

Iran oppresses its own citizens and exerts its political influence in acting as the biggest state sponsor of international terrorism on a worldwide scale. Proxies of the regime are already to be found in Baghdad, Beirut, Sana'a, Gaza and Damascus. Not surprisingly, Syrian dictator Assad has already boasted of the deal as "great victory". The immediate effect will be an arms race between the Islamic Republic and Saudi Arabia who has already proclaimed that it will pursue its own nuclear missile program in case a deal with Tehran is achieved. President Obama stated on Tuesday that "The world is better, safer, more peaceful" – but quite the opposite is true. He has already promised to exert his veto in case Congress were to vote against the deal. We call on members of both House and Senate to do their best in order to block the deal.

At the same time it has become apparent that neither Israel nor the Iranian opposition can count on any support from Germany in this situation. German politicians pay little more than lip service concerning the massive infraction of human rights happening in the Islamic Republic – in fact, Germany is one of Iran's most overt supporters. The relationship with a regime that has repeatedly engaged in Holocaust denial is mainly motivated by economic considerations. A lot of German companies have been awaiting the relief of sanctions for years. The Federal Minister of Economics Sigmar Gabriel is expected to pay a visit to Tehran within next week, accompanied by high ranking lobbyists and business representatives. Last year, even though the sanctions still applied, the total export of German industries towards Iran amounted to 2,69 billion Euro. The German-Iranian Chamber of Commerce has estimated that future exports could eclipse exceed a net total of 7 billion Euro following a sanction relief. Some of the involved enterprises are producers of high-tech goods, a conjuncture that makes matters even more dubious.

The current deal is yet another example for the shortcomings of international institutions when dealing with the Islamist and anti-Semitic regime of terror in Iran. And its most dramatic repercussions will be felt in the region's only democracy: Israel.