

Chapter 1 : Couple are TRICKED into helping Iran's nuclear programme from their terrace home - Mir

The nuclear program of Iran has included several research sites, two uranium mines, a research reactor, and uranium processing facilities that include three known uranium enrichment plants.

Read the Iran Deal facts: Not now and certainly not in the future. That is not how the IAEA does business. As we have said before—and as we briefed Congress fully in classified settings—the U. The United States has already made our judgment about the past. We are focused on moving forward, in which we will rely on the unprecedented robust monitoring, verification, and transparency measures ever negotiated so we will know that any activities that caused us concern have been stopped. Most importantly, we can snap sanctions back into place if Iran blocks inspections from taking place going forward. Iran would need two key elements to construct a uranium bomb: Currently, Iran has a uranium stockpile to create 8 to ten nuclear bombs. Iran also needs tens of thousands of centrifuges to create highly enriched uranium for a bomb. Right now, Iran has nearly 20, centrifuges between their Natanz and Fordow uranium enrichment facilities. But under this deal, Iran must reduce its centrifuges to 6, for the next ten years. No enrichment will be allowed at the Fordow facility at all, and the only centrifuges Iran will be allowed to use are their oldest and least efficient models. The third way Iran could build a nuclear weapon is by using weapons-grade plutonium. The only site where Iran could accomplish this is the Arak reactor, a heavy-water nuclear reactor. Right now, this reactor could be used in a weapons program, but under this deal, the Arak reactor will be redesigned so it cannot produce any weapons-grade plutonium. And all the spent fuel rods which could also be source material for weapons-grade plutonium will be sent out of the country as long as this reactor exists. That means, because of this deal, Iran will no longer have a source for weapons-grade plutonium. Could there be a covert pathway to Iran building a secret nuclear program? The previous three pathways occur at facilities that Iran has declared, but what if they try to build a nuclear program in secret? Under the new nuclear deal, Iran has committed to extraordinary and robust monitoring, verification, and inspection. Such suspicions can be triggered by holes in the ground that could be uranium mines, intelligence reports, unexplained purchases, or isotope alarms. Basically, from the minute materials that could be used for a weapon comes out of the ground to the minute it is shipped out of the country, the IAEA will have eyes on it and anywhere Iran could try and take it: As it stands today, Iran has a large stockpile of enriched uranium and nearly 20, centrifuges, enough to create 8 to 10 bombs. If Iran decided to rush to make a bomb without the deal in place, it would take them 2 to 3 months until they had enough weapon-ready uranium or highly enriched uranium to build their first nuclear weapon. Left unchecked, that stockpile and that number of centrifuges would grow exponentially, practically guaranteeing that Iran could create a bomb—and create one quickly—if it so chose. And should Iran violate any aspect of this deal, the U. Read the Iran Deal You can read all pages of the Iran nuclear agreement on Medium, featuring additional explanations from the people who negotiated the deal and will be responsible for implementing it. What the World is Saying about the Iran Deal Nuclear physicists, military officials, non-proliferation experts, and more than countries across the globe have all voiced their support for the Iran nuclear deal because it is the best solution available to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon without taking military action. Dick Lugar, former Republican Senator "This agreement represents our best chance to stop an Iranian bomb without another war in the Middle East.

Chapter 2 : The Historic Deal that Will Prevent Iran from Acquiring a Nuclear Weapon | The White House

News about Iran's Nuclear Program, including commentary and archival articles published in The New York Times. More News about Iran's nuclear program, including commentary and archival articles.

Atoms for Peace program. While this assistance ended with the Iranian Revolution, Iran remained interested in nuclear technology and developed an extensive nuclear fuel cycle, including sophisticated enrichment capabilities, which became the subject of intense international negotiations and sanctions between and On 16 January, all nuclear-related sanctions on Iran were lifted in response to its progress meeting key metrics of the deal. Work on nuclear projects that had been ongoing under the Shah, such as construction of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant was suspended. However, in Khomeini expressed a renewed Iranian interest in nuclear power, seeking the assistance of international partners to complete construction at Bushehr. Iran signed long-term nuclear cooperation agreements with Pakistan and China, in and respectively. As a result, China did not ultimately supply Iran with the research reactor which would have been suitable for plutonium production, the two Qinshan power reactors, or the uranium conversion plant it had previously offered Iran. Russia and Iran signed a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement in August. Furthermore, in early, the IAEA discovered that Iran had hidden blueprints for a more advanced P-2 centrifuge and a document detailing uranium hemisphere casting from its inspectors. Iran also acknowledged for the first time that it had imported P-2 centrifuge drawings in. On 28 June, President George W. Bush signed Executive Order, blocking the financial assets of individuals and entities supporting WMD proliferation. Four Iranian entities were designated as agents of proliferation concern, including the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran and the Aerospace Industries Organization. Bush, which made only brief reference to the nuclear issue and did not address the demands of the international community. Iran also admitted to purchasing a complete set of P-2 centrifuge blueprints from the Khan network in, which it used when it began constructing and testing P-2 centrifuges in. This prompted Iran to seek a replacement for the fuel and, reportedly, to signal readiness to ship its domestically produced LEU to a third country for further enrichment. Ali Akbar Salehi, the head of the AEOI, announced that Iran had identified close to twenty sites for these future plants and that construction work on two of the plants would begin "within the year. House of Representatives passed a bill stipulating the imposition of sanctions on "foreign companies that help supply gasoline to Iran. The Agency verified that the facility was being built to house 3, IR-1 centrifuges. The resolution urged Iran to clarify the original purpose of the Fordow enrichment site, stop its construction, confirm that there were no more undeclared facilities, and comply with the UN Security Council Resolutions adopted earlier. Most of the information in the annex had been known previously, but the November report was the first time that the IAEA assembled available evidence into one overview document. According to the report, Iran engaged in a range of activities "relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device. Khan network; and to "work on the development of an indigenous design of a nuclear weapon including the testing of components. For the first time, the United States designated the Government of Iran and all financial institutions in the country as entities of money laundering concern, warning financial institutions around the world that doing business with Iranian banks entailed significant risks. Congress enacted the Menendez-Kirk amendment, requiring the President to sanction the Central Bank of Iran, as well as foreign financial institutions, including central banks, for processing transactions related to oil and petroleum products on behalf of Iranian companies and the Iranian government. The Obama administration granted waivers to 20 countries, exempting them from financial sanctions because they significantly reduced their purchases of Iranian oil. The administration also granted waivers to 10 European Union members after the bloc agreed on 23 January to freeze all assets of the Central Bank of Iran and phase-out Iranian oil imports by 1 July. However, subsequent IAEA-Iran talks throughout did not produce an agreement on a "structured approach" that would include a visit to the site. The talks lasted two days and were described as constructive, with the two sides reportedly refraining from confrontational rhetoric, and agreeing to hold another round of talks in May in Baghdad. In an attempt to build on the momentum from the Istanbul talks, both sides went to Baghdad with specific proposals on key issues. The

parties were once again unable to agree on substantive actions. The five-point proposal included the following: Initial political consultations were followed by a technical meeting in Istanbul, but the subsequent round in Almaty failed to end the stalemate, and no further talks were scheduled. Although there was strong opposition in both the Iranian and the U. Congress and the Iranian Parliament approving the deal. Iran agreed to ratify the Additional Protocol, in addition to its comprehensive safeguards agreement, and enact inspection measures that will enable IAEA inspectors unprecedented access to its nuclear facilities. This cleared the way for comprehensive sanctions relief for Iran while allowing IAEA inspectors continued, access to Iranian nuclear facilities. Congress to re-impose nuclear sanctions against Iran in December Congress let the deadline pass without action, allowing the deal to remain intact. In January , President Trump again expressed his criticisms of the deal. Iranian Defense Minister Brig. Treasury will re-impose secondary sanctions against the Central Bank of Iran. A Net Assessment London: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, , p. Busch, No End in Sight: The University Press of Kentucky, , p. Norton and Company, , p. Princeton University Press, , p. Slow Motion Breakout Continues? Future Uncertain," 13 January , [http:](http://) Imposes another round of sanctions on Iran," Washington Post, 10 June Notice of Proposed Rulemaking," 28 November Department of the Treasury, "Fact Sheet: Congress moves to tighten sanctions on Iran," Reuters, 22 May

Chapter 3 : Iran lists demands for staying in nuclear deal | World news | The Guardian

Nuclear weapons and related systems are increasingly vulnerable to sophisticated cyberattacks, and nuclear-armed states must cooperate and accelerate efforts to prevent an attack that could have catastrophic consequences.

The Council imposed sanctions after Iran refused to do so. A May U. In June , in the immediate wake of the disputed Iranian presidential election , Iran initially agreed to a deal to relinquish its stockpile of low-enriched uranium in return for fuel for a medical research reactor, but then backed out of the deal. A detailed analysis by physicists at the Federation of American Scientists concludes that such an estimate would depend on the total number and overall efficiency of the centrifuges Iran has in operation, and the amount of low-enriched uranium it has stockpiled to serve as "feedstock" for a possible high-enrichment program. Congressional Research Service report quotes 24 February IAEA report saying that Iran has stockpiled pounds of percent-enriched uranium "an enrichment level necessary for medical applications" as an indication of their capacity to enrich to higher levels. The Israeli Mossad reportedly shared this belief. It has been strongly suggested that intelligence agencies already knew about these facilities but the reports had been classified. This "six months" clause was standard for implementation of all IAEA safeguards agreements until , when the IAEA Board of Governors decided that facilities should be reported during the planning phase, even before construction began. Iran was the last country to accept that decision, and only did so on 26 February , after the IAEA investigation began. The Bush Administration did not respond to the proposal, as senior U. The proposal reportedly was widely blessed by the Iranian government, including Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei. France, Germany and the United Kingdom the EU-3 undertook a diplomatic initiative with Iran to resolve questions about its nuclear program. On 21 October , in Tehran, the Iranian government and EU-3 Foreign Ministers issued a statement known as the Tehran Declaration [91] in which Iran agreed to co-operate with the IAEA, to sign and implement an Additional Protocol as a voluntary, confidence-building measure, and to suspend its enrichment and reprocessing activities during the course of the negotiations. The IAEA reported 10 November , [92] that "it is clear that Iran has failed in a number of instances over an extended period of time to meet its obligations under its Safeguards Agreement with respect to the reporting of nuclear material and its processing and use, as well as the declaration of facilities where such material has been processed and stored. It was also obligated to report to the IAEA experiments with the separation of plutonium. However, the Islamic Republic reneged on its promise to permit the IAEA to carry out their inspections and suspended the Additional Protocol agreement outlined above in October The measure was said at the time to be a voluntary, confidence-building measure, to continue for some reasonable period of time six months being mentioned as a reference as negotiations with the EU-3 continued. On 24 November, Iran sought to amend the terms of its agreement with the EU to exclude a handful of the equipment from this deal for research work. This request was dropped four days later. According to Seyyed Hossein Mousavian, one of the Iranian representatives to the Paris Agreement negotiations, the Iranians made it clear to their European counterparts that Iran would not consider a permanent end to uranium enrichment: Before the Paris [Agreement] text was signed, Dr Rohani The ambassadors delivered his message to their foreign ministers prior to the signing of the Paris agreed text Although Iranians presented an offer, which included voluntary restrictions on the enrichment volume and output, it was rejected. Reportedly, it included benefits in the political, trade and nuclear fields, as well as long-term supplies of nuclear materials and assurances of non-aggression by the EU but not the US. The delay in restarting the program was to allow the IAEA to re-install monitoring equipment. The actual resumption of the program coincided with the election of President Mahmoud Ahmedinejad, and the appointment of Ali Larijani as the chief Iranian nuclear negotiator. In August , with the assistance of Pakistan [] a group of US government experts and international scientists concluded that traces of bomb-grade uranium found in Iran came from contaminated Pakistani equipment and were not evidence of a clandestine nuclear weapons program in Iran. Sources in Vienna and the State Department reportedly stated that, for all practical purposes, the HEU issue has been resolved. The offer was rejected out of hand by the EU and the United States. On 24 September , after Iran abandoned the Paris

Agreement, the Board found that Iran had been in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement, based largely on facts that had been reported as early as November. Two permanent council members, Russia and China, agreed to referral only on condition that the council take no action before March. The three members who voted against referral were Venezuela, Syria and Cuba. The Iranians indicated that while they would not be willing to give up their right to enrichment in principle, they were willing to [] consider the compromise solution. However, in March, the Bush Administration made it clear that they would not accept any enrichment at all in Iran. President Ahmadinejad made the announcement in a televised address from the northeastern city of Mashhad, where he said "I am officially announcing that Iran joined the group of those countries which have nuclear technology. On 13 April, after US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said on 12 April the Security Council must consider "strong steps" to induce Tehran to change course in its nuclear ambition; President Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran will not back away from uranium enrichment and that the world must treat Iran as a nuclear power, saying "Our answer to those who are angry about Iran achieving the full nuclear fuel cycle is just one phrase. In addition, a series of images dating back to shows the underground enrichment buildings and its subsequent covering by soil, concrete, and other materials. Both facilities were already subject to IAEA inspections and safeguards. On 28 July, the UN Security Council approved a resolution to give Iran until the end of August to suspend uranium enrichment or face the threat of sanctions.

Chapter 4 : Iran nuclear crisis: Six key points - BBC News

Javier Solana, architect of Iran nuclear deal, will have to apply for visa if he wants to revisit US Published: 25 Jun About results for Iran's nuclear programme.

Paul Attwater and Iris were hauled into court over the issue Image: All that pensioners Paul Attwater and Iris wanted was some extra cash to pay for a Crawley Town FC season ticket and a few holidays in the sun. But shocked Paul, 65, and Iris, 66, were hauled into court after being accused of helping a rogue state develop weapons of mass destruction. Former secretary Iris said: We were literally counting 10, nuts and bolts on the living room floor. They were stunned when investigators told them the hardware was being shipped on to Iran where it could be used by the rogue nation in a nuclear weapons development programme. The whole thing has made me ill. He would always be overly friendly and tell us we were like family. We are absolutely gutted. Our whole reputations have been ruined. I had no idea whatsoever that these parts were going there. Roland Leon Sunday Mirror Their dining room table was strewn with paperwork as they transformed the five-bedroom home into a makeshift office. Prosecutors said the couple were warned in that the parts they were sending to Malaysia required a licence. But Paul and Iris, who now live in Telford, Shrops, say a Dutch shipping firm told them they could continue to send the supplies. And they say they told Customs officials exactly what they were doing during an audit in He would not have done something wrong intentionally. I trust him explicitly. They were both given a six-month suspended jail sentence and barred from being company directors for six years. Judge Michael Grieve QC said: I do not for one moment think either of you are bad people. You have, in my view, been very, very naive. They completely trusted this man and they were totally duped by him. He will be sentenced next month.

Chapter 5 : Iran nuclear deal: Key details - BBC News

Following the revolution, Iran's nuclear energy programme is temporarily halted. November 4, Iranian students storm the US embassy in Iran and take diplomats hostage, leading to a diplomatic.

Iran claims its rights under Article IV of the Treaty to pursue peaceful nuclear programme for energy purpose, unlike some nuclear armed states that have not signed the NPT and clandestinely produced nuclear weapons. Despite no credible evidence confirming the presence of nuclear weapons in Iran, the crippling economic sanctions against the country continue. The withdrawal of the U. Iran did everything it could to save the deal, but the West, particularly the hawks in Washington, did everything they could to kill the deal. There is a sea of difference between rhetoric and reality when it comes to the policies of nuclear powers like the U. The five nuclear members of NPT together have more than 22, warheads, which is perhaps the biggest threat to world peace. Some of them have even gone to war, unlike Iran, and continue to engage in blatant war-mongering and sabre-rattling. Israel has never allowed IAEA inspectors to inspect its nuclear sites. He was soon arrested and charged for treason. On September 18, , when the International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA called on Israel to open its nuclear facilities for inspection and adhere with the resolution regarding non-proliferation, it refused to comply. That is how rogue nations act. India first test fired in and Pakistan followed up in The two countries have gone to war on two occasions, and the border skirmishes continue, which could easily trigger another war. According to observers, the next war between these two estranged neighbors could easily destroy the whole region if nuclear arms are used. But, the international community seems least bothered about it. They are obsessed with the non-existent Iranian nuclear weapons. Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman told a news agency few years ago that Islamabad was willing to abandon its position on the NPT in case India joined it. It is basically a tussle between two unruly kids, which can put the whole house on fire. As per latest assessment of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Pakistan now has nuclear warheads and India has Russia leads the pack with 6, nuclear warheads, followed by the U. So, who poses greater danger to the global peace and order? Is it Iran that has pursued nuclear programme for energy purpose and always welcomed IAEA inspections, or countries that have not signed the NPT, secretly developed nuclear warheads, and even gone to war. Pertinently, Iran has never gone to war. It had to defend itself when the U. Tehran realizes that a nuclear armed Iran will lead to a nuclear race in the region and that could have ugly repercussions for peace. That is how responsible nations act.

Chapter 6 : Netanyahu says he has proof of secret Iranian nuclear program - CNN

The deal, struck in Vienna after nearly two years of intensive talks, limited the Iranian programme, to reassure the rest of the world that it cannot develop nuclear weapons, in return for.

The announcement was made by Tehran as its officials met counterparts from France, Britain, Germany, Russia and China in Vienna on Friday to assess how the deal can be kept alive in the face of the reimposition by the US of secondary sanctions designed to cripple any European firm continuing to do business with Iran. President Trump withdrew from the deal despite strenuous European objections on 8 May, adding that old sanctions against contact with the Tehran regime would be reimposed. In the run-up to the Vienna meeting, Tehran officials said the EU would need to present a credible compensation package by the end of the month to make up for the loss of income to Iran caused by the US sanctions. The deal, struck in Vienna after nearly two years of intensive talks, limited the Iranian programme, to reassure the rest of the world that it cannot develop nuclear weapons, in return for sanctions relief. Tehran also accepted extensive monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA, which has verified 10 times since the agreement, and as recently as February, that Tehran has complied with its terms. The nuclear deal is also enshrined in a UN security council resolution that incorporated it into international law. The 15 members of the council at the time unanimously endorsed the agreement. Thank you for your feedback. Iran is increasingly sceptical that Europe has the means or will to set up an economic firewall that can assure European firms that they will be protected from US Treasury fines if they do business in Iran. Many of the firms trading with Iran, such as the French oil company Total, have substantial US interests and do not want to put those assets at risk to continue trading with Iran. He also demanded European banks safeguard trade with Iran, including by keeping the country inside the Swift international payments system. Broadly, Russia and China agree with these terms. The US secretary of state, Mike Pompeo, on Monday outlined a counter set of demands before the country would rejoin the deal that the EU rejected as unrealistic and amounting to regime change in Tehran. France envisages a compensation for French companies acting within the framework of treaties signed by France. Macron also said he wanted Iran to complete the nuclear deal by signing a new framework agreement to cover ballistic missiles and its regional activities. He revealed he had spoken to Tehran on the need to agree on what follows the end of the agreement. It is not clear what the EU will do if Iran pushes back on this plan. The Russian president, Vladimir Putin, counselled against anything that resembled reopening the deal, and warned of the lamentable consequences if the deal collapsed. There is intense anger in some European capitals, notably Paris, at the unilateral tone of the US approach, especially the reimposition of sanctions. The premise of the nuclear deal – officially called the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action – was to let Iran rejoin the global economy in exchange for denuclearisation.

Chapter 7 : Major milestones of Iran's nuclear programme | Iran | Al Jazeera

Iran's Nuclear Program Panelists talked about Iran's nuclear program and how the U.S. and international community could deal with it. Topics included how negotiations.

Overview[edit] In September , the IAEA Board of Governors, in a rare non-consensus decision with 12 abstentions, [42] recalled a previous Iranian "policy of concealment" regarding its enrichment program [43] and found that Iran had violated its NPT Safeguards Agreement. For its part in the conflict-ridden Middle East, Israel is a member of the IAEA, but it is not itself a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and is widely believed to currently be the only nuclear-armed state in the region. Fueled by high oil prices in the s, Iran sought to purchase large-scale nuclear facilities from Western suppliers in order to develop nuclear power and fuel-cycle facilities with both civilian and potential military applications. According to a strategic dossier from International Institute for Strategic Studies , Iran turned away from Western suppliers and obtained nuclear assistance from Russian and China in a number of key areas, including uranium mining, milling and conversion, as well as technology for heavy-water research reactors. The s also saw Iran expand its furtive nuclear research into conversion, enrichment and plutonium separation. Khan network, Iran was able to begin the construction of pilot-scale and industrial-scale enrichment facilities at Natanz around There are various estimates of when Iran might be able to produce a nuclear weapon, should it choose to do so: A assessment by the International Institute for Strategic Studies concluded "if Iran threw caution to the wind, and sought a nuclear weapon capability as quickly as possible without regard for international reaction, it might be able to produce enough HEU for a single nuclear weapon by the end of this decade", assuming no technical problems. The report concludes, however, that it is unlikely that Iran would flatly ignore international reactions and develop nuclear weapons anyway. That day is still 2â€™3 years away at the earliest. The new estimate says that the enrichment program could still provide Iran with enough raw material to produce a nuclear weapon sometime by the middle of next decade, but that intelligence agencies "do not know whether it currently intends to develop nuclear weapons" at some future date. Russia has said there was no proof Iran has ever run a nuclear weapons program. Director of National Intelligence said in February that Iran would not realistically be able to get a nuclear weapon until , if it chose to develop one. German, French, and British intelligence say that under a worst-case scenario it would take Iran a minimum of 18 months to develop a nuclear weapon if it chose to build one, and it would have to first purify its uranium and weaponize its uranium. His claim was criticized by former chief U. On 6 March , the IAEA Secretariat reported that "the Agency has not seen indications of diversion of nuclear material to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices Iran furnished the IAEA with copies, claiming not to have used the information for weapons work, which it had obtained along with other technology and parts in and the mids. On 18 December , Iran voluntarily signed, but did not ratify or bring into force, an Additional Protocol that allows IAEA inspectors access to individuals, documentation relating to procurement, dual-use equipment , certain military-owned workshops, and research and development locations. The IAEA described this as a "significant step forward". He went on to note that "all the intelligence services" agree with this assessment and that he wanted to "get people away from the idea that Iran will be a threat from tomorrow, and that we are faced right now with the issue of whether Iran should be bombed or allowed to have the bomb". Have we seen an active weaponization program? If there is actual evidence, ElBaradei said he would welcome seeing it. However, Iran has ignored the demands of the UN Security council, and has continued to enrich uranium in the past year. The report also confirmed that Iran now possesses centrifuges, a fold increase over the past year, though the feed rate is below the maximum for a facility of this design. Data regarding the P-2 centrifuge, which Ahmadinejad has claimed will quadruple production of enriched uranium, was provided only several days before the report was published; the IAEA plan to discuss this issue further in December. In response to the report the US has vowed to push for more sanctions, whilst Iran has called for an apology from the US. Mohamed ElBaradei said the Agency continued to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran, but that other issues of concern had reached a "dead end" unless Iran were to fully cooperate with the agency. ElBaradei stated it

would be helpful if "we were able to share with Iran more of the material that is at the centre of these concerns", and also said it would be helpful if Iran fully implemented the Subsidiary Arrangements to its Safeguards Agreement and fully implemented the Additional Protocol. ElBaradei closed by saying international negotiations represented a "unique opportunity to address a humanitarian need and create space for negotiations". Ivan Oelrich and Ivanka Barzashka, writing in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, suggested "the media has seriously misrepresented the actual contents of the report" and that "in fact, no new information has been revealed. So, we have time to engage," he said. ElBaradei further said the building of trust between the parties would "not happen until the two sides sit around the negotiating table and address their grievances. Sooner or later that will happen. All information that we have received that has been vetted, assessed in accordance with our standard practices, has been shared with the Board. The report further said, "it would be helpful if Member States which have provided documentation to the Agency would agree to share more of that documentation with Iran, as appropriate. Cochran, a senior scientist in the nuclear program of the Natural Resources Defense Council. Iran claims that nuclear power is necessary for a booming population and rapidly industrialising nation. It continues to argue that its valuable oil should be used for high value products and export, not simple electricity generation. Furthermore, Iran argues that nuclear power makes fairly good economic sense. Building reactors is expensive, but subsequent operating costs are low and stable, and increasingly competitive as fossil-fuel prices rise. Harnessing nuclear power costs a fraction of this, considering Iran has abundant supplies of accessible uranium ore. Iran states that "the failure of certain Nuclear- Weapon States to fulfill their international obligations continue to be a source of threat for the international community". God willing, we expect to soon join the club of the countries that have a nuclear industry, with all its branches, except the military one, in which we are not interested. I say unequivocally that for no price will we be willing to relinquish our legal and international right. I also say unequivocally to those who make false claims: Iran is not pursuing nuclear weapons, but it will not give up its rights. Your provocation will not make us pursue nuclear weapons. We hope that you come to your senses soon and do not get the world involved in disputes and crises. Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has publicly stated Iran is not developing nuclear weapons. General Assembly said "We are concerned that once certain powerful states completely control nuclear energy resources and technology, they will deny access to other states and thus deepen the divide between powerful countries and the rest of the international community Russia agreed not to provide an enrichment plant and terminated cooperation on several other nuclear-related technologies, including laser isotope separation; China terminated several nuclear projects in return, in part for entry into force of a U. Iran argues that these experiences contribute to a perception that foreign nuclear supplies are potentially subject to being interrupted. In the televised address from the city of Mashhad he said, "I am officially announcing that Iran has joined the group of those countries which have nuclear technology ". Security Council sanctions aimed at curtailing its uranium-enrichment activities unfairly target its medical sector. They hurt normal people, not leaders. What is the use of that? When someone is sick, we should give medicine. We said those who are seeking to build nuclear bombs or those who stockpile, they are politically and mentally retarded. We think they are stupid because the era of nuclear bombs is over. They can never be used! There is no doubt that the decision makers in the countries opposing us know well that Iran is not after nuclear weapons because the Islamic Republic, logically, religiously and theoretically, considers the possession of nuclear weapons a grave sin and believes the proliferation of such weapons is senseless, destructive and dangerous. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. December See also: Others have noted that while possession of the technology "contributes to the latency of non-nuclear weapon states in their potential to acquire nuclear weapons" but that such latency is not necessarily evidence of intent to proceed toward the acquisition of nuclear weapons, since "intent is in the eye of the beholder". The Iranians offered full transparency of its nuclear programme and withdrawal of support from Hamas and Hezbollah in exchange for security assurances and normalization of diplomatic relations. The Bush Administration did not respond to the proposal, as senior U. In essence, the US feels that it must guard against even the possibility of Iran obtaining a nuclear weapons capability. Some nuclear technology is dual-use.

Chapter 8 : Iran's Nuclear Program Timeline and History | NTI

A majority of the international community has been at odds with Iran over its nuclear program because of its history of concealing its nuclear activities, the possible military nature of some of these activities, and its building of facilities in secret.

Iran has been a non-nuclear weapon state party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) since 1970, and has an advanced nuclear program that was the subject of international negotiations and sanctions from until implementation of a comprehensive nuclear deal, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) began in 2015. Iran is not a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), and is actively working to acquire, develop, and deploy a broad range of ballistic missiles and space launch capabilities. Atoms for Peace Program. Establishing the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) in 1975, the Shah had ambitious plans to construct 20 nuclear power reactors, a uranium enrichment facility, and a reprocessing plant for spent fuel. In 1979, Khomeini reversed course on the issue of nuclear power and sought international partners to continue building the Bushehr reactors. At its peak, the program comprised nearly 20,000 gas centrifuges at 3 major facilities. On 16 January 2016, all nuclear-related sanctions on Iran were lifted in response to its progress meeting key metrics of the deal. President Donald Trump campaigned on a promise to "dismantle the deal with Iran," however, the Administration initially upheld the deal. In its most recent unclassified report to Congress on the subject the U.S. Director of National Intelligence assessed that Iran "probably has the capability to produce some biological warfare (BW) agents for offensive purposes, if it made the decision to do so. U.S. intelligence does not have conclusive evidence of a current Iranian BW program. Historically, Iran has denied the acquisition or production of biological weapons. Consequently, Iran has significant experience with the effects of chemical warfare (CW). Iran has publicly acknowledged the existence of a chemical weapons program developed during the latter stages of the 1980s to war with Iraq. Nevertheless, throughout the late 1980s and the early 1990s, the United States claimed that Iran maintained an active program for the development and production of chemical weapons. This program was alleged to include stockpiles of blood, blister, choking, and possibly nerve agents, although U.S. intelligence has not confirmed this. In its most recent unclassified report to Congress on the subject, the Director of National Intelligence asserted that Iran "maintains the capability to produce chemical warfare (CW) agents and conducts research that may have offensive applications. Missile Following the Iran-Iraq war, Iran committed itself to the development of one of the most sophisticated ballistic missile programs in the Middle East. Iran has pursued a dual-track strategy, developing both liquid and solid-fueled systems. In addition to its missile program, Iran possesses a space launch capability. Iran has successfully launched several satellites aboard its space launch vehicle (SLV) the Safir, with reports of an attempted launch from the new Simorgh SLV. Many have expressed concern over the dual-use capabilities of these systems and their potential application for intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). In 2010, to support implementation of the JCPOA, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1929, which called on Iran "not to undertake any activity related to ballistic missiles designed to be capable of delivering nuclear weapons. Department of State, Accessed 1 March 2016, www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/iran_nuclear_program_assessment.pdf. A Net Assessment, Dossier, London: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2010, pp. 1-10. A Net Assessment, London:

Chapter 9 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

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