

## **THE IRANIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAMME AND DOMINANT WORLD**

Neriman Naz Taşkıran Intern of TASAM

## **THE IRANIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAMME: DYNAMICS OF JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION (JCPOA), AMERICAN UNISOLATIONISM AND EUROPEAN APPREHENSIONS**

Muhammad Nadeem Mirza-Hussain Abbas-Irfan Hasnain Qaisrani, 2022

## **IMPACT OF U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM THE JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION (JCPOA) ON THE GULF REGION AND THE WORLD**

Sheriff Ghali Ibrahim-Mike Owoh Benjamin, 2019

### **Analaysis of Articles**

### **ÖZET**

Bu araştırma, İran'ın nükleer enerjisinin uluslararası düzeydeki etkilerini ve Ortak Kapsamlı Eylem Planı (JCPOA) üzerindeki etkilerini analiz etmektedir. İran'ın nükleer gelişim ısrarı, ABD ile İran arasındaki ilişki ve Avrupa perspektifi sorgulanmıştır.

Uluslararası toplum, İran'ın nükleer güç geliştirmesinin olasılıklarını ve sonuçlarını tartışmak için bir araya gelmiştir. Bu çalışma, liderlerin verdikleri kararları ve özellikle Trump'ın JCPOA'dan çekilme kararını değerlendirerek bu eylemlerin etkilerini incelemektedir. İran'da gelişen nükleer güçle ilgili olarak alınan tüm kararların etkileri ve sonuçları ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler: ABD, İran, Çekilme, JCPOA, Avrupa**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research analyzes the impacts of nuclear energy of Iran at international level and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action(JCPOA). We questioned the insistence of Iran nuclear development, relationship with the US and Iran, and the European perspective. International globe gathered to discuss the possibility and consequences of nuclear power by developing by Iran. We discusses and evaluate the responses and actions that implied by the leaders which mostly includes the decision of Trump to withdrawal of JCPOA. We will see the effects and consequences of all actions in case of nuclear power that developing in Iran.

**Keywords: the US, Iran, Withdrawal, JCPOA, Europe**

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. REASON OF NUCLEAR POWER INSISTENCE ACCORDING TO STATES AND REGIONS**
- 3. WHY IRAN DESIRE TO HAVE NUCLEAR POWER**
- 4. PROCEDURE OF IRAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM**
- 5. EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE**
- 6. JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTIONS**
- 7. WITHDRAWAL OF THE US**
- 8. AMERICAN EFFECTS ON THE JCPOA**
- 9. REFERENCES**

The international sphere is shaken by the risk of nuclear power. The ultimate aim of US get rid of that kind of threat. Iranian nuclear power carries the risk of destroying the balance of power that built by colonial powers after World War 2. The possibility of possess the nuclear power by Iran, can change the regional hegemony and security. <sup>1</sup> International sphere and mostly the US, assume that Irani government aims the nuclear power in the case of hegemony of the region not for energy and medical issues. <sup>2</sup> Iranian government claims the nuclear power is for the energy and peaceful purposes. <sup>3</sup> However, we should know that nuclear power could

<sup>1</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>2</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>3</sup> Henry Sokolski, "After Iran: Back to the Basics on 'Peaceful' Nuclear Energy," Arms Control Today, April 2005, <https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2005-04/iran-nuclear-briefs/after-iran-back-basics-peaceful>

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use in dual use technology which is use in expansion of proliferation weapons and instability in the region. <sup>4</sup> Other states in the region which is called as Gulf States are concerned about the power of nuclear. One of the Gulf States, Saudi Arabia who have close relationships with the US, sees Iran as a threat in the Middle East. <sup>5</sup> Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is made for the creating a consensus of Iranian nuclear power. Withdrawal of the US in Trump era created a suspicion for Iranian government. <sup>6</sup> It caused to continuation of enrichment of uranium and not implementation the plan of nuclear power. <sup>7</sup> European States tried to convince Trump to continuation of process but Trump supported his decisions on withdrawal. The assassination of popular nuclear scientist was the last point of tension and all the efforts to create of consensus by European States was wasted. <sup>8</sup> After the election of 2020, Joe Biden's victory gained some optimism about JCPOA in the eyes of European States. <sup>9</sup>

Disclosure of Iranian nuclear power by western states created a tension between Gulf States and Iran. <sup>10</sup> Western sphere thought that Iran developing some enrichment of uranium and hard water for the nuclear bombs and weapons. Dual use of technology created a question mark in the minds. Not only the use of nuclear weapons by Iran also it may create a new wave of nuclear proliferation in the region. <sup>11</sup> It may bring the spread of nuclear weapons in international area and security concerns in the region. <sup>12</sup> This perception of west pushed them into sanctions that might prevent the development in the nuclear power and instability in the region. <sup>13</sup> As expected, Iran did not give up on nuclear energy even accelerated the process of enrichment. <sup>14</sup> European States brought a deal in the table that includes P5 + Germany.

In this analysis we examine the question of existence of nuclear power? <sup>15</sup>Why do states desire of nuclear power? Only reason of nuclear power is for peaceful issues or is it much more deep? Regional hegemony or security problem is the main aim of Iran? We tried to explain these questions and understand the reasons behind the questions.

**nuclear-energy; Agha Ahmad Gul, "Iran's Pursuit of Peaceful Nuclear Technology," Pakistan Horizon 65,**  
no. 1 (January 2012): 35–52.

<sup>4</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>5</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>6</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>7</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>8</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>9</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>10</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 15

<sup>11</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16

<sup>12</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16

<sup>13</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16

<sup>14</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16

<sup>15</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16

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## REASON OF NUCLEAR POWER INSISTENCE ACCORDING TO STATES AND REGIONS

The reasons of desire to have nuclear power could change in the state or region. We should know the characteristics of a state. However characteristics of states can change but finally all reasons connected into one result which is security.<sup>16</sup> The concerns of states can create the feeling of acquiring a nuclear power.<sup>17</sup> Even the status of nuclear power brings the power with. Regional and international threat creates the image of only solution which is called as nuclear power.<sup>18</sup> History of nuclear power is not old, it started during the Cold War period between the US and USSR.<sup>19</sup> Only matter in the nuclear power is not security issue also it has norms model. Some countries wanted to acquire nuclear power in the case of hegemony and prestige such as the UK and France. Other countries such is India using this mechanism in the suppress the domestic politics.<sup>20</sup>

The unfriendly behavior pushed Iran into nuclear weapons and bombs. The US and Israel which is closest allies of each other, created an image of threat to Iran. The insistence of acquiring nuclear power constructed that point of hostile behavior.<sup>21</sup> Nuclear power could seen as a true path who might walk into because of the non circulated economy as the result of sanctions. Countries that are ally such as Gulf States-Israel and the US, wanted to deterrence policy on Iran in the case of nuclear power.<sup>22</sup> Although this effort, Iran choose the nuclear power solution because of the isolation and threats that created by west. Inextricable situation escalated the tensions of acquiring nuclear power. One of the states who felt insecure about the developments of Iran, Saudi Arabia desire to develop or purchase nuclear power.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>16</sup> **Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16**

<sup>17</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16

<sup>18</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 16

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Scott D. Sagan, "Why Do States Build Nuclear Weapons? Three Models in Search of a Bomb," *International Security* 21, no. 3 (December 1, 1996): 54–86.

<sup>21</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 17

<sup>22</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 17

<sup>23</sup> Kingston Reif, "Saudi Arabia Threatens to Seek Nuclear Weapons," *Arms Control Today*, June 2018, <https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2018-06/news/saudi-arabia-threatens-seek-nuclear-weapons>; Gawdat Bahgat, "Nuclear Proliferation: The Case of Saudi Arabia," *Middle East Journal* 60, no. 3 (2006): 421–43; NTI, "Countries: Saudi Arabia," *Nuclear Threat Initiative*, July 2016, <https://www.nti.org/learn/countries/saudi-arabia/nuclear/>.

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## WHY IRAN DESIRE TO HAVE NUCLEAR POWER

The aim of acquiring nuclear power is not too different from any other states.<sup>24</sup> Firstly Iran wanted to protect themselves from external threats and hegemony over the region which is wealthy in natural resources. Iran realized that nuclear power could give them the regional hegemony and superiority that is a necessity in the Gulf Region.<sup>25</sup>

The inequality between western and eastern states might be the reason for the desire for superiority. Nuclear states have much more significance and a role on the international arena that is obvious. Creation of self-made energy and diversification of energy are the other reasons which would be monetarily low cost and alternative energy. Only dependence on fossil fuel is dangerous in economically and politically for Iran.<sup>26</sup>

Some of them think that the main motivation is the heritage of great Iranian culture. The Persian Empire could be seen as one of the greatest and longest empires. Before Islam and after the Islam, it did not change the dignity of Iran in the eyes of society.<sup>27</sup> Even the Islamic government allows the traditional and glamorous celebrations that are related to the history of Iran.<sup>28</sup> Iran aimed to gain glamorous hegemony that was lost by them.<sup>29</sup> Iranians think that acquiring nuclear power may bring the dignity and hegemony that was lost.<sup>30</sup>

Ideology of Iran is another topic that is effective. Every state which is developed, changes its political and sociological structures to achieve modernity of today.<sup>31</sup> Because of that Iran is pessimistic towards western states such as Europe and the US. In the case of uranium enrichment, the west has unfair treatment towards other states which have nuclear power such as Israel.<sup>32</sup> The perspective of anti-Americanism, unfair treatment, independence and hegemonism constructed the idea of conservative government of Iran.<sup>33</sup>

The Iranian government thought that nuclear state status would give them some kind of protection and create a security concern for others that create threats. We should pay attention to the case of ideology and the turning point in the 1979 Iranian Islamic Revolution. Nuclear power is a chosen way to deterrence and protect the regime.<sup>34</sup> The threats coming from

<sup>24</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 17

<sup>25</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 17

<sup>26</sup> Abbas Maleki, "Iran's Nuclear File: Recommendations for the Future," *Daedalus* 139, no. 1 (January 1, 2010): 105–16, <https://doi.org/10.1162/daed.2010.139.1.105>.

<sup>27</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 18

<sup>28</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 18

<sup>29</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 18

<sup>30</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 18

<sup>31</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 19

<sup>32</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 19

<sup>33</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 19

<sup>34</sup> Patrikarakos, *Nuclear Iran*.

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outside make Iranian government much more determined in the case of nuclear deterrence.  
<sup>35</sup> Bowen and Brewer explains that the resistance of nuclear power is ocured from the security concern. <sup>36</sup> It is related with the survival of regime that built in 45 years ago. <sup>37</sup>

The main motivation of nuclear power resistance is based on security concerns and ideological differenciation. The unfriendly behavior and instability in the region might change the balance and security of the Middle East. <sup>38</sup>

## **PROCEDURE OF IRAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM**

Nuclear Power that develops in Iran has dual use mechanism. <sup>39</sup> The motivation of unfriendly behavior comes from the concerns that might ruin the balance and interests of west. Iranian governments asserts that use of nuclear power only for peaceful purposes and alternative energy. <sup>40</sup> The enrichment of uranium and platonium are the source of nuclear weapons. <sup>41</sup>

The developments that accelarating in Iran, started with the preventation of uranium importation. The uncertainty of use of uranium created concerns with that reason in International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). <sup>42</sup> France, the UK ,Germany and Iran gathered to find a solution that might occur in 2003 about Natanz Nuclear Reactor. <sup>43</sup>

Nuclear installations is secured and kept by Iran defence ministry. Some secret weapons and projects made by underground laborateries by Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps. <sup>44</sup>

Huge capacity reactors in Natanz used for enrichment in uranium, heavy water in Arak and produce weapons-grade uranium in Fordow-Qom. <sup>45</sup> Same as Israel, India and Pakistan, Iran might Arak Research Center used for heavy water research. It assumed as enrichment of plutonium for military purposes. <sup>46</sup> However this is only allegation not declared information.

<sup>35</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 19

<sup>36</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 20

<sup>37</sup> Wyn Q. Bowen and Jonathan Brewer, "Iran's Nuclear Challenge: Nine Years and Counting," International Affairs 87, no. 4 (July 1, 2011): 923–43, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468.2346.2011.01011.x>. <sup>38</sup> Volker Perthes, "Ambition and Fear: Iran's Foreign Policy and Nuclear Programme," Survival 52, no. 3 (July 1, 2010): 95–114, <https://doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2010.494879>.

<sup>39</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 20

<sup>40</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 20

<sup>41</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 20

<sup>42</sup> Director General IAEA, "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran" (International Atomic Energy Agency, June 6, 2003), <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/gov2003-40.pdf>.

<sup>43</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 21

<sup>44</sup> Yonah Alexander and Milton Hoenig, *The New Iranian Leadership: Ahmadinejad, Terrorism, Nuclear Ambition, and the Middle East* (Westport, Conn: Praeger, 2007).

<sup>45</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 21

<sup>46</sup> Zafar Nawaz Jaspal, "A Comparative Analysis of the Policies of the EU and Pakistan on the Iranian Nuclear Issue," *Journal of European Studies* 28, no. 1 (June 2012).

## **EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE**

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Europe showed their concerns before the agreement that held in 2015. Mutual benefits between Iran and Europe especially France, the UK and Germany, pushed them into discuss about use of nuclear power. Iran emphasize the motivation behind the nuclear power is based on energy and civilian purposes. Europe concerned about the dual use of mechanism that lead utilization of fissile material capabilities.<sup>47</sup> We should remember that Iran is a member of Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signatory. West think that the peaceful aims and civilian use are only to overshadow to military purposes. And weapon grade uranium or plutonium is violating the NPT.<sup>48</sup>

There is another concern that exist was the concealing of some research centers from AEOI because of the deficient or non-given informations. International society mostly the Gulf States, concerned that the capability to launch the nuclear warheads that might create instability and war in the region.<sup>49</sup>

### **JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTIONS**

The threats created a formation called as Joint Comprehensive Plan of Actions(JCPOA) including P5+1 such as France, United Kingdom, China, United States, Russia, Germany. Process supported by UN Security Council with a resolution 2231.<sup>50</sup> After the implementations according to UN Security Council Resolutions, SC would not be a participant on the nuclear issue in Iran.<sup>51</sup> The aim of formation was decrease the speed of developments of Iran nuclear program. IAEA was the main supervisory in the formation. For Iran, relaxation of sanctions and some facilities discussed by European states.<sup>52</sup>

The plan was the only reformation that might in Arak would be in civilian and medical purposes nothing more than that. The production had to go minimization process and enrichment did not allow the past 20MW.<sup>53</sup> The enrichment level of uranium was only accepted in the 5% uranium-235.<sup>54</sup> Iran had to put forward research and development plan in case of Additional Protocol because of the JCPOA requirements.<sup>55</sup>

IAEA would be always control the constructions and reactors in case of negative alternatives. The collabration will continue between Iran government and western states.

<sup>47</sup> Esther Pan, "Iran: Curtailing the Nuclear Program," Council on Foreign Relations, August 24, 2005, <https://www.cfr.org/background/iran-curtailing-nuclear-program>.

<sup>48</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 22

<sup>49</sup> Bowen and Brewer, "Iran's Nuclear Challenge."

<sup>50</sup> UNSC, "Security Council, Adopting Resolution 2231 (2015), Endorses Joint Comprehensive Agreement on Iran's Nuclear Programme" (United Nations Security Council, July 20, 2015), <https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc11974.doc.htm>.

<sup>51</sup> Ibrahim and Benjamin, pp6

<sup>52</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 23

<sup>53</sup> P5+1, "JCPOA Annex-1 Nuclear Related Commitments: Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action" (US

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Department of State, July 14, 2015), [https://2009-2017.state.gov/e/eb/tfs/spi/iran/jcp\\_oa/index.htm](https://2009-2017.state.gov/e/eb/tfs/spi/iran/jcp_oa/index.htm).<sup>54</sup>  
ibrahim and benjamin, pp3  
<sup>55</sup> ibrahim and benjamin, pp6

In conclusion Iran will be sharing verifications and open them into IAEA. Iran assured that developments of nuclear program will suspend in order to abolition of sanctions.<sup>56</sup> In case of any wrong maneuver, Iran would return the process and turned them into military purposes.

After the deal Europe had some concerns that not discussed at the formation such as uranium stockpiles and advanced centrifuges. That ocured from the informations were not publicly opened and IAEA had no power to share reportation of activities.<sup>57</sup>

Iran's positioning of itself from an importer to an exporter status is also among other concerns. They claim that overproduction did not violate the standarts of the JCPOA.<sup>58</sup> The assistance provided by Russia to the International Physics Centre and the collaboration between China and the United States on the Arak reactor were other processes outlined in the JCPOA. The real problem is the Iran's ballistic missile program. However, Iran claim that it is a sovereign right to develop weapons for national purposes. It shows that Iran should refrain from any activity related to ballistic missiles designed to be capable of delivering nuclear weapons but this decision might change at any moment.<sup>59</sup> Iran government suspended all the developments in uranium enrichment by the time collabration possibility with the JPA.<sup>60</sup>

## **WITHDRAWAL OF THE US**

The plan made of Obama Administration, after the election Trump the US withdraw of the JCPOA. He called the plan was incorrect to US national interest. He accused Iran with the cooperation to fund militant groups mostly the enemies of US and development of nuclear power by easment of sanctions. This plan seen as short term benefits and created a way to restrict Iran's ability to make nuclear weapons, it also allowed Iran to access resources that have been used to support various proxy groups in the Middle East. Trump Administration claimed that JCPOA failed its responsibility to keep control of Iranian nuclear researches and turning Iran a non-nuclear power.<sup>61</sup> Additionally, Obama Administration stated that NPT rights do not mean to explicit right to enrichment.<sup>62</sup>

Also opponents such as China and Russia made investments in the case of economic and trade with the facilities. These facilities made Iran much more powerful and fund the other proxy groups in the Middle East that might leads to regional conflict.<sup>63</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Kelsey Davenport, "The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) at a Glance," Arms Control Today, March 2021, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/JCPOA-at-a-glance>.

<sup>57</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 24

<sup>58</sup> 3 ICG, "Implementing the Iran Nuclear Deal".

<sup>59</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 25

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<sup>60</sup> Kahl, 2015:16; IAEA, 2014) ibrahim and benjamin, pp3

<sup>61</sup> ibrahim and benjamin, pp8

<sup>62</sup> ibrahim and benjamin, pp4

<sup>63</sup> Tom DiChristopher, "Trump's Iran Nuclear Deal Review Faces a Dangerous Path," CNBC, April 25, 2017, sec. 100 Days of Trump, <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/04/25/trumps-iran-nuclear-deal-review-faces-a-dangerous-path.html>

These concerns pushed Trump Administration to withdrawal of the US in the deal in in 2018.<sup>64</sup> E3 states, Russia and China were not expect that kind of maneuver and tried convince to Trump Administration to signatory of the deal. That situation would end the nuclear deal and stability that build might ruined. Iran stated that promise will be kept and the action of the US was hostile. The US allies such as Israel and Saudi Arabia supported the US in his decision.<sup>65</sup>

The efforts of E3 questioned by the US maneuver. Additionally, the assassination of one of the main nuclear scientist escalated the tension. Israel blamed that assassination and this considered as act of terror.<sup>66</sup> After the assassination, the trust between E3 and Iran declined. Iran questioned the deal and it could end with the acceleration of nuclear program.

The elections of 2020 would be the turning point of the US foreign policy to Iran. The trust between Iran and the US would be end, if President Biden wont be lift the sanctions and take some measures in the case of trust.<sup>67</sup> He pursued 3 points to enhance the deal with Iran. The revival of deal, lifting some of the sanctions and easing the restrictions were the enhanced measures.<sup>68</sup> Iran said that any consensus will be reached until the lifting sanctions by Trump Administration.

There is a paradigm between Iran and the Us. Iran stated that firstly the sanctions would be lifted before the consensus and the US vice versa.

## **AMERICAN EFFECTS ON THE JCPOA**

Trump Administration enormously damaged the deal that created by the efforts of E3. During the negotiation process, lowering the expectations of all the parties involved, setting the limits, and assessing their willingness and capacity were key factors that led to the signing of the JCPOA.<sup>69</sup> The US stated that any cooperation or company that make business with Iran also facing with sanctions. And that statement damaged the European interests in business.

<sup>64</sup> Sam Fleming, "Trump Withdraws US from Iran Nuclear Deal," Financial Times, May 8, 2018, <https://www.ft.com/content/f55b1652-52c3-11e8-b24e-cad6aa67e23e>.

<sup>65</sup> Mark Landler, "Trump Abandons Iran Nuclear Deal He Long Scorned," The New York Times, May 8, 2018, sec. World, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/08/world/middleeast/trump-iran-nuclear-deal.html>.

<sup>66</sup> Muhammad Javad Zarif, "Terrorists Murdered an Eminent Iranian Scientist Today. 8:28 PM," Twitter, @JZarif (blog), November 27, 2020, <https://twitter.com/JZarif/status/1332345633425022976>.

<sup>67</sup> VOA, "Iran Warns Nuclear Deal in Danger If US Does Not Ease Sanctions," Voice of America, February 6, 2021, sec. USA, Middle East, VOA News on Iran, <https://www.voanews.com/usa/iran-warns-nuclear-deal-danger-if-us-does-not-ease-sanctions>

<sup>68</sup> Matthew Lee, "Biden Attempt to Resurrect Iran Nuke Deal off to Bumpy Start," AP NEWS, February 23, 2021, sec. Donald Trump, <https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-iran-iran-nuclear-diplomacy-middle-east-fe94f33feaa974d244c0e3cdd6c33dfc>.

<sup>69</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 29

French Ambassador said that the behavior of the US was unisolationism which includes unilateralism and isolationism in foreign policy. <sup>70</sup> France will protect its own national interests in economic issues while sanctions imposed. <sup>71</sup>

Election of Biden raised the hopes in the case of consensus among sides in 2020. E3 states views became optimistic to the look of the deal. In 2021, the US joined the negotiations although the enhanced relations Iran governments refused to meet them face to face until the lifting of the sanctions that implemented by Trump Administration. They showed such an optimistic view on clarification and stated that clarification actually does not mean consensus. <sup>72</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Iran Government still claims that nuclear development program is only for peaceful and civilian purposes. The insistence on nuclear power is looking rationale on the perspective of Iran in hostile environment. However, they should remember who are the opponents. The US's strong military and economic capacity, Israel's nuclear weapon technology and the GCC states close relationship with the US shows us only a nuclear deterrence would be a counter force for Iran. As a result we might see spread of parallel nuclear proliferation such as Saudi Arabia.

The ideology is another factor to Iran's foreign policy. After the revolution every government followed the same path with the former one. Its strategic ideas suggest a need to change the global relationships between countries, as political, social, and economic way. The differentiation in ideology creates a suspicion for two powers. The suspicion is the reason of the acquisition and development of the nuclear power.

Because of the unclear aims, Iran opened their verification system to IAEA. Iran agreed to suspension of nuclear program and removal some of the reactors with the control of other states mostly the US. However the government change in the US, changed all the agreements such as withdrawal in JCPOA in Trump Administration.

Some of the reports Iran was violating the JCPOA by enriching uranium and plutonium. Biden government enabled the cooperation and consensus among Iran and the US. The processes would be the resignation of deal, renegotiate of the deal by the European states, limitation of nuclear power which includes control by the IAEA and GCC states involvement to eliminate the option of threat. Despite all these processes, Iran still has the dual use technology in case of nuclear power and conservative government that might change any time when feel threat.

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<sup>70</sup> Dreazen, "European Diplomats Are So Angry with Trump's Iran Decision That They've Literally Created a New Anti-Trump Word". See also <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201806/11/WS5b1db893a31001b82571f31c.html>.

<sup>71</sup> "Iran Nuclear Deal: Europe Strives to Keep Agreement," BBC News, May 11, 2018, sec. Europe, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-44090948>.

<sup>72</sup> Laura Rozen, "Slow Progress at Third Round of Vienna Iran Talks," Diplomatic, April 29, 2021, <https://diplomatic.substack.com/p/slow-progress-at-third-round-of-vienna>.

The complex relationship between Iran and IAEA still exist in case of uranium enrichment. These steps destroyed when Iran stoped all the agreements which related with nuclear power including Additional Protocol. <sup>73</sup>

As a result nuclear discussions with Iran continue and can be enhanced by IAEA. The territory need to constructive development and peaceful relations in order to balance of the international community. <sup>74</sup>

Some steps taken by the other parties that have economic relations with power under JCPOA. These were the maintaining economic relations, sale of Iran's oil, banking transactions, continuation of transportation and further investments in Iran. <sup>75</sup>

In conclusion Iran and the US are in a paradigm. If the US don't lift sactions, Iran will continue to enrich uranium and not implement the orders of JCPOA. <sup>76</sup> The region and even the territory need peaceful relations, stability and cooperation among sides. This mostly includes Iran and Gulf states who shares the same territory. One of the sides have to give up and gather for a consensus. Only solution comes from the empathy and diplomatic relations.

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<sup>73</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 32

<sup>74</sup> Mirza-Abbas-Qaisrani, pp 32

<sup>75</sup> Ibrahim and Benjamin, pp 12

<sup>76</sup> Ibrahim and Benjamin, pp 13

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