Iranian Nuclear Issue

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Iran's first commercial nuclear reactor went online in February 2012. It was built with technology and fuel rods imported from Russia.
UN Security Council Resolutions on Iran

2010
- Security Council Resolution 1929
  9 June 2010

2008
- Security Council Resolution 1835
  27 September 2008
- Security Council Resolution 1803
  3 March 2008

2007
- Security Council Resolution 1747
  24 March 2007

2006
- Security Council Resolution 1737
  23 December 2006
- Security Council Resolution 1696
  31 July 2006
UN Security Council
Resolution 1929

- **Provides** international sanctions on Iranian banks in the case of a suspicion that they are related to the development of an Iranian nuclear or missile program;

- **Calls for** vigilance exercising over transactions involving Iranian banks, including the Central Bank of Iran;

- **Extends** UN embargo on arms shipments to Iran as well as the "black list“ of Iranian companies to which restrictive measures may be applied;

- **Calls for** cargo inspection regime similar to the one that applies to North Korea
Chronology of negotiations over the Iranian Nuclear Program:

**June 15, 2013** – Hassan Rouhani elected as President of Iran

**November 24, 2013** – an interim agreement was reached; The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was to be concluded by **July 20, 2014**.

The interim agreement was extended until **November 24, 2014**, then until **June 30, 2015**.

**April 2, 2015** – parameters for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action were drafted

**July 14, 2015** – Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was adopted
Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (1)

IRAN

- keeps its uranium stockpile under 300 kg of uranium enriched up to 3.67% during the 15 year period
- limits itself to 6,104 operational centrifuges, with only 5,060 allowed to enrich uranium for 10 years (from 19,000 centrifuges of which 10,000 were operational) for 10 years
- converts Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant into a research center
- implements Additional Protocol
- redesigns Arak research reactor and ships out the spent fuel
- provides unprecedented access for IAEA to monitor its nuclear program
Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (2)

P5+1

- impose no new nuclear-related sanctions against Iran
- terminate UN sanctions against Iran, some EU sanctions are terminated/suspended, the U.S. "ceases" application of its nuclear-related sanctions once IAEA verifies that Iran implements its part of the deal
- lift the ballistic missiles embargo in 8 years
- lift the arms embargo in 5 years
- UN SC closes Iranian nuclear dossier 10 years after the adoption of the agreement
Remaining issues

• Implementation of the JCPOA provisions by the parties

• IAEA investigation in the possible military dimension of the Iranian nuclear program

• Prohibition of attacks against nuclear facilities in the Middle East

• Creation of “climate of trust” in the region concerning nuclear safety and security and beginning of the regional dialogue on the full range of nuclear issues
Iranian Nuclear Issue: What does Iran Need?

- Providing external security and armed conflict risk minimization
- Technological progress and self-sufficiency
- Regime internal political stability
- External expansion, recognition as a regional superpower and as a magnet of attraction for all the Muslims in the Middle East
Iranian Nuclear Issue: Listening to the region

Experts from Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the United States

In order to increase trust among the neighbors Iran might:
- ratify the CTBT
- devote more attention to nuclear safety and security
- join the SCO

Post-JCPOA Middle East needs:
- WMD-Free Zone
- regional institutions
- confidence building measures
IRANIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM: RUSSIA'S INTERESTS

"The Russian Federation has close and long-standing relations with Iran and we would like to use all our opportunities in order to make the hard dialogue we have today crowned with success"

Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev

The Iranian nuclear program has been carefully reviewed by PIR Center’s experts over the last 15 years. The issue is covered on the regular bases through Security Index Journal, exclusive bulletin Russia confidential as well as PIR PRESS newsletter.

PIR Center President Dr. Vladimir A. Orlov is a permanent participant of Russian and international summits and expert discussions aimed at elaborating further steps to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue.

In the framework of this project PIR Center's experts closely follow the developments around the Stuxnet worm attack on Iran's nuclear plant in Bushehr, the impact of international sanctions against Iran, the future of Iranian nuclear program.

Full Project description

Sergey Ryabkov gave the Security Index an interview on Iranian nuclear negotiations

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“A rather complex plan of action has been elaborated and approved, defining the steps to be taken after the signing of agreement. It sets out the timelines and conditions for treaty to become operational, defines what should be considered the day of implementation of the agreement, etc. This framework, this "Christmas tree," is further decorated with specific "candles, mandarins and chocolate rabbits." Iranians are still discussing their volume, size, and number with all the parties,” – Sergey Ryabkov Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation.