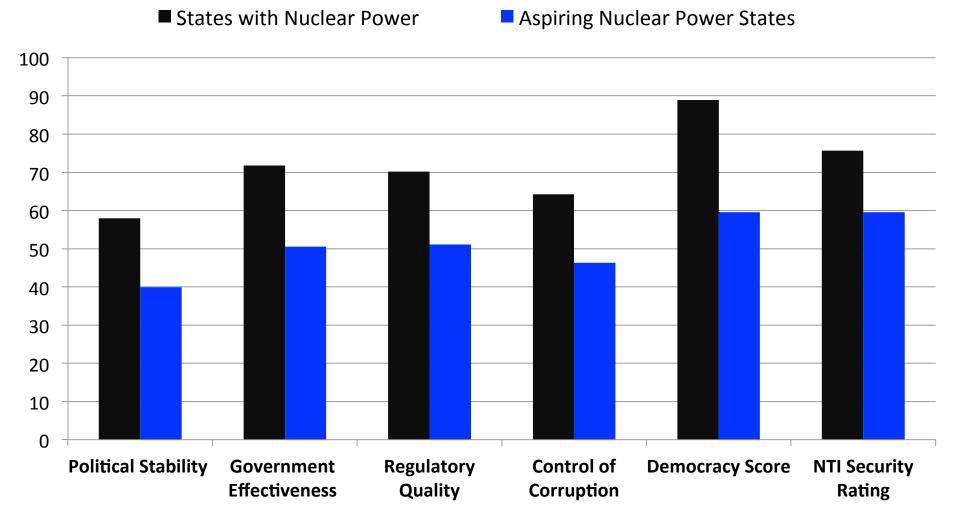


Nuclear Power: Expansion vs. Spread Post-Fukushima 2013

Red = Canceling plans Green = Continuing with plans Black = No evidence Yellow = Ongoing debates that have produced a delay or uncertainty about plans

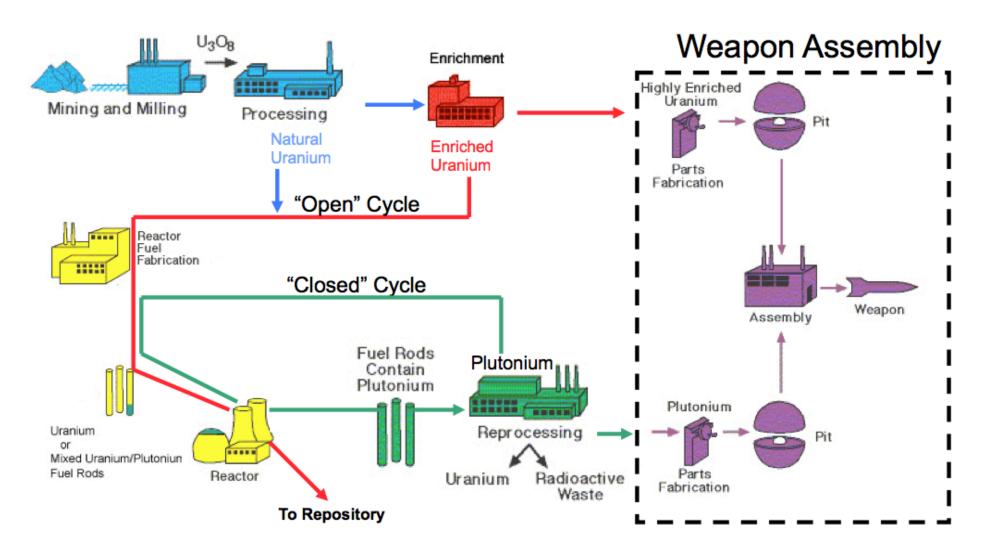
	Americas	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central and South Asia	East Asia/ Oceania	Middle East	Africa
States with Nuclear Power Programs	Argentina Brazil Canada United States Mexico	Germany Switzerland Belgium Finland France Netherlands Spain Sweden United Kingdom	Armenia Bulgaria Czech Republic Hungary Slovakia Romania Russia Slovenia Ukraine	India Pakistan	Japan China South Korea Taiwan	Iran	South Africa
Aspiring Nuclear Power States	Peru Venezuela Uruguay Dominican Republic Haiti Bolivia Chile Jamaica El Salvador	Italy	Belarus Poland Lithuania Croatia Latvia Albania Estonia Greece	Bangladesh Kazakhstan Sri Lanka Mongolia Georgia	Thailand Singapore Myanmar Indonesia Malaysia Vietnam North Korea Philippines	Israel Egypt Jordan Turkey UAE Kuwait Qatar Saudi Arabia Bahrain Oman Syria Yemen	Senegal Nigeria Tanzania Tunisia Libya Kenya Algeria Namibia Niger Uganda Ghana Morocco Sudan

Governance, Corruption, and Regime Type 2013



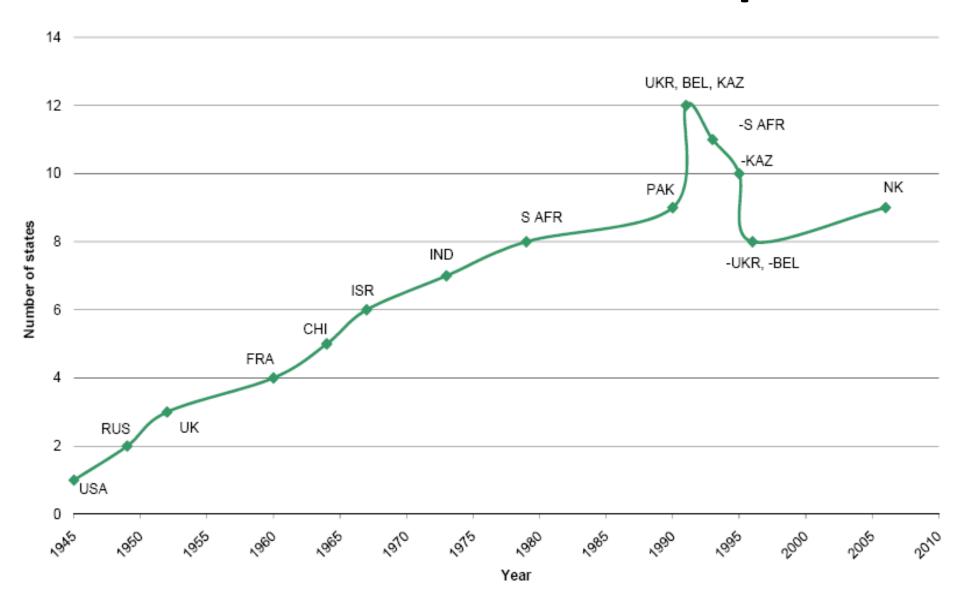
Sources: World Bank, World Governance Indicators, 2011, info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index/asp; Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2007, www.systemicpeace.org/inscr.htm; NTI Nuclear Materials Security Index, http://www.ntiindex.org/. * Measurement for Democracy/Autocracy Score is mean Polity IV 20-point score on a 100-point scale. Scores above 50 represent democracy; below 50 implies non-democracy.

The Nuclear Fuel Cycle

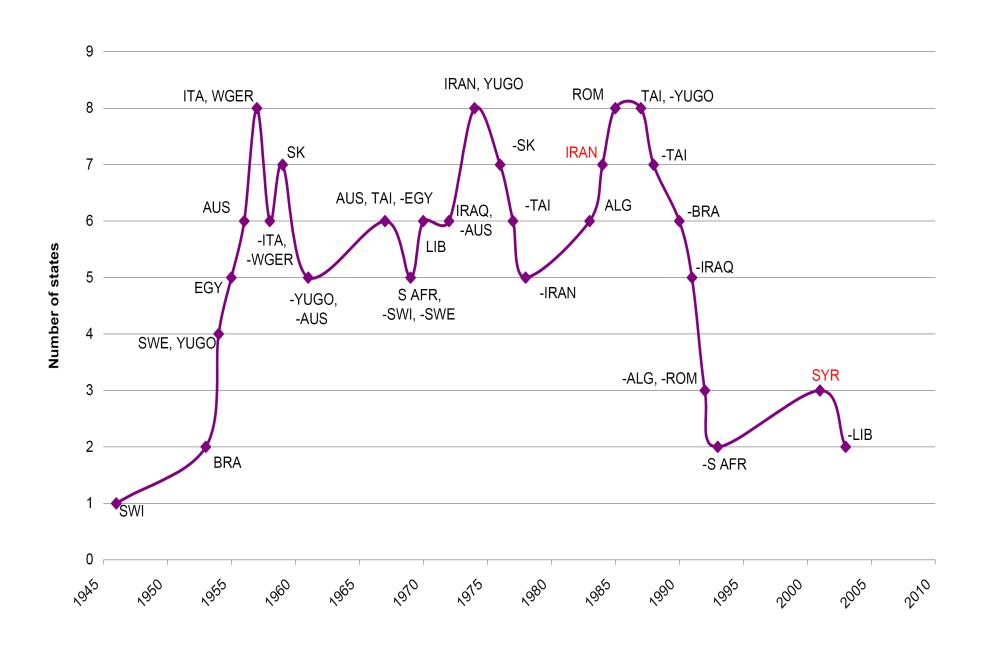


Source: Adam Bernstein (2009). The Production of Fissile Materials for Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Power [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from http://www.lanl.gov/orgs/ndo/n4/documents/02.prod fissile mat nuc weap nuc power.pdf

States with Nuclear Weapons



States that Explored or Pursued Nuclear Weapons

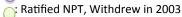


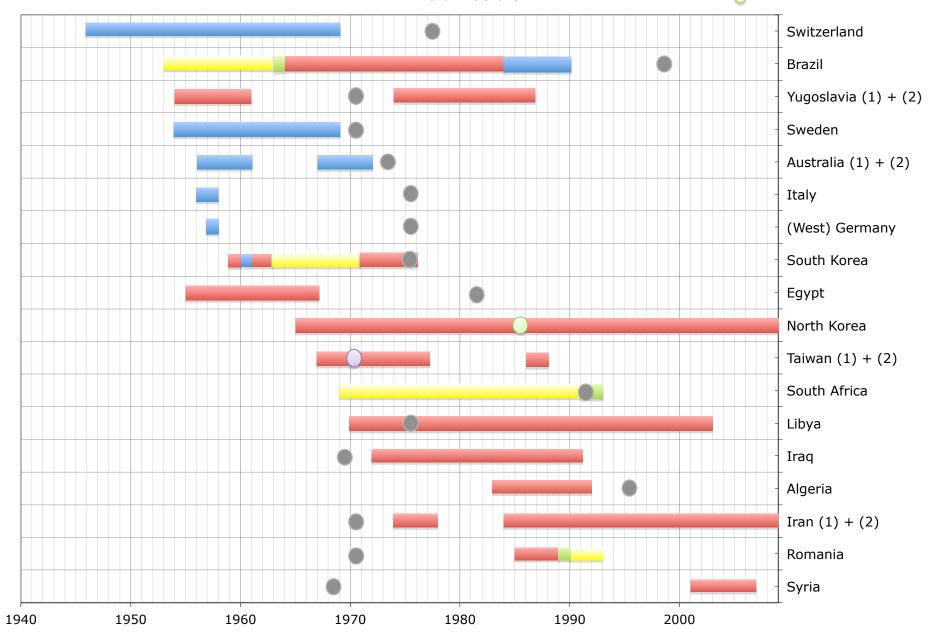


Start and End of Nuclear Weapons Activity and NPT Ratification



Ratified NPT as ROC





Five Cracked "Pillars" of the NPT

Article X:

"Each Party shall in exercising its national Sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty... It shall give notice of such withdrawal... three months in advance."

Iran's Nuclear Program



Evidence on Iran's Bomb Program



GOV/2011/65 Date: 8 November 2011

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Item 5(c) of the provisional agenda

Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Report by the Director General

A. Introduction

- This report of the Director General to the Board of Governors and, in parallel, to the Security Council, is on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement¹ and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran).
- 2. The Security Council has affirmed that the steps required by the Board of Governors in its resolutions³ are binding on Iran.³ The relevant provisions of the aforementioned Security Council resolutions were adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and are mandatory, in accordance with the terms of those resolutions.⁴
- ¹ The Agreement between Iran and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (INFC/RC/214), which entered into force on 15 May 1974.

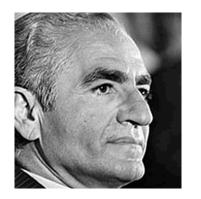
- Instructions for making uranium metal hemispheres
- Tests of implosion-type detonation systems
- Missile RV engineering work
- Communication and links between nuclear and missile programs
- Failure to cooperate fully with IAEA

² The Board of Governors has adopted ten resolutions in connection with the implementation of safeguards in Iran: GOV/2003/89 (12 September 2003); GOV/2004/21 (13 March 2004); GOV/2004/49 (18 June 2004); GOV/2004/79 (18 September 2004); GOV/2004/79 (18 September 2004); GOV/2004/79 (24 September 2005); GOV/2004/79 (24 September 2005); GOV/2006/14 (4 February 2006); and GOV/2009/82 (27 November 2005).

³ In resolution 1929 (2010), the Security Council: affirmed, inter alia, that Iran shall, without further delay, take the steps required by the Board in GOV/2006/14 and GOV/2009/82; reaffirmed Iran's obligation to cooperate fully with the IAEA on all outstanding issues, particularly those which give rise to concerns about the possible military dimensions of the Iranian nuclear programme; decided that Iran shall, without delay, comply fully and without qualification with its Safeguards Agreement, including through the application of modified Code 3.1 of the Subsidiary Arrangements, and called upon iran to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of its Additional Protocol and to ratify it promptly (operative para 1–6).

⁴ The United Nations Security Council has adopted the following resolutions on Iran: 1696 (2006); 1737 (2006); 1747 (2007); 1803 (2008); 1835 (2008); and 1929 (2010).

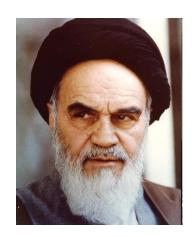
Iran: A Security-Driven Program?



"If anyone in the neighborhood has [the bomb], we must be ready to have it."

-Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, 1973

"The commander has said we can have no victory for another five years, and even by then we need to have 350 infantry brigades, 2500 tanks, 300 fighter planes... [Iran would need] a considerable number of laser and nuclear weapons to confront the attacks."



-Ayatollah Khomeini, 1988



"The moral teachings of the world are not very effective when war reaches a serious stage...We should fully equip ourselves in the defensive and offensive use of chemical, bacteriological, and radiological weapons."

-Hashemi Akbar Rafsanjani, 1988

Iran's Security Concerns

- 2001 U.S. Nuclear Posture Review
- January 22, 2002: "Axis of Evil" Speech
- 2003: Tehran should "take a number"
- 2006: "How can a side that wants to topple the regime also attempt to negotiate?"



Ali Larijani, Iran's top nuclear negotiator August 2005 - October 2007

Iran: Domestic Politics

- Broad support for nuclear power
- Split on nuclear weapons?
- Reformers and industry want international trade
- IRGC and weapons interest





Iran: The Norms Model



- Fatwa Against Chemical and Nuclear Weapons
- Islam and the Nuclear Taboo
- Membership in the "Nuclear Power Club"

November 2013 Iran Nuclear Deal





- Interim deal between P5+1 and Iran reached on November 24th in Geneva
- Adds time to an Iranian nuclear "breakout" in exchange for limited sanctions relief
 - Suspension of work on Arak
 - No enrichment above 5%
 - Dilute or convert 20%
 - Improved IAEA safeguards

Recent Developments on Iran Nuclear Deal



Negotiators Wait for Start of Closed-Door Negotiations in March 2014

Ensuring a Safer Nuclear Future



International Fuel Bank



Regional Repositories





2014 Hague Nuclear Security Summit





- Pledge by 35 countries to turn nuclear security guidelines into national law and undergo external reviews of nuclear security procedures
 - Russia, China, India, and
 Pakistan not part of group
 endorsing these measures
- New nuclear materials reduction commitments by Japan, Italy, and Belgium

