



PELOTASMUN
LET PEACE BE OUR QUEST / 2015

STUDY GUIDE

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY:
TOPIC A: IRANIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM



Letter from the Chair

Distinguished Delegates,

It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you as part of the PelotasMUN IAEA committee. You are about to take part in an event which will lead you to high level debate of one of the main topics of the United Nations. As the chairs, we carefully chose the issues to be discussed in order to provide good flow of debate and learning for our nation's representatives.

We believe that having your committee assignment you are entitled to start preparation by reading this study guide. The Chair highly recommends you to pay attention on this document for further preparation in order to keep the quality level of debate. By the time you are aware of your country representation, you should move to research about your nation's position in IAEA, in relation to other nations and before the topics. Then it is time for preparing your position paper.

Please, do not hesitate to contact us in case of doubts and trouble during your preparation.

We are very much looking forward to PelotasMUN and working with you!

Warm Regards,

Leonardo Agrello Madruga, Maira Aoki & Wagner Roveder,

IAEA Directors.

A brief historic of IAEA (The International Atomic Energy Agency)

The growing preoccupation with the dissemination of the technic of nuclear power and the possibility of its use in military purposes it's part of the discussion of the newly formed United Nations (UN), so in December of 1945, it was formed the Commission of United Nations, with the scope of discuss the matters that emerged from the discovery of the atomic energy. The Baruch Plan, that was one of the proposals from United States, sought to create an organ that would control the activities potentially dangerous to humanity, besides having the duty of storing information of the sources of uranium and thorium. But the Soviet Plan, was to destroy all of the arsenals, and then, enforce a convention with the purpose of disarmament. The commission ended its work in 1952, without managing a solution for the matter.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the central worldwide organ for nuclear matters. The agency was created in response of the fears that the nuclear energy could cause, may it be for good (in the production of electric energy), or for evil (in the production of nuclear weapons). The IAEA started its activities with "Atoms for Peace", introduced to the General Assembly of United Nations, by the president of United States Eisenhower. The proposal presented had as its aim the creation of an agency with the purpose of the promotion of the use of nuclear energy for the good of human kind, acting as a "bank" of nuclear material.

Ergo, based in the proposal from United States, it was held the first Geneva Summit, in august of 1955, to discuss the pacific uses of nuclear energy, counting with the participation of about 1500 delegates including scientists and engineers from several nationalities.

Those events gave the push needed for the development of the Statute of IAEA for a certain group of countries that started to converse about the terms that the agency would function. The Statute of the agency was approved in 1956, by 81 countries, shaping the function of the agency. IAEA's mission has interests of the States members and the strategic plans and principles within the Statute.



Thus, IAEA have three pillars of operation, such as: Safety, Science and Technology, Safeguard and Verification. IAEA's relationship with UN occur by an especial agreement, in which is compost by the terms of its own Statute. The agency gives annual reports to the General Assembly of UN, and when necessary, also to the Security Council of UN about peace and international security.

In their first years of operation the agency's been through troublesome times, faced tough political e technical problems for its low appreciation on Statute formation, and with the Cuban missiles it created a crisis, at the time, for the leading figures of great powers, Soviet Union and United States the desire of the control of the nuclear technologies. Adding the ascension of China and France as owners of nuclear weapons, created the necessity in the countries in forming treaties of non-proliferation of these weapons. So in 1969, was established the *treaty of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons* (NPT), that counted with the presence of key-countries and the main countries in development.

Besides the problems of non-proliferation, the agency would also deal with several mishaps in its operations as, later accidents and breach of safeguards that indicated the need of constant improvement of the agency. In the 90s, it was discovered several illegal nuclear programs in some countries in the Middle East, in addition to breaches in agreements of safeguards by the Democratic Republic of Korea. And also the nuclear accidents, the Three Mile Island in 1979 and Chernobyl in 1986, drawing international attention to the need of reinforcement in the matter of world safety in the nuclear procedures.

The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria. Operational liaison and regional offices are located in Geneva, New York, Toronto and Tokyo. The IAEA Secretariat is a team of some 2500 multidisciplinary professional and support staff from more than 100 countries. Currently the agency has 162 members, with the recently adherence of Rwanda (2012) , Bahamas (2014) , and Guyana (2015). The agency is currently coordinated by the Director General Yukiya Amano, and seven more directors, in charge of the major departments of the organization such as: Department of Nuclear Science and Applications, Department of Nuclear Energy, Department of Nuclear Safety, Department of Safeguards and Technical cooperation.

IAEA is currently financed by regular budgets and voluntary contributions.



The annual budget is given by the General Conference, the extra funds and the voluntary contributions are sent to Fund of Technical cooperation. According with its Statute the agency has the right of encourage and support researches for the use of atomic energy with pacific purposes, providing materials, services and equipment, all within the Statute, for the production of Atomic Energy. As well as encouraging the exchange of experts in nuclear energy.

IAEA has the duty to send annual reports to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of UN, and when necessary and requested, send to the Security Council of UN.

The agency has the right to supervise nuclear materials to insure that they are not used with military purposes, making inspections and accounting the nuclear materials for the development of nuclear energy. The agency will try to accelerate and expand the contribution of atomic energy for peace, health and prosperity for the world. Will assure, as much as possible, that the assistance provided by the agency or supervision, must not be used with military purposes.

Structure of IAEA:

In general, the agency is composed by two organs: The General Conference, major organ of the agency, and the Board of Governors, organ that takes the major decisions, principally the ones that concerns the safeguards. The General-Director supported by his/her secretariat, manage the international organism together with the others departments that implement the plans of actions.

General Conference:

The General Conference is composed by all the countries members of the agency. They have meetings annually, usually in September, the exceptional meetings are called in by the General-Director, upon request of the Board of Governors or the majority of its members. Each State member is represented by a delegate, he/she may bring a surrogate or a counselor. The Conference has the capability of discussing all of the subject possible that are within their constitutive act. It's the duty of the General Conference appoint member of the Board of Governors, approve new members, suspend privileges of members, approve budgets, as well approve the nomination of the General-Director of the



agency.

Board of Governors:

The Board of Governors is composed by 35 members, and they are chosen by the art.6° of its Act Constitutive, the mandate is one year. They have a meeting five times a year, but exceptional meetings can be called if deemed necessary. The Board of Governors, can perform the functions of IAEA, excluding the responsibilities of the General Conference, also nominates the General-Director, elaborates the annual report with the projects approved by IAEA, approves agreements of safeguards, publish norms of safety and analyze requests of membership.

General-Director:

In the Art.7° of the Act Constitutive of IAEA, the General-Director is the main chief of the agency, the highest post within the organization. The General-Director is nominated by the Board Of Governors, with the approval of the General Conference, for a mandate of four years. It is upon the General-Director the decision of recruitment, organization and direction of people strategy. Since 2009, the post of General-Director is being exercised by Yukiya Amano, that is advised by the Office of Legal Affairs, by the Secretariat of Policies and the Office of Auditing. The others departments of IAEA are subordinated to the General-Director.

Topic A: Iranian Nuclear Program

Since it has been unveiled, the Nuclear Program of Iran is a very controversial subject given the importance of this question. Despite Iranian authorities argue that everything is being done under the law and respecting the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, international community is still mistrusted about the supposed pacific goals persecuted by Iranian government.

World powers suspect that Iran has not been honest about its nuclear program and that it works to acquire the ability to build a nuclear bomb. The governments of the United States and other nations argue that the program is a cover for an attempt to get nuclear weapons. Iranian government categorically denies the charges and insists to be exercising its right to maintain nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. USA and Israel are the main opponents of this nuclear program. On the other hand, Brazil and Turkey are defenders, having the Turks entered into an agreement to supply enriched uranium for the Iranians.

In 2010, Iranian President Ahmadinejad said that his country had started the production of enriched uranium to 20% for civilian use, also claimed that the country has the capacity to enrich uranium to 80%, which gives to the country the capability to build a bomb. This year, the tensions over the Nuclear Program of Iran have intensified when the six great powers are trying to negotiate an agreement of uranium-enrichment suspension in, at least, ten years by the Iranian government. However, those negotiations are difficult by the demand of both sides, notably when the Iran requires the removal of international sanctions that dramatically affect its economy.

With the accusations made to Iran, that he allegedly disrespected the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and enriched uranium to produce nuclear weapons. Because the technology used to enrich uranium to use as fuel in nuclear power production, can also be used to produce a high enrichment of uranium, used to make nuclear weapons. Thus the fear that Iran is trying to acquire the necessary experience so they can one day if they wish, build a bomb.

Iran hid its enrichment program for 18 years, so, the Security Council said that, until the peaceful intentions of its nuclear program can be established completely, the country should stop enrichment and their other nuclear activities.

About these accusations, Iran said they would not fail to comply with their obligations under the NPT, and would not use the technology to make a nuclear bomb. According to the NPT, signatory countries have the right to enrich uranium for use as fuel in nuclear power generation for civilian purposes. Iran allege that he was simply doing what was allowed by treaty and intended to enrich uranium to the level allowed by the treaty and its permitted purposes.

The countries member of UN, wanted Iran to suspend their projects involving new construction of heavy water reactors, which can produce plutonium that can be used as a substitute for uranium in a nuclear bomb. As Iran did not accept the demands the UN, they imposed rounds of sanctions.

Several questions are raised about Iran's nuclear program, experts in the field believe that Iran could enrich enough uranium to build a bomb in a few months. However, the country doesn't seem to have the technology to create a nuclear warhead.

Iran could only produce a nuclear bomb if they abandoned the NPT, and after a period of three months, they would be free to do their will. But in doing so, Iran would be signaling its intentions and would be vulnerable to attacks.

To understand about how the uranium enrichment process of the Iranian nuclear program is, at first, we will see how this process is given. Soon after, we will present the negotiations on the Iranian nuclear program with its outcome in 2015 with the joint agreement between the P5+1 and Iran. Then it will be presented the position of the main countries or blocs involved in these negotiations.

The process of enrichment of uranium

Initially, the uranium is extracted from quarries or mines. It is not found in its natural form, but mixed with other different elements. The raw mineral contains



only 0.3% of uranium. Then the uranium is separated from the other mineral elements and what remains is uranium oxide, known as "yellow cake".

Then the uranium oxide is converted into a gaseous compound, uranium hexafluoride. The enrichment is not a chemical process, but it happens by acceleration. To be enriched and converted into fuel, uranium hexafluoride is processed into nuclear centrifuges. The gas is subjected to extreme rotation speeds. In ultracentrifugation, this occurs on a machine that rotates at 70,000 revolutions per minute. The heavier atoms of uranium (U -238) are concentrated in the top of the centrifuge and the lighter (U -235) remain in the center. The gas recovered at the center is sent to a new centrifuge, which repeats the process successively increasing the degree of concentration of uranium. The plants that make this process have thousands of centrifuges. To fuel a nuclear reactor for civilian use, it is necessary that the uranium enrichment rate is between 3% and 5 %. To build an atomic bomb, it is necessary to have enriched uranium at least 80%.

Despite this seemingly low proportion, the force that such raw material generates is absurd: a few grams of enriched uranium can provide energy equivalent to the burning of tons of coal or million liters of gasoline. All this power comes from the fission, in other words , the breaking of the U-235 atoms. There is no more efficient way to get energy than to break atoms. And U-235 has precisely the property of breaking without resistance. Just launch a particle - a neutron in this case - so that he manages to break and generate pure energy.

An example of this strength is in atomic bombs. The difference is that in these weapons, uranium is much richer in U-235 than the of the plants. Uranium-238 left over from the enrichment will not all go to waste. Among other things, it can be converted into plutonium, which also serves to nuclear power plants and unfortunately for making more bombs.

The Iranian Nuclear Program

The nuclear program of Iran was launched in the 50s, with US aid as part of the Atoms for Peace program. However, after the Islamic Revolution of 1979, the Government of Iran temporarily abandoned the program, but eventually returned, although with less Western assistance. The Current Program,



administered by the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, includes several Research Centers, a uranium mine, Nuclear reactor and uranium processing facilities that include an Enrichment Center. In Iran currently are in service or under construction some important nuclear facilities as: in the city of Bushehr, near the Persian Gulf, the government has two reactors the Busheher I and Busheher II. In Fordo, the Iranian facility was built on a mountain near the holy city of Qom. Other important facilities are located in Arak and Natanz.

In 2009, the Government of Iran has requested assistance from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in order to get fuel for its research reactor, which is intended for medical research. That same year the country had the approval of the US, Russia and France, soon after the IAEA promoted an encounter in Vienna to discuss the project that would provide the necessary fuel for Iran, so it was decided that the uranium would be enriched in Russia and turned into fuel in France, and so delivered to Iran.

The known Vienna Group, consisting of US, France, Russia and the IAEA, saw the Iranian request to the IAEA an opportunity to turn the possible purchase for an exchange, in which Iran would deliver part of its stock of LEU (low-enriched uranium) in return for enriched fuel 20%. The proposal of the Vienna Group was that Iran should immediately send abroad 1,200 kg of LEU enriched to 20 % in exchange for 120 kilograms of uranium fuel for its reactor. To Iran this proposal was not interesting for the quantities offered by the Group.

However, the agreement was surrounded by many doubts and fears and so it was added several clauses of guarantees. One of them was of the delivery of the material, Iran wanted it to be made simultaneously and on Iranian territory, but the agency proposed that the low-enriched uranium was to be shipped to a third country, and there to remain in custody of the agency, and finally to be delivered to Iran. Iran ultimately rejected the proposal made by the Vienna Group, citing lack of guarantees, so in 2010 began producing uranium enriched to 20%.

Since then, the Security Council adopted several resolutions sanctioning Iran to pressure it to suspend its uranium enrichment activities. Pressure also came from the United States and its allies unilaterally. The Iranian government has appeared prepared to reopen the discussions about the exchange of Iranian uranium enriched to 3.5% for uranium manufactured abroad, enriched to 20 %, as a pre-existing agreement, supported by the UN.



It was in this context that Turkey and Brazil opposed the sanctions imposed on Iran and advocated diplomacy to resolve the crisis, and proposed an agreement. Both countries have offered to mediate negotiations with Iran and seek an alternative to break the deadlock. So on 05.16.2015 in the city of Tehran in Iran, Turkey and Brazil were able to reach an agreement on the Iranian uranium trading conditions slightly enriched by material enriched to 20%. The joint statement of the three Heads of Government sealed the deal. In the text, the signatories affirm " the right of countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination." Although the terms of the agreement between the three countries were basically the same proposal by the IAEA in 2009, the US Department still remained willing to continue with the sanctions.

The agreement between the three countries, also called the " Tehran Declaration " of 2010 it is objective and lists ten items in text declaratory and operational nature. This statement marks the position of the three signatories offering an alternative solution the economic sanctions imposed on Iran bilaterally by the US and European Union. As well as multilateral sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council.

The Tehran Declaration has established itself as a part of a larger negotiation process, which also involved other actors such as the IAEA and the Vienna Group. According to its terms, Iran would notify their agreement with the low-enriched uranium deposit, also called the LEU in Turkey through official channels. The Declaration was a first step in a broader way process, because after recognition of it, what was expected was that a new procedure of agreement was signed between Iran and the Vienna Group.

The Declaration reaffirmed the commitment of the three signatory countries to the NPT and the right of State parties to the treaty, including Iran, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy and enrichment activities for peaceful purposes.

A month after the signing of the Declaration, Iran gave the three aspects considered substantial by the Vienna Group: the quantity, place and time related to the deposit of LEU outside of Iran. In the Declaration Iran agreed to deposit 1,200 kilograms of LEU in Turkey immediately in exchange for the fuel. While they remained in Turkey and until IAEA handed over the uranium enriched to

20%, the 1,200 kilograms of LEU would remain property of Iran.

However, what followed the signing of the Declaration was the approval of a new package of sanctions against Iran. Vienna Group's change remains unexplained, as well as the US refusal to accept the Tehran Declaration, especially when it was being settled in exact terms that the US had proposed earlier. Thus, the negotiations between the three countries to try to resolve the impasse was not successful, but opened precedent for future negotiations on Iran's nuclear program.

Nonetheless, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Group of 5 + 1, formed by the five permanent members of the Security Council (SC) of the UN plus Germany, led the negotiations and ordered the suspension of uranium enrichment activities in Iran. The so-called Joint Plan of Action or Geneva Accord, agreed by this group and Iran consists of a narrower ambition document and operational nature. This is a temporary instrument designed to build confidence between the parties and to precede a broader agreement. At that moment the talks between Iran and the P5 + 1 resumed, shortly as September 2013, President Barack Obama met with the newly elected Iranian President Hassan Rouhani, establishing the first direct dialogue between the two country after 24 years. The effects of the sanctions along the rapprochement with the United States were effective. So in early 2014 , in an agreement with the P5 + 1 was launched the Joint Plan of Action , formally recognizing its awareness that Iran had resumed their commitments signed with the International Society in regards to the NPT and also stating the easing of sanctions imposed on the country.

The Geneva Accord has a duration of six months, during which the parties agreed to maintain constructive attitude to continue negotiations in an atmosphere of good faith. Unlike the Tehran Declaration, the Geneva Accord, retrieves the US position that Iran would not have the right to enrich uranium. This position was evidenced by the Secretary of US State, John Kerry "The first step does not mean that Iran has the right to enrich" (KERRY, 2013).

In this Geneva Agreement, Iran has pledged to dilute half its stock of uranium enriched to 20 %, so that the concentration is reduced to no more than 5%. Also, committed not to enrich any amount of uranium above 5% in the next six months, and just continue, without increasing, the level of activity of temporary enrichment factories of its uranium enrichment program.



By contrast the Vienna Group, in terms of reduction of sanctions, committed to unfreeze assets and removed the restrictions of Iranian participation in the international financial system and foreign trade flows. The P5 and Europe pledged to pause efforts to continue to limit Iran's oil sales and to suspend sanctions on insurance and transport services for the export of Iranian oil. The US and European Union suspended sanctions on exports of petrochemicals, gold and precious metals, as well as services associated with them, and the Iranian automobile industry.

The Geneva Agreement, Iran pledged to provide IAEA, within three months, specific information, including descriptions of plans and nuclear plants, and allows daily access of IAEA inspectors.

But the Iranian nuclear standoff would not end in 2014 with the Joint Plan of Action, but would continue in 2015. This year was promising for negotiations with Iran and the P5 + 1, with satisfactory results. After the meeting with the US and with representatives of the European countries with Zarif, Iran's chancellor, who said that the parties had reached several conclusive directions about the nuclear program.

It is agreed with Iran that they will reduce their centrifuges. Of the 19,000 who today are in operation, only 6,1mil may continue to exist, so that the country can only operate 5 thousand. In addition, the agreement also provides that the level of enrichment must be in accordance with what is provided by the IAEA, as well as allow greater vigilance on the part of the agency, as to the Iranian production.

On the other hand, the US and the European Union agree to withdraw the sanctions imposed on Iran. As for the UN, the resolutions that promulgated the economic and political sanctions will be suspended upon compliance with the terms by Iran. The suspension of sanctions refers to those that revolve around the issue, and not those relating to terrorism, human rights, and for the flow of weapons from Iran.

The president Ahmadinejad said in 2010 that his country had initiated the production of enriched uranium to 20% for civilian use. It also announced that the country has the capacity to enrich uranium to 80%, with the capacity to produce a nuclear warhead, but that the country did not need it. Enriched uranium to 80% is already considered weapons-grade, in another words, a suitable level for the

manufacture of nuclear weapons, although atomic bombs require more than 90%. Iran assured that their goals are peaceful, and the uses to hold the medicine and nuclear power generation. If the statement of the Iranian President was positive for uranium enrichment for the formation of a nuclear weapon, he would be contrary to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968.

The NPT was signed by the United States , the United Kingdom , the extinct Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), represented today by Russia, France , and China designated as depositary Governments and more than 40 signatory countries, It aims that a State that have nuclear weapons must not transfer, to any other, weapons or explosive artifacts, the control as such things, and not encourage any country that does not have such weapons to start fabricating them. Still, the state that does not hold any nuclear arsenal commits not to receive nuclear weapons or explosive devices, or the direct and indirect control over them. It also undertakes not to seek or receive any assistance to manufacture them as well, to accept safeguards , as agreed with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Currently, of the 193 countries of the UN, 189 of these have joined the NPT, with the exception of North Korea, India, Israel and Pakistan. North Korea who had previously joined the treaty, announced in 2003 his retirement. Although Iran is a country signatory of the treaty, they insist on practices that contravene the treaty.

The five permanent members of the Security Council have advanced nuclear programs, both to peaceful as to military purposes. The NPT allowed these five countries to retain their nuclear arsenal that already existed, pledging not to share the technological knowledge, or provide weapons to a third parties who did not possess the technology. On the other hand, countries already possessing those technologies, promised to not elaborate any program that direction, giving up their shot at nuclear weapons.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, responsible for supervising nuclear activities, finds it difficult to prove such nuclear non-proliferation policy , notably the five country , North Korea, India, Iran, Israel and Pakistan, being Iran the case that has attracted more attention from the international community, by often keeping secrecy over its nuclear program.

In July this year, the negotiations of the six nuclear powers with Iran come



to an end, coming to terms on the limitation of Iran's nuclear activities in exchange for the suspension of international sanctions imposed on the country. It is estimated that Iran has the fourth largest oil reserves in the world, estimated at 150 billion barrels, and the second largest natural gas reserves on the planet. Currently the country produces 2.85 million barrels of oil per day, once the sanctions are lifted the country increase its production by over 1 million barrels a day.

After the complicated negotiations of the countries involved, Iran agreed to limit its nuclear activity. President Barack Obama said that the agreement ends on any attempt on creating nuclear weapons. He also said that will force Iran to: remove two-thirds of installed centrifuges and store them under international supervision, to get rid of 98 % of enriched uranium they have, and give the International Atomic Energy Agency access when and where needed.

The negotiations over Iran's nuclear program come to an end after a long way, but precisely since 2006, and being unfold now in 2015 with the agreement between the nuclear powers and the country concerned. Many states in the international community see with optimism the end of this deadlock, while others, like Israel, sees the agreement as a big mistake by both parties. One thing is certain, the agreement between these countries is a major step towards a more peaceful world, and the fear of nuclear weapons, to a world where cooperation for peace is always first on the objectives of States in the world.

We can not predict the future, but one thing is certain, in the long term, anything can happen. However, the United Nations together with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with the help of some unilateral countries, must make substantial efforts, if necessary, so that Iran and other countries that are not part of the NPT, or that do not comply with the obligations under treaty behave in a covalent way to the Peace and International Security.

The International Atomic Energy Agency wishes for the welfare of the world and the security of the States on the nuclear issues. The IAEA is always in search of peaceful solutions to problems that may happen on the agency, and are always seeking peace through cooperation among the countries.

Positions

Israel:

For Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, the agreement is a "major historical mistake" that provide Iran with hundreds of billions of dollars that will be the fuel for its terror machine and its expansion and aggression in the Middle East and around the world. To the Minister of Science and Technology, the israeli Danny Danon, the agreement is not only bad for Israel but also for the rest of the world. The Israeli Minister of Strategic Affairs, Moshe Yaalon, said that Iran remains very active in its efforts to develop its nuclear capabilities. Israel accuses Iran, which are considered their main strategic enemy, of wanting to get an atomic bomb by hiding behind a civil program.

Iran:

For the Minister Zarif the agreement "is not perfect for anybody," but it is the best achievement possible. For President Hassan Rouhani with the end of the negotiations, Iran enters a "new chapter" in their relations with the world. Also stated that " After 23 months of negotiations with the world powers, we reached an agreement. We did not ask charity. We asked fair negotiations, in which everyone would win." According to the President , the brave people of Iran enabled the agreement to be reached.

EU (Belgium, Germany, France, Slovakia, Sweden and the UK):

For the head of EU foreign policy, Federica Mogherini, the agreement is "a sign of hope for everyone." Mogherini announces " With courage, political will, mutual respect and leadership, we achieved what the world expected: A shared commitment to peace and held hands for a safer world". The head of EU foreign policy also says: "Thanks to the constructive commitment of all parties, and the effort and ability of our teams, we conclude successfully the negotiations and solve a dispute that lasted over 10 years".

The Prime Minister David Cameron said on Meet The Press on BBC NEWS, that the agreement was the best alternative at the time, and that maybe, if there was no immediate agreement, England could face Iran with a nuclear

weapon. He said that negotiations were successful for the allies, and that the group, during the negotiations, did a good job.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Frank -Walter Steinmeier, congratulated the agreement on Iran's nuclear program, and said "to rule out in a secure and verifiable manner" that Iran can develop nuclear weapons in a "foreseeable future." To the minister, who represented the country in the negotiations with Iran, he said the agreement "provides more security to the world, the region, and especially the neighbors of Iran."

In a statement released jointly , France and Saudi Arabia, in May 2015 states: "France and Saudi Arabia support the need to reach a strong and lasting agreement. Verifiable and indisputable with Iran. This agreement should not destabilize the security and stability of the region, or threaten the safety and stability of Iran's neighbors." France has always had a strong position on the Iranian nuclear program , and the establishment of an agreement ensuring the purely peaceful nature of the program, in exchange for the end of the sanctions imposed by the United States, the European Union and the United Nations. In 2013, during the Joint Plan of Action negotiations, France blocked an interim measure that benefited the US and Iran, according to the Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius said that France would not accept a " fool's game " mentioning the interim relief. In the recent months with the announcement of the end of negotiations the Prime Minister of France, Manuel Valls, said that the agreement on the Iranian nuclear program is an important step to calm tensions between Tehran and Western powers. According to Valls " Tensions with Iran have been around for ten years or more . Of course they did not came to an end, but a very important step was taken."

USA:

For President Obama the agreement will make the world "safer" by allowing Iran's nuclear facilities, they be closely inspected. He said that the agreement "ends with any possibility of building a nuclear weapon" in Iran. But on the withdrawal of sanctions on the country he said " But if the country violates the agreement , sanctions re-enter into force." At the end of the negotiations this year Obama said , "I am confident that this agreement meets the US national security interests and the ones of our allies."



Saudi Arabia:

Historically, Iran has been a big defender of Shiite communities in the Middle East, in contrast to large the Sunni kingdoms of the Persian Gulf countries, such as Saudi Arabia. The confrontation is between Shiites and Sunnis, Iran supports the government of Bashar al- Assad in Syria, Hezbollah in Lebanon and the revolution in Yemen. The Saudis see them as a threat. They see Iran's agreement with a dangerous and aggressive neighbor and consider that a stricter agreement could have been closed. The government of Saudi Arabia accused Iran of fomenting and financing Shiite dissent within its own Saudi territory. So the Saudis fear that the agreement will not hold Iran of developing its nuclear program, thus becoming stronger.

Brazil:

The Brazilian government that actively participated in the negotiations on the Tehran Declaration, expressed "great satisfaction" in the agreement signed this year between Iran and the nuclear powers. In a note released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "The Brazilian government greets all parties for the political will, persistence and determination demonstrated over the negotiating process and high sensitivity." On the same note mentions that "Brazil has always supported, by the Tehran Declaration 2010, all diplomatic efforts to ensure the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program and normalization of Iran's relations with the international community." For Brazil, the agreement " demonstrates the effectiveness of diplomacy using instruments of negotiation able to build a truly sustainable peace."

Russia:

The Russian President, Vladimir Putin, greeted the end of the negotiations and the establishment of the agreement in Vienna and said the world can breathe with "great relief". Putin said in a statement released by the Kremlin "Russia greets the decision conquered in Vienna to regulate the situation around the Iranian nuclear program and the agreement between the P5+1 and Iran on a joint plan of action". He also said that " Despite the attempts to justify scenarios

based in power, the negotiators made a firm choice in favor of stability and cooperation."

China:

The Foreign Minister stated that "The agreement will help to keep the international program of nuclear non-proliferation and safeguard the peace and stability in the Middle East." The Minister Wang Yi also said the agreement will help the parties to start making normal trade with Iran and to provide a better life for the Iranian's people, with the removal of sanctions and the resumption of trade with the country. The Chinese position has always been favorable to the Iranian nuclear program, declaring that it was "a legitimate right" of the country the use of nuclear energy. But always stressed that Iran's positive cooperation with the IAEA should be maintained.

NATO:

To the president of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), Jens Stoltenberg "This agreement constitutes a historic breakthrough in which, once implemented in full, will strengthen the international security".

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