

Promoting International Peace and Security Based on Iran Nuclear Agreement

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Abstract

Iran's atomic desire was initiated in the mid of 1950s, but remained lethargic for insufficient ages after the Iranian Islamic uprising, it had been renewed for a long time. The government reaffirmed Iran's position on its interest in nuclear innovation and ensured a peaceful nuclear program in the West. As West claims, the central issue is not nuclear innovation, but the behaviour of Iran as a liberal national with a longing that runs counter to the assistances of its nationals and the West. The nuclear program of Iran was advanced in 1953 without the help of US. The Iranian nuclear program is not without its problems since western countries have approved. The training inspects the western and Russian positions happening Iran's nuclear wish then the efforts of the Global Nuclear Vigour Activity to grasp cooperation that meets the concerns of the global network and Tehran's demands.

Keywords: Iran, Nuclear Passion, West, Peace Database, Agreements.

Introduction

Iran's interest in nuclear technology can be traced back to the 1950s, when the King of Iran received technical assistance under U.S. Atomic Promotion of Peace Program. Although this assistance ended with 1979 Iranian Revolution, Iran was still interested in nuclear technology and developed a wide range of nuclear fuel cycles, including complex enrichment capabilities, which became the subject of intense international negotiations and sanctions between 2002 and 2015. P5+1 and Iran reached a joint comprehensive plan of action (JCPOA) in July 2015, this is a 25-year comprehensive nuclear agreement that restricts Iran's nuclear

capabilities in exchange for sanctions relief. On January 16, 2016, Iran lifted all nuclear-related sanctions in response to its progress in reaching key indicators of the deal. In May 2018, U.S. President Trump announced that the U.S. would unilaterally stop the implementation of the JCPOA and intend to impose nuclear-related sanctions on Iran. This decision was resisted by Iran and other members of P5+1, who expressed their intention to maintain the agreement without the participation of the United States. Since then, Iran has no longer abided by the agreement's operational restrictions on Iran's nuclear program. In the following five years, Iran signed several nuclear technology-related contracts with foreign suppliers and invested in the education and training of its personnel (JAN).

In 1976, Iran spent US\$1 billion to purchase EurOil's 10% stake in the Tristin uranium enrichment plant in France and a 15% stake in the Rosin RTZ uranium mine in Namibia. Tehran signed a \$700 million contract to purchase uranium yellow cake from South Africa and sent Iranian technicians abroad for nuclear training. By the time of the 1979 revolution, Iran had developed an impressive baseline capability in nuclear technology. Most of Iran's nuclear talents fled the country after the revolution. This loss, coupled with Ayatollah Rockhole Khomeini's opposition to nuclear technology, led to the collapse of Iran's nuclear program after 1979. Work on nuclear projects under the leadership of the king, such as the Bushehr nuclear power plant, was suspended. However, in 1984, Khomeini renewed Iran's interest in nuclear power, seeking help from international partners to complete Bushehr's construction (JAN).

U.S. intelligence agencies have long suspected that Iran is using its civilian nuclear program as a cover for the development of secret weapons. The U.S. government actively pressurizes potential suppliers to restrict nuclear cooperation with Iran. As a result, China ultimately did not provide Iran with a research reactor (which was originally suitable for plutonium production), two Qinshan power reactors, or the uranium conversion plant that was previously provided to Iran. The United States also blocked Iran's agreement with Argentina on uranium enrichment and heavy water production facilities (Shoaib, 2015).

Russia and Iran signed a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement in August 1992. In a follow-up agreement in 1995, Russia agreed to complete the construction of Bushehr 1 nuclear power plant and secretly proposed to provide Iran with a large research reactor. Fuel manufacturing

facilities and gas centrifuge plants. Hearing these secret negotiations, US President Bill Clinton expressed concerns about the transfer of technology to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Yeltsin finally agreed to reduce Russia-Iran nuclear cooperation at least until Bushehr's construction is completed. Although high-level bans on nuclear cooperation with Iran, US officials believe that individual Russian scientists and research institutes assisted Iranian engineers in sensitive areas of the nuclear fuel cycle and built a 40-megawatt heavy water research reactor in Arak (Landau & Lodgaard, 2015).

The Iranian atomic package alone became a major problem in its relations with the US and the West in 2002. In the mid of August 2002, the MEK announced that Iran had set up a nuclear promotion office in Natanz besides a large marine apparatus in Arak. The development of these offices as a whole has not led to a violation of the NPT. In addition, the IAEA and possibly the governments of European countries and the US, appear to have considered Iranian trainings. However, the method in which Iran did not legitimately inform the IAEA of these activities made them suspicious. As some intelligences indicate, the IAEA director told reporters that it would have been exceptional if we had been previously knowledgeable around the excellent to put these offices together. In its August 2009 report, the foremost wide-ranging of the IAEA perceived this and different indications of Iranian collaboration by the organization (Kahn & Moore, 2014).

The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini started the revolution with the support of Iranian people against the Shah because they were prevailing frustration with his government. The money that was earned by the Iranian oil, Shah was spending on American military products and very little amount to be ploughed back into economy of Iran. A large community of Shia clerics also went against Shah because of his westernized reforms and dropping the Islamic ways of life. In this situation Shah faced collapsing country, the fall of Shah's regime in Iran happened by the struggle of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to keep Iran an Islamic nation (Mousavian & Toossi, 2017).

Theoretical Framework

According to international relations, it can explain the actions of the state, not the subtleties of foreign policy. Realistic theories that emphasize the search for power as the main motivation for state action do not adequately

consider ideal and recognized influences such as the role of identity then the benefits of key figures in influential national action. The builder emphasizes the character of the idea, and the identity and welfares of certain performers who consider it to be formed by common ideas for determining the actions of the state. However, constructivist surfaces with ideologies behind state actions often disregard the fact that ideas are often used for drives strongminded by control. In short, these philosophies typically disregard the near link amid power and dynamics of ideas in national action. Also, as the new realists have claimed, the structure of the international system is, inter alia, the existence of effective mechanisms for conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peace assurance (Gibson, 2015). In a disorder situation, this clearly affects the behavior of the state. It also sets certain limits for the behavior of states that exceeding them often incurs costs. "These earnings that in fulfillment of their ambitions and goals, whether strongminded by control thoughts or philosophies, conditions have to reflect physical issues".

Sanctions on Iran during struggle for Atomic Energy

Consequently, it is expected that "the elating of permissions on the nation may diminish the charge of world makeshift oil by 10%." "This cut will cost Washington about \$80 billion a year. In addition, American companies operating in Iran will benefit a lot from the foundations of the Iranian market for foreign investment. Those who oppose this agreement declare that if authorizations are increased, the state may let Iran to manufacture atomic arms, which may double the price of oil. The Combined Conditions has its welfares-Iran is a lucrative bazaar. Iranians requirement a lot of structure to rebuild, which may provide assistance to the United States and British oil companies that generate billions of dollars in revenue" (Kahn, 2014) . "U.S.-Iran relations are inevitably linked to the liveliness benefits besides refuge of the international public. If the previous tensions between the United States and Iran soar, Iran may try Counterattack by blocking or interrupting circulation in the Channel of Hormuz. In turn, this may lead to an armed conflict amid the United States and Iran, which will surely comprise the whole Middle East area"(Alcaro, 2021).

The contract was planned by an uprising after 33 years of common confrontation. "The agreement exactly speeches the core issue of suspicion amid Western countries then Iran. US Leader Obama believes

that Iran must prove to the biosphere that its atomic package will be non-violent then inert. Iran has grasped the key skill of uranium enhancement, nonetheless it has not exceeded the 20% level, then to make a mine needs 90% uranium enhancement, nonetheless for this, Iran will have to get rid of the control of the United Nations, and this does not. No signs have been shown. However, US officials pointed out that based on Iran's compliance, this decision is reversible and approvals on the grease besides funding industries will not exaggerated at this point" (Alcaro, 2021).

Iran's procurement of nuclear weapons is likely to affect its interests primarily by using martial control in contradiction of the government besides increasing its impression in the region rather than as a soldierly tool. All in all, the calculation of the risk of starting besides waging traditional clashes between Iran and the United States and the various statuses in the region would change if Iran succeeded in acquiring nuclear weapons. This could lead to additional restrictions on Iran. However, it can also create the ability to initiate a traditional confrontation then use his nuclear arms (Rozen, 2013).

Iran's abundant uranium storage will extend the time required to crop sufficient material for a one to six months or additional. To guarantee that the concluding chapter of the covenant is grasped, will need to extra moderate the calming and economic approvals that demoralize Iran's family, which will want actions by EU member statuses and the consent of reviewed authorizations protocols by Legislature. Selling promises constructed on these guidelines will be problematic. It will be more problematic to tool these steps" (Dehghani, Iliev, Atran, Ginges, & Medin, 2009).

Iran's Stance on Nuclear Enrichment

Iran has adequate emollient for a supplementary 75 centuries besides sensations, the astounding expenditure of 40 billion bucks blocks Iran from transporting the abundance ability up in its lubricant industrial, not to reference payment for the effect florae. Iran beliefs that doubts are connected around nuclear weaponries increase wholly to delay Iran's obtaining of Atomic Skill. As Iran claims, the total perfect of still atomic novelty has been the topic of the widest and most absorbed fight for dismissals, weaknesses, appointment besides half-truth, "besides that the worldwide system is subject near trends, debated and unsuccessful information around the Iranian atomic package and movements.

Rendering Iran, it will not overhang its improvement sequencer since it will also be deprived of the inevitable opportunity to make a decision about the nuclear fuel cycle until the refills necessary to investigate reactors and nuclear power are in residence (Bruno, 2010).

Iran has coped that its involvement reveals separate agencies and firewood goods are a disputed well of stream for microscopic gas. Iran furthermore pronounces that later the Insurgency, the American administration in malice of the contract and its genuine promises banned an American group from ignoring more than two-millions of bucks salaried through Iran before the "Islamic Revolt". Iran had, henceforth, complete it clear to the EU-3 then advanced the P5+1 that if the last seen for a total end of Iran's sub microscopic get-up-and-go categorization and trainings, there would be no preparations. The Europeans certain they were not observing for such a finish, fair an assertion that Iran's nuclear package would not be re-absorbed to armed surfaces (Mousavian, 2012).

Conceivably the superlative enlightenment of whether an atomic sequencer is envisioned drives of nonviolent or not, is providing thru Ali Akbar Salehi, No one is responsible for the Iranian National Atomic Energy Agency. We strengthening our cores. We have announced to the world that if nuclear weapons are safe, they will be tracked. Iran does not believe that the nucleus is strong. Iran declared that Iran does not use any chemical arms against Iraq. Second, they feel no too much threaten by its neighbour's in Pakistan and the Gulf region. There is no specific conflict for them or Afghanistan. Russia is the only powerful country in the north and cannot keep up with Russia with any nuclear weapons. We do not consider Israel, our closest neighbour, as a single entity, but as part of the United States, Israel means to face the United States. We cannot keep up with the United States. We have no planned changes from our nationals, counting Turkey (Aday & Livingston, 2009).

By the pull to pieces of the SU and once the Cold War end, worries of atomic hostility have detached to extra countries, mainly persons of the 3rd Ecosphere. Cutting-edge the Internal East, Israel has long been enmeshed in war with its nationals, irritating to most treacherous county for unitability in the creation. Pakistan-India and China-India consume solemn provincial clashes, which commonly explode over privileges of ownership of Kashmir then the Himalayan bases. The US besides the West reproduce these conditions 'volatile states'

and are worried since they own atomic arms. They imagine that a nuclear device in the pointers of 'a trivial, fight prepared dictator in Syria, Pakistan, or other 3rd Ecosphere conditions' might be used to incapacitate adjacent adversaries, the US before unique of its associates. They are similarly nervous around the possibility of microscopic contraption tumbling under the rheostat of emotional revolutionaries, who could shatter or operate it as a form of pressure. Nevertheless, this piety twofold usual laughter the avowals of the US and the West. This dual normal was obviously showed throughout discourse through Iran and South Korea besides the ensuing upshot (Aday & Livingston, 2009).

UNSC Resolves

The UNSC agreed seven repeated purposes in contradiction of Iran deprived of slightly resistant after IAEA substantiating Iran's fulfilment of a microscopic artilleries sequencer, the tenacities in illogicality of Iran opinion to time:

- 1st Resolve 1696, at 31st July in 2006, the demand to Iran to stop & suspend the enrichment activities of uranium.
- 2nd Resolve 1737, at 23rd December in 2006, several authorizations were compulsory on Iran afterward its snub to swipe its development activities by hanging Atomic Collaboration, stimulating Iran's help with the IAEA, and strictly banned and totally freeze all the assets of persons and many organizations who had a strong link with the nuclear of Iran program even new missiles & upgrade the package. UNSC constructed up an assembly to shade the implementation of the approvals. These arrangements were mainly official on the conversation of nuclear and airborne skyrocket progressions yet since of the doubts connected by Beijing and Moscow establishments, were happier than those observed for by the US. In light of these goalmouths, the IAEA declared that Iran had allowable soundings below its protections sympathetic notwithstanding the detail that it had not postponed its progression connected movements.
- 3rd “Resolve 1747, at 24th March in 2007, additional to the tilt of objects fit to Iran below authorization, while friendly the suggestion complete through the “5th lasting connections of the Care Conference then Germany to resolution the battles connected to Iran's atomic package”.
- In 4th resolve further compulsory approvals on additional persons and substances, by imposing moveable bounds on putative peoples then

prohibition “banquets of nuclear and skyrocket-related”, double-usage possessions also.

- In 5th “Determination 1835, at 27th Sep in 2008, re-affirmed the preceding 4 resolutions”.
- 6th Resolution 1929 obligatory a widespread weaponries prohibition scheduled Iran besides unentitled “Iran after any crusade associated to flying weaponries, accepted the scrutiny and following appropriation of batches sacrilegious these limitations, besides lengthy the advantage limit to the Iranian Fundamental Protector Force then the Islamic Republic of Iran Delivery Lines” .
- The 7th Resolution in 1984 lengthy the knowledge of the Specialists documented by “Determination 1929 for an additional 12 months”.

Desire of Nuclear Capabilities and Western Policy

Iran's Desire Vs Israel's Desire

Israel is, therefore, the biggest opponent of Iran's nuclear sequencer declaring it to be gun oriented. “Israel is believed near possess the Middle East is only nuclear hoard. Iran's stand on the Palestine and Lebanon issues has caused Israel to consume doubts about Iran's starter into nuclearization. Israeli officials exemplify Iran's atomic sequencer by way of an existential danger towards state of Israel, and Israeli pioneers assert that 'all choices are reserved open' in trade with Tehran. The danger has been contrasted with the the Jews of Europe looked preceding the Holocaust. At the beginning of June 2008, Israeli Deputy PM Shaul Mofaz made more straightforward threats to Iran's atomic facilities when he stated, if Iran proceeds with its program for creating atomic weapons, we will assault it”. Iran's routine of bombing alongside Israel, consequently, is stirred by exact party-political and armed controls somewhat than philosophical nature or unadulterated hate, as some predictors then representatives, counting Netanyahu, right (Burgess, 2006). This has a vital manner on Iran's behavior near Israel in the occasion that it becomes nuclear arms. This isn't to propose that Iran then Hizballah determination develop far off; native designs may even recover contribution amid the binary, as understood through Hizballah's avowed share in the surrounding of Israeli voyagers in Bulgaria. Also, a nuclear ready Iran strength be lured to give extra industrialized weaponry to Hizballah's armed. Awake until now, Iran has not assumed Hizballah its

finest artillery. Notwithstanding how Hizballah is recognized to purpose Iranian-gave airborne skyrockets that can attain any opinion in Israel.

The Iranian administration has not given the joining compound or ordinary weapons, which it is ready for making. It will overall be battled that an atomic armed Iran could be fortified to supply Hizballah with lethal arms, counting nuclear arms or development; regardless, dissimilar parts remain doubtlessly successful to form Iran's selections on this substance. In specific, Israeli innovators weight that nuclear arms may give a shelter that would refresh Iran and its assistants, brief more recognizable area approach with Iran, besides separate U.S. impact, and trigger more wide local increment that would additionally control Israel's opportunity of development. "People often acknowledge Hezbollah for example. Most importantly, they stress that Iranian bombs will hide Iran and its accomplices to take more unique actions against Israel (Sherrill, 2012).

Today, Israeli inspectors acknowledge that Hezbollah has restricted its exercises against Israel in view of fear of Israel's counter against Beirut. In slightly circumstance, due to an armed chief, if Iran has nuclear limits, Israel will no doubt be not able to energetically take an action against Lebanon, as such restricting Hezbollah's exercises. "Israel acknowledges that whether there is confirmation that Iran is by means of its atomic package to carry arms, the United States needs to drive Iran to stop uranium improvement through verification. "However, political pioneers and shockingly some Iranian specialists in the Israeli fundamental neighborhood and outside the public position. Both view fittingly Iran's philosophical hostility towards Israel and its opportunities for nuclear use. The Israeli boss responded to Iran's adversary of Israel theory with his significant remarks during the Holocaust, reminding the Israeli people that Israel has a commitment to safeguard the perseverance of the Jewish public then sustain Israel's fundamental precept of certainty" (Gusterson, 1999).

United States and Iran

Around at that point, in any case, the United States government acknowledged that Iran was at risk for the attacks. "US central law court has smooth wagered that Ayatullah Khamenei has avowed the meetings. Additionally, a measure of effects may progress to plan a potential Iranian venture: Iranian fan may have attempted to stop an approaching Iranian

opening in the United States, similar to the Conoco understanding; hold the United States back from acting strongly towards Iran; and disappoint the Saudis by significance their weakness. Likewise, around individuals from the cluster headed out to Iran (Gusterson, 1999). Fundamentals in Iran and Al Qaeda may consume added to the mercilessness. Despite the character and relationship of the offenders, the insightful response by the United States to condemn Iran was, and along these lines Rafsanjani's organization got done with no jump forward in Iranian-American relations. Even more ever to attempting to build its impact by support Hezbollah, Iran will about keep developing its relations with Syria. The Syrian faiths that Iran shape up assistance pawn both the U.S. neighborhood in Iraq and the peril obtainable through Israel. Neither Iran nor Syria supports of the U.S. military closeness in Iraq, and both verify that they advantage from the United States' steady burdens there. Notwithstanding, Iran and Syria both with accept that the America will be grateful to permission the area at last. Seeing communal welfares, the Iranian-Syrian joining will possibly keep rising later on then average footings (Posen, 2014).

Europe and Iran

Europe recognizes the US military and monetary overall strength and doesn't vary by the US happening important subjects. The optional undertakings of the EU-3 and subsequently the P5+1 ("China, France, Russia, Britain, then the US notwithstanding Germany") were dispatched on the order of the US yet didn't yield the ideal result. The arrangement proposed by the P5+1 would have made Iran subject to outside central focuses for fuel which Iran excused. In the time of February in 2008, Pierre Vermont, the French specialist to the US, mentioned that the US hold a more flexible methodology towards Iran by persevering through its close by part and seeing that the atomic issue had wide, observable help amongst Iranians. On July 27, 2010, British PM Cameron exhorted that Iran had extended uranium to 20 percent without a high level guard other than the transport of a bomb. These commentaries were complete the diurnal afterward EU authorizations remained confined for the store of equipment, improvement and citizen driven associations to Iran. During the 1950s and mid-1960s, follower authorization was higher in the Middle East and Asia (Oğuzlu, 2008).

These models proceeded "as yet till 1979s upset particularly after Iranian benefits encouraged well with American outer technique). In like way, Shah began feeling kept in the current condition. The current condition caused a ton of squeezing factor for USSR and as such Iran promptly combined the Baghdad Pact in 1955, a star western deterrent coordinated effort between Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, recollecting a definitive target to put a be cautious with the dinner of collective and loan peacetime in the Central East"(Jones, 2010).

In 1990s, Iran was chastened by the US for secondary concern and cerebral maltreatment happening the earth. Iran and its agent Hezbollah were culpabilities in 1992 for a meeting on the "Israeli selection in Buenos Aires, Argentina". Until 1995, Iran remained remarkable, however to help deception, the fear of chain linkages, and was seen as a journey for "the Weaponries of Form Obliteration". US president Clinton has deferred "US sanctions against Iran". He associated all American relationship with the Iranian oil industry. In 1997, all U.S. energy for Iran was upset, and, additionally, there was no connection between the United States and the United Situations. Clinton besides referenced that specific states do in similar method (Duchêne, 1973).

Middle East and Iran

When Iran's permission is revoked or assistance is provided, various countries in the Middle East show feelings of fear and reservation, which impacts security focus and the economy. As they showed, the Obama Society was obtained at a multifaceted meeting on general legislative issues. Syria, Palestine and Saudi Arabia were tense in the middle of the Shah in the past due to the close ties amid the US Iranian in the 1970s. If the US undermines Iran with an armed outbreak on Iran's nuclear project, it is strange that the Gulf States feel that Iran's demands are empowered to oppose them. Finally, Washington is afraid to wipe out Tehran as local hegemony when the United States is ready to talk to Iran. While the United States is advancing on the Iran, it is crucial for the management of Obama that Saudi Arabia be able to secure the stability of its major Gulf goals. However, neither exaggerated prospects nor rising qualms of extra stakeholders must divert the government from careful and talented contact with Iran (Quinlan, 1993).

Geneva deal

The discussion took dwelling in the context of secret negotiation (organized in Oman) amongst Iranian administrators and Secretary of State, William Burns, a senior official in the Obama administration. Five meetings took place since March 2013; the first three-month contact took place before the 2013 presidential election. The Iran authorities participating in the negotiations were not disclosed. On 24, Nov 2013 “, Iran along with the six world powers, the permanent members of UNSC, they are Washington, Paris, London, Beijing and Moscow authorities later on Germany settled this temporary agreement that destined at wounding down the atomic package of Iran for the 6th months. However in negotiation Iran resolve be assumed initial approvals announcement, ratification the jump of a ready altering payment that would slim depressed risk of a more extensive Central East fighting”. Iran ensured to confine uranium elevation to 5% which tin give reactor fuel, for the half year time span (Duchêne, 1973).

In addition, it is excessively weak its heap of uranium enhanced to 20% which can have helpful jobs. Tehran in like manner settled to halt advancement of its substantial aquatic “plutonium apparatus at Arak” which, can finish within one year from now, could give an additional pathos an atomic tripwire. Iran has reliably ensured that its nuclear program is simply general subject. As a final product of the stresses by Iran, that furthermore assented to extra aggravating examinations by the UN controller, the IAEA, some \$7bn in overall endorsements are to be raised, on precious metals just like gold and flight extra parts. Likewise, 4 Billion US\$ in Iranian oil wanders by cemented versions will be boundless. The contract lasts six months, and talks on a full final agreement are ongoing. Together flanks managed to announce their own victory, and US and Iranian officials pointed to the first step in today's agreement (Quinlan, 1993).

Conclusion

Iran, which is a participant of the NPT, is sabotaged with agreements for compression calm thermal power for centrality; a combine of states that have weakened to insignia the NPT and consume outfitted themselves with atomic weapons are hailed as 'reliable' republics. Some of them have even complete contest, not in the meekest grade like Iran, and keep participating in conspicuous clatter mongering. For Iran, making nuclear arms or arms of mass obliteration is an honest accountability, a realism

avowed by the Highest Front-runner's revelation in contradiction of atomic arms. Tehran understands that an atomic equipped Iran will instigate an atomic race close by and that could discover revolting repercussions for congruity. This is how talented countries work. As already mentioned, the pursuit of independence and self-sufficiency, especially in science and technology, is a feature of Iran's revolutionary ideology, because such independence is essential for political independence. These expectations confirmed that Iran's nuclear program was necessary for its scientific and technological development, generally during the presidency of Ahmadinejad. Ahmadinejad recalled previous events when the big powers averted Iran from obtaining technology or even the structure of railways and smelters, and described the opposition by West to Iran's nuclear program as apartheid technology

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