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Iran's Nuclear Programme Strategic Implications Routledge *This book examines the strategic implications of Iran's nuclear programme, providing an inventory of the negotiations and a discussion of possible solutions to this pressing international security issue. The Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme has been the cause of one of the most extended international crises of the past decade. Multilateral institutions have been unable to resolve the issue, which has the potential to derail the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. Recent failures of diplomatic offers for an extended Iran-EU cooperation and projected US arms sales to Iran's neighbours suggest an imminent escalation of the issue, which has been simmering since first reports about Iranian nuclear fuel-enrichment activities emerged in 2002. Since then, the topic has been the subject of intense media coverage as well as academic and diplomatic debate. This volume brings together analysts and authors with diverse backgrounds, including international diplomats formerly involved in negotiations with Iranian officials. The various chapters bring together different perspectives and empirical analyses, and include detailed assessments of both US and European efforts in diplomatic relations with Iran, as well as of the domestic politics in Iran itself. This book will be of interest to students of Iranian politics, Middle Eastern politics, strategic studies, nuclear proliferation, international security, foreign policy and IR in general. **The strategic implications of a nuclear-armed Iran** DIANE Publishing **The Strategic Implications of a Nuclear-armed Iran** This essay begins with the assumption that Iran is intent on acquiring nuclear weapons and the long-range missile systems needed for their delivery. The assumption is based on documented evidence of Iranian efforts to acquire the elements essential for development of a nuclear program and on Iranian leaders' expressed interest in regional power projection based on weapons of mass destruction. This analysis does not attempt to determine whether Iran possesses nuclear weapons now or how long it might take to acquire them, both of which are important questions whose answers have significant consequences for the security of the United States. Instead, the authors focus on the approaches that policymakers have taken or could still take to avert or to slow this development, and they examine the potential impact on national interests, particularly on U.S. nonproliferation strategy, when Iran becomes a nuclear weapons state. They believe the issue that merits careful consideration has become how to manage a nuclear-armed Iran. This essay is meant principally as a policy analysis rather than an academic treatise. That is, it intends to build intellectual capital about how to manage the problem of a nuclear-armed Iran and to suggest courses of action that would minimize the negative impact on national interests. **Reassessing the implications of a nuclear-armed Iran** DIANE Publishing **Iran's Nuclear Program Security Implications for the UAE and the Gulf Region West Asian Implications of the Iranian Nuclear Programme Iran's Strategic Weapons Programmes A Net Assessment** Taylor & Francis "The IISS Strategic Dossier on Iran's strategic weapons programmes provides an objective technical assessment of Iran's nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons capabilities, as well as its ballistic missile program. The dossier evaluates what is known and what is not known about these capabilities and projects potential future developments. In addition, the dossier provides a history of diplomatic efforts, over the last three decades, to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability and examines different options for current diplomatic efforts"--P. [4] of cover. **Symposium A Nuclear Iran : the Legal Implications of a Preemptive National Security Strategy Policy Paper on Iran's Nuclear Program** GRIN Verlag Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 1,0, University of California, San Diego (Department of Political Science), course: National Security Strategy, language: English, abstract: The Iranian nuclear program has been one of the major controversies in international affairs in the 21st century. While Iran insists on the right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (under the terms of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT), the international community fears the secret weaponization of Iran's program. Neither could Iran convince the international community that it does not (intend to) work on a program for nuclear weapons, nor could the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, China + Germany (P5+1 countries) - implement effective measures in the form of diplomacy with sanctions to initially deter Iran from pursuing nuclear weapons capability. In the following policy paper, the problem will be first introduced by summarizing its history. A presentation of major players in the conflict and their preferences will help to analyze available strategy options for the United States as well as their possible consequences and chances of success. The following three strategies will be discussed... **Iran's Evolving Nuclear Program and Implications for U.S. Policy** Odds that the Iran nuclear deal can be revived have diminished over recent months. The expansion of Iran's nuclear program is eroding the nonproliferation value of the deal and, at some point, returning to the deal will no longer be in the United States' interest. What are those technical changes underway in Iran's nuclear program? And why exactly might they imperil a chance at restoring the JCPOA? The technical developments taking place will remain relevant if and when the original participants in the nuclear deal reconvene in Vienna to negotiate its revival. Indeed, changes to Iran's nuclear program and related elements—particularly over the past year, but some going back longer—have implications that go beyond the JCPOA. These changes—a mix of progress in some areas and setbacks in others—not only*

make a return to the original JCPOA more difficult, but they will also require that the United States rethink how to detect any future attempt by Iran to build nuclear weapons as well as the benefits and risks of various policy options for containing Iran's nuclear program. **Living on the Edge Iran and the Practice of Nuclear Hedging** Springer In this book, the authors explore the controversial Iranian nuclear programme through the conceptual lens of nuclear hedging. In 2002, revelations regarding undeclared nuclear facilities thrust Iran's nuclear activities under the spotlight and prompted concerns that Tehran was pursuing nuclear weapons. Iran has always denied nuclear weapons aspirations, yet it cannot be disputed that the Islamic Republic has gone well beyond what is required for a civil nuclear programme based on energy production and scientific research. What, then, is the nature and significance of Iran's nuclear behaviour? Does it form part of a coherent strategy? What can Iran's actions in the nuclear field tell us about Tehran's intentions? And what does the Iranian case teach us about proliferation behaviour more generally? This book addresses these questions by exploring the nature of nuclear hedging and how this approach might be identified, before applying this logic to the Iranian case. It provides fresh insights into the inherently opaque area of nuclear proliferation and a more nuanced interpretation of the Iranian nuclear challenge. **Rethinking the Bomb Europe and Nuclear Weapons in the Twenty-First Century** Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies This PDF can be downloaded for free from <http://martenscentre.eu/publications/rethinking-bomb-europe-and-nuclear-weapons-twenty-first-century> The question of what Europe's nuclear strategy should be is rarely discussed. While Europe continues to play a crucial role on issues relating to non-proliferation, particularly in negotiations with Iran over its nuclear programme, nuclear strategy is generally considered to be within remit of Russia, the United States and NATO. The paper identifies possible scenarios where the deployment of nuclear weapons may be justified. It also examines the use of tactical nuclear weapons, traditional means of arms control and the implications of a nuclear Iran. The author establishes a compelling case for the immediate development of a coherent European nuclear strategy. This strategy should take into account the role of nuclear weapons in maintaining peace and security in modern Europe. While conceding that during periods of financial and political crisis dialogue may not be considered a priority, the author maintains that it is essential in order to limit the risk of proliferation or the use of nuclear weapons. **Containing Iran Strategies for Addressing the Iranian Nuclear Challenge** Rand Corporation Iran's nuclear program is one of this century's principal foreign policy challenges. Despite U.S., Israeli, and allied efforts, Iran has an extensive enrichment program and likely has the technical capacity to produce at least one nuclear bomb if it so chose. This study assesses U.S. policy options, identifies a way forward, and considers how the United States might best mitigate the negative international effects of a nuclear-armed Iran. **Iran's Nuclear Strategy Options and U.S. Foreign Policy Implications** This work explores Iran's apparent attempt to develop a nuclear weapons option. Iran has acquired considerable nuclear expertise in recent years through overt and covert activities, including civilian nuclear cooperation with Russia and likely connections with elements of Pakistan's nuclear weapons establishment. Some of these activities are counter to Western nonproliferation expectations, worrisome for stability in the greater Middle East, and dangerous for long-term U.S. strategic interests. Iran's movement toward a nuclear weapon option creates complex issues for American national security policy makers and highlights the international community's inability to police rogue states effectively. This research examines Iran's nuclear program and assesses the merits and risks of various U.S. policy options in response. It also argues that Iran's nuclear intent has produced unique opportunities for U.S. foreign policy makers to shape international norms in support of U.S. interests. **The Determinants and Evolution of Iran's Foreign Policy Toward The Gulf States in the Context of Iran Nuclear Negotiations** Grosvenor House Publishing This book explores the determinants of Iran's foreign policy towards its GCC neighboring countries. She considers the dimensions of internal and external, as well as identity and nationalism. AL-Saad aims to identify the strategic importance of Iran's nuclear program, the agreement with the major powers in 2015, and its impact on Iran's foreign policy. She then addresses possible future scenarios and implications of Iran's foreign policy towards the GCC region, upon the US withdrawal from the Iranian nuclear deal. **Discerning U.S. Strategic Options for a Nuclear Iran** Over the last eight years the U.S. strategy of containing and isolating Iran has proven ineffective and actually strengthened Iran's goals for a nuclear energy program. It also pushed Iran to form beneficial trade agreements with nations such as China and Russia. In order to ensure long term stability and security in the Middle East, security to U.S. allies, and protection of U.S. vital interests, the U.S. must take the lead in a creating and executing foreign policy that is well coordinated with its allies and opens a new relationship with Iran. This strategy research paper proposes a U.S. comprehensive smart power strategy that integrates diplomatic, information, economic and military tools to address the complex and volatile issues of this region. By using all elements of smart power, the U.S. demonstrates that it is open to a relationship of mutual respect with Iran and is willing to provide Iran with nuclear energy alternatives. This strategy will also demonstrate U.S. resolve to take action when vital national interests (survival of allies) are threatened. The U.S. strategic goal is Iran's development of a peaceful nuclear energy program while precluding an indigenous uranium enrichment capacity. **Nuclear Politics in Iran** This collection of analyses on the unintended consequences of Iran's nuclear policy for its domestic and international relations is the first in a series of papers that will examine the impact of critical issues and developments on key countries in the Greater Middle East and on U.S. security interests. This inaugural paper focuses on the nuclearization of Iranian politics, society, and security. Three prominent scholars examine the emergence of an Iranian nuclear political strategy and its role in shaping domestic political discourse and international security policy. **Iran's Nuclear Program Realities and Repercussions** I.B. Tauris What are Iran's nuclear ambitions? How will these ambitions affect regional and global security? International suspicion surrounding Iran's nuclear activities was first aroused in the late 1980s but it was not until the International Atomic Energy agency (IAEA) launched an investigation into the Iranian nuclear program, that it was revealed Iran had enriched uranium and separated plutonium in undeclared facilities in the absence of IAEA safeguards. Iran's failure to acknowledge limitations on nuclear fuel cycle activities, despite both offers of assistance and the threat of sanctions, has alarmed the international community. 'Iran's Nuclear Program' analyses the most important issues surrounding Iran's nuclear capability and its potential to develop atomic weapons; the changes and developments in Iran's nuclear program since the 2005 Iranian presidential elections; Israeli foreign policy in relation to Iran; the possible impact of an Iranian nuclear program on the security of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); and the prospect of military action against Iran. This is essential reading for anyone wanting to understand Iran's atomic development, a threat that has the ability to destabilize the Gulf and the broader Middle East region. **Containing Iran Strategies for Addressing the Iranian Nuclear**

Challenge *Rand Corporation* Iran's nuclear program is one of this century's principal foreign policy challenges. Despite U.S., Israeli, and allied efforts, Iran has an extensive enrichment program and likely has the technical capacity to produce at least one nuclear bomb if it so chose. This study assesses U.S. policy options, identifies a way forward, and considers how the United States might best mitigate the negative international effects of a nuclear-armed Iran.

The Determinants and Evolution of Iran's Foreign Policy Toward The Gulf States in the Context of Iran Nuclear Negotiations Europe and Iran Perspectives on Non-proliferation *Oxford University Press* The recent controversy over Iran's nuclear programme represents an early and important test for a distinctively European approach to addressing concerns about suspected programmes for the development of weapons of mass destruction. Against this background, the report brings together European and Iranian perspectives on a range of security- and proliferation-related issues that have a bearing on diplomatic efforts to resolve the controversy. The contributors describe the discussions under way between Europe, Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency aimed at clarifying the scope and nature of Iran's nuclear activities. They examine the development of the European Union's strategy to combat the spread of WMD; Iran's evolving security and defence structures and policies, including Iranian thinking about deterrence-based defence strategies and the requirements for credibly implementing them; and the internal dynamics of security policy decision making in Iran. The report highlights some of the problems and possibilities inherent in the EU's efforts to implement a more targeted, multifunctional strategy to prevent WMD proliferation.

The Iranian Nuclear Crisis Avoiding Worst-case Outcomes *Routledge* This paper explains how Iran developed its nuclear programme to the point where it threatens to achieve a weapons capability within a short time frame, and analyses Western policy responses aimed at forestalling that capability. Key questions are addressed: will the world have to accept an Iranian uranium-enrichment programme, and does having a weapons capability mean having the Bomb? For nearly two decades, Western strategy on the Iran nuclear issue emphasised denial of supply. Since 2002, there has also been a demand-side dimension to the strategy, aimed at changing Iran's cost-benefit calculations through inducements and pressure. But the failure of these policies to prevent Iran from coming close to achieving a nuclear-weapons capability has promoted suggestions for fallback strategies that would grant legitimacy to uranium enrichment in Iran in exchange for intrusive inspections and constraints on the programme. The paper assesses these 'second-best' options in terms of their feasibility and their impact on the proliferation risks of diversion of nuclear material and knowledge, clandestine development and NPT break-out, and the risk of stimulating a proliferation cascade in the Middle East and beyond. It concludes that the risks are still best minimised by reinforcing the binary choice presented to Iran of cooperation or isolation, and strengthening denial of supply.

War with Iran Political, Military, and Economic Consequences *Rowman & Littlefield* *War With Iran: Political, Military and Economic Consequences* provides readers both a history of Iran's relationship with the West and an expert's estimation of what the political, human and financial costs of full-scale war with Iran might be. Authors Geoffrey Kemp and John Allen Gay of the Center for the National Interest utilize their years studying and informing America's foreign policy in the Middle East to bring to life the possible outcomes of an American military intervention in Iran. Such a decision would not only have catastrophic consequences on the Persian Gulf, but would also endanger the whole world's delicate economy by heightening instability in a fragile but resource-rich region. Written for anyone with an interest in the future of American foreign policy, *War With Iran* explores what every player has at stake in the current crisis by analyzing every tension adjacent to it; from America's staunch support of Israel to Iran's own dogged pursuit of advanced nuclear capabilities. Controversial, timely and thoroughly researched, this story stands as a preliminary caution against what would be a devastating meltdown of diplomacy, for which--if peace be the goal--there is always time.

The End of Strategic Stability? Nuclear Weapons and the Challenge of Regional Rivalries *Georgetown University Press* During the Cold War, many believed that the superpowers shared a conception of strategic stability, a coexistence where both sides would compete for global influence but would be deterred from using nuclear weapons. In actuality, both sides understood strategic stability and deterrence quite differently. Today's international system is further complicated by more nuclear powers, regional rivalries, and nonstate actors who punch above their weight, but the United States and other nuclear powers still cling to old conceptions of strategic stability. The purpose of this book is to unpack and examine how different states in different regions view strategic stability, the use or non-use of nuclear weapons, and whether or not strategic stability is still a prevailing concept. The contributors to this volume explore policies of current and potential nuclear powers including the United States, Russia, China, India, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. This volume makes an important contribution toward understanding how nuclear weapons will impact the international system in the twenty-first century and will be useful to students, scholars, and practitioners of nuclear weapons policy.

Energy Policy in Iran Domestic Choices and International Implications *Elsevier* *Energy Policy in Iran: Domestic Choices and International Implications* presents the assessment of energy demand patterns; evaluation of major energy supply; and recommendation of policies and guidelines for an integrated energy plan for Iran. This text is comprised of 11 chapters; the opening chapter discusses Iran in an international setting. Chapter 2 covers the economic framework for long-range policy, while Chapter 3 discusses the historical pattern. The fourth chapter discusses energy demand projections and the succeeding chapter covers energy sources and strategies, such as oil, natural gas, hydropower, solid and miscellaneous fuels, electricity, and nuclear power. The last chapter covers petrochemicals. This book will be of great interest to readers who are concerned with Iran's energy policies and its implications.

U.S.-India Atomic Energy Cooperation Strategic and Nonproliferation Implications : a Compilation of Statements by Witnesses Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, One Hundred Ninth Congress, Second Session Effectiveness of United States - Led Economic Sanctions As a Counterproliferation Tool Against Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program - Bush and Obama, Banking Industry, Centrifuges, Uranium, A. Q. Khan The use of financial interdiction to disrupt the development of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their components is an option in the so-called counterproliferation toolkit. The effectiveness of economic counterproliferation interdiction operations is frequently debated; however, counterproliferation operations have successfully stopped some global WMD illicit trade. What is unknown is the degree to which counterproliferation has inhibited further proliferation of WMD. Understanding the effectiveness of U.S.-led financial interdiction efforts against Iran's nuclear weapons program has significant policy implications. U.S. policy makers need to know whether their current financial interdiction operations are effective at stopping or delaying Iran's nuclear weapon program. Evidence from the International Atomic Energy Agency indicates that the current U.S. economic counterproliferation strategy against

Iran's nuclear weapons program failed to slow down Iran's nuclear program as uranium enrichment increased despite implementation of further economic sanctions; however, evidence indicates the overall counterproliferation strategy eventually brought Iran to the negotiation table, thus temporarily halting further nuclear weapons development. The final result of U.S.-led economic counterproliferation policy, along with the use of other counterproliferation tools, ultimately has been effective at disrupting and temporarily halting Iran's nuclear weapons program.

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY * CHAPTER II - BACKGROUND * A. COUNTERPROLIFERATION VS. NONPROLIFERATION * B. U.S. NONPROLIFERATION POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL REGIMES * C. U.S. COUNTERPROLIFERATION POLICY * D. U.S. COUNTERPROLIFERATION POLICY POST SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 * E. THE LESSONS OF ABDUL QADEER KHAN FOR COUNTERPROLIFERATION POLICY * F. THE NPT AND IRAN * CHAPTER III - ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT AGAINST IRAN * A. REAGAN THROUGH CLINTON ADMINISTRATIONS * B. GEORGE W. BUSH THROUGH OBAMA ADMINISTRATIONS * C. P5+1 NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN * D. ASSISTANCE TO AND FROM THE BANKING INDUSTRY * E. THE PROSECUTION OF THE FINANCIAL INDUSTRY: U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT * F. THE PROSECUTION OF THE U.S. BANKING INDUSTRY: U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT * G. U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ACTIONS * H. IRANIAN ADAPTATION * CHAPTER IV - EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL INTERDICTION * A. IRANIAN BREAKOUT TIMELINES AND CENTRIFUGE OPERATIONS * B. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS VERSUS URANIUM DEVELOPMENT * C. EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON IRAN'S ECONOMY * CHAPTER V - CURRENT P5+1 AGREEMENT, POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CONCLUSION * A. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS * B. CONCLUSION * C. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH OF ECONOMIC INTERDICTION EFFECTIVENESS * LIST OF REFERENCES

Seeking the Bomb Strategies of Nuclear Proliferation Princeton University Press The first systematic look at the different strategies that states employ in their pursuit of nuclear weapons Much of the work on nuclear proliferation has focused on why states pursue nuclear weapons. The question of how states pursue nuclear weapons has received little attention. Seeking the Bomb is the first book to analyze this topic by examining which strategies of nuclear proliferation are available to aspirants, why aspirants select one strategy over another, and how this matters to international politics. Looking at a wide range of nations, from India and Japan to the Soviet Union and North Korea to Iraq and Iran, Vipin Narang develops an original typology of proliferation strategies—hedging, sprinting, sheltered pursuit, and hiding. Each strategy of proliferation provides different opportunities for the development of nuclear weapons, while at the same time presenting distinct vulnerabilities that can be exploited to prevent states from doing so. Narang delves into the crucial implications these strategies have for nuclear proliferation and international security. Hiders, for example, are especially disruptive since either they successfully attain nuclear weapons, irrevocably altering the global power structure, or they are discovered, potentially triggering serious crises or war, as external powers try to halt or reverse a previously clandestine nuclear weapons program. As the international community confronts the next generation of potential nuclear proliferators, Seeking the Bomb explores how global conflict and stability are shaped by the ruthlessly pragmatic ways states choose strategies of proliferation. **Iran's Nuclear Programme Towards De-escalation of a Nuclear Crisis Nuclear Security The Nexus Among Science, Technology and Policy** Springer Nature This textbook is the first comprehensive and systematic account of the science, technology and policy issues associated with nuclear energy and nuclear weapons. Throughout their account of the evolution of nuclear policy, from its origin to the early Trump presidency, the authors interweave clear technical expositions of the science and technology that underpin and constrain it. The book begins by tracing the early work in atomic physics, the discovery of fission, and the developments that led to the Manhattan Project and the delivery of atomic bombs against Japan that ended World War II. It follows the initial failed attempts at nuclear disarmament, the onset of the Cold War nuclear arms competition, and the development of light water reactors to harness nuclear energy for electric power generation. The authors thoroughly unpack the problem of nuclear proliferation, examining the strategy and incentives for states that have and have not pursued nuclear weapons, and providing an overview of the nuclear arsenals of the current nuclear weapon states. They trace the technical, political and strategic evolution of deterrence, arms control and disarmament policies from the first attempts for an Outer Space Treaty in 1957 through the new START treaty of 2009. At critical junctures in the narrative, the authors explain the relevant nuclear science and technology including nuclear fission and criticality; nuclear materials and enrichment; nuclear detonation and nuclear weapons effects; nuclear weapons stockpile constraints, stewardship and surveillance; nuclear fusion and thermonuclear weapons; technologies for monitoring, verification and proliferation; and nuclear forensics. They conclude with an assessment of contemporary issues ranging from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action reached to halt Iran's nuclear weapons development program, to the threat of nuclear terrorism, the perceived nuclear weapons policies of Russia and China, and the US efforts to provide disincentives for its allies to acquire their own nuclear weapons by maintaining credible security guarantees. **Strategic Challenges for Australia in the Middle East Region** GRIN Verlag Essay from the year 2009 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Other States, grade: 1,4, Macquarie University, language: English, abstract: By stating that "that the protection of our continent starts well beyond our shores" the protection of our continent and citizens starts well beyond our shores has formed an essentially unbroken line in Australian strategic thinking" (Howard, 2006, p. 5), the former Australian Prime minister acknowledged the importance of distant events for Australia's interests in an era of globalization. Globalization does not only provide positive effects, in fact, global terrorism, a growing shortage of energy resources, and a higher economic vulnerability to foreign developments are also effects of globalization. The Middle East will remain a key region in the next decades for either of the mentioned negative effects and therefore, Australia's strategic interests in the Middle East will increase. Given a broader Australian security agenda, determined by "a global power balance, favourable to our interests and to those of our allies; secure sea and air lanes as sinews of peace and prosperity; and a framework of international norms conducive to individual freedom, economic development and liberal democracy" (Howard, 2006, p. 5), events in the Middle East do matter. Therefore, this paper will analyze key strategic challenges Australia will face in the Middle East region. Since these threats are possible threats for Australia's security interests, this paper will also outline possible options of actions Canberra might have in order to protect its interests in the Middle East and on its broader security agenda. **Iran's Race for Regional Supremacy Strategic Implications for the Middle East Strategic Asia 2013-14 Asia in the Second Nuclear Age** NBR The 2013-14 Strategic Asia volume examines the role of nuclear weapons in the grand strategies of key Asian states and assesses the impact of these capabilities—both established and latent—on regional and international stability. In each chapter, a leading expert explores the historical, strategic, and political factors that drive a

country's calculations vis-a-vis nuclear weapons and draws implications for American interests. **Defense Implications of a Nuclear Iran for Turkey** Iran's possible acquisition of nuclear weapons along with more assertive Iranian foreign policies poses new security challenges for Turkey in the Middle East. A nuclear-weapons-capable Iran with its important strategic position would pose a great danger to peace and stability in the Middle East. An Iran with the capability of mass destruction would fundamentally alter the balance of power and this situation is not acceptable for Turkey's security. Turkey expects Iran to adopt a more moderate and cooperative approach in the diplomatic negotiations over its nuclear program. For this reason, Turkey has adopted a soft diplomacy approach against Iran's nuclear program. But this ambiguous diplomacy against nuclear weapons does not provide a clear definition of Turkey's goals or policies with sets of political actions to deter the development of weapons of mass destruction by Iran in the region. What policy should Turkey adopt against the Iran nuclear crisis? This thesis will attempt to answer this question in terms of shaping Turkey's state policy against a nuclear Iran, evaluating the defense options of Turkey, and giving policy recommendations for the near-future situation in the region. **P5+1 Negotiations Over Iran's Nuclear Program and Its Implications for United States Defense Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, Hearing Held June 19, 2014 The Idle Threat? An Assessment of the Economic, Military and Strategic Consequences of an Iranian Closure of the Strait of Hormuz** The continual developments in the Iranian nuclear program have caused increased concern not only for the United States but the majority of the international community as well. While several rounds of United Nations sanctions have been placed on Iran, this has not deterred it from continuing its nuclear advancements. The United States has publicly announced that it does not support Iran's developing nuclear program and will inflict measures to ensure that it discontinues these advances. While these measures have not been clearly defined, Iran has stated that hostile actions taken by the international community, specifically the United States or Israel may result in the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. While Iran has used this threat in the past, primarily in the Iraq-Iran War its full strength has never come to fruition. This thesis aims to determine whether closing the Strait of Hormuz is a viable option as an Iranian retaliation mechanism against increased sanctions from the international community and the United States or a direct attack from either Israel or the United States by analyzing the economic, strategic, and military consequences for Iran, the United States and the Gulf Cooperation Council States. **Crisis Stability and Nuclear Exchange Risks on the Subcontinent Major Trends and the Iran Factor** [Createspace Independent Publishing Platform](#) Since the mid-1970s, and especially since 1998, volumes have been written about nuclear weapons proliferation in Pakistan and India and the impact of this proliferation on stability and security on the Subcontinent. Other literature has focused on the manner in which decisions about strategic force structures in Pakistan, India, China and the United States connect to one another in discrete nuclear proliferation chains, driving decisions that impact an interconnected set of paired security dilemmas (Pakistan-India and India-China, India-China and China-U.S.). Over the past decade, a legion of authors and commentators have made considerable speculation about the security risks from Iran's nuclear program and the risks that program poses for crisis stability and nuclear weapons incentives in the Persian Gulf and between Iran and its Arab neighbors. This book aims to update and integrate these three areas of analysis. It updates the status of nuclear weapons proliferation and crisis stability on the Subcontinent as of early 2013. It also explores the relationship between Iran's nuclear development trajectory and pathways, discussing the interplay of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan in the context of possible responses to Iran's nuclear program endstate. It then discusses the most likely security impacts from Saudi-Pakistan interaction on nuclear weapons collaboration for South Asian nuclear stability and proliferation dynamics. Finally, it discusses the implications for American policymakers desiring to counteract the worst-case possibilities foretold by these interactions: spiraling Indo-Pakistani military crises and escalating arms races between India, China, and Pakistan on the Subcontinent. **Deterring Iran after the Nuclear Deal** [Rowman & Littlefield](#) Despite a U.S. focus on securing an international deal to curb Iran's nuclear development for the last several years, the United States lacks a strategy to combat the full range of Iranian activities that threaten the interests of the United States and its allies but fall short of conventional warfare. In this report, CSIS's International Security Program sets forth analysis of Iran's strategy, motivations, military, and paramilitary capabilities and evaluates the effects of Iranian behavior on key U.S. partners. The study leverages the expertise of contributing authors at CSIS, the American Enterprise Institute, the Center for Naval Analyses, the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Harvard University and the University of Hawaii to inform its analysis. The study proposes a framework for deterring Iran, including practical recommendations for the U.S. administration and Congress that would enhance the security of the United States and its allies and partners. **Security and Bilateral Issues between Iran and its Arab Neighbours** [Springer](#) This book provides a detailed analysis of the complicated relations between Iran and its Arab neighbours. Arab perceptions of Iran, its regional policies and role in the Arab region, have never been more complicated than today. How is one to make sense of the increasingly complex and at times tense relationship between Iran and its Arab neighbours? Given the strategic significance of this sub-region and the importance of relations between its states to international security, this edited volume systematically accounts for each Arab neighbour's perception, policies and approach towards the Islamic republic, for the first time providing a clear and detailed comparative analysis of these relationships. This book, bringing together a group of leading scholars of the region, not only provides a clear lens for the policy community through which to gauge the causes of change and the reasons for continuity in relations, but also offers an invaluable tool for scholars of the wider region and the growing community of researchers focusing on this sub-region. **Legitimate Deterrence A Thrilling Story of Iran's Nuclear Program** Advance praise for Legitimate Deterrence "Based on the chapters that I have been provided, this book will be an essential resource to all those interested in understanding the issues relating to Iran's nuclear program. Dareini has studied all aspects of the program and the negotiations over it. His treatment is factual and his conclusion that Iran's government wanted a nuclear-weapon capability and not nuclear weapons is consistent with my own understanding." - Frank von Hippel, Professor of Public and International Affairs emeritus, Princeton University "A thoughtful exploration and a fascinating chronicle of Iran's nuclear program and diplomacy; the veteran journalist Ali Akbar Dareini has drawn on many years of his experience to produce a very detailed and documented account of the developments from day one until after the landmark nuclear deal was reached with world powers in 2015. It's an extraordinary achievement." -Seyed Hossein Mousavian, Middle East & Nuclear Policy Specialist at Princeton University and ex-senior nuclear negotiator, author of "Iran and the United States: An Insider's View on Failed Past and the Road to Peace" "No one has

more experience reporting from inside Iran on nuclear issues than Ali Dareini, whose book "Legitimate Deterrence" is the fruit of decades of work and careful observation. Marking a unique contribution to the Iran nuclear canon, Mr. Dareini's book explores the roots and purpose of Iran's nuclear ambitions, from a US-supported program under the pro-West Shah, to a source of US and Israeli vilification in the hands of the Islamic Republic. "Legitimate Deterrence" follows Iran's quest for nuclear and scientific know-how, while exploring Iran's nuanced strategic thinking that prompted a showdown with the West, and finally a landmark nuclear deal. As hostile rhetoric once again rises between the US and Iran, Dareini's book provides invaluable insight into the thinking of Iranian decision-makers." -Scott Peterson, author of "Let the Swords Encircle Me: Iran - A Journey Behind the Headlines"