

Does Iran Have Nuclear Weapons

Nuclear-weapon-free zone NWFZs have a similar purpose to, but are distinct from, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to which most countries. United Nations

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament

List of states with nuclear weapons S. Israel, India, and Pakistan never signed the NPT, while North Korea acceded to it in 1985 before announcing withdrawal in 2003. There are six states that do not possess nuclear weapons, but have nuclear weapons deployed on their territory. They are also the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. nuclear weapons There are currently nine sovereign states that are generally understood to possess nuclear weapons, though only eight formally acknowledge possessing them. Under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China are recognized "nuclear-weapons states" (NWS). non-nuclear-weapon states. In order of first successful nuclear test, the world's nine nuclear-armed states are the United States (1945), Russia (1949), the United Kingdom (1952), France (1960), China (1964), India (1974), Pakistan (1998), and North Korea (2006); Israel is believed to have acquired nuclear weapons around 1967, but has never openly tested or formally acknowledged having them. U

Nuclear program of Iran The program's research capabilities are anchored by several facilities, most notably the Tehran Research Reactor and the heavy water reactor at Khondab. Iran's uranium processing infrastructure is centered in Isfahan, which serves as a hub for conversion and fuel fabrication, while primary enrichment activities are conducted at Natanz, Fordow, and within the Isfahan complex. Nuclear technology portal Timeline of the nuclear program of Iran Nuclear weapons and Israel Iran and weapons of mass destruction Israel and weapons of The nuclear program of Iran consists of an extensive infrastructure of research sites, uranium mines, research reactors, uranium processing facilities, enrichment sites, the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant (the country's sole operational power reactor, currently expanding with two additional units), and the developing Darkhovin Nuclear Power Plant in Khuzestan

Nuclear weapon Nuclear warfare is widely considered a global catastrophic risk. Nine sovereign states are known or believed to possess nuclear weapons as of 2026: the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China, India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel. The effects of nuclear weapons A nuclear weapon is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions, either nuclear fission (fission or atomic bomb) or a combination of fission and nuclear fusion reactions (thermonuclear weapon), producing a nuclear explosion. of nuclear weapons have energy yields between 100 and 1,000 kilotons of TNT. Both bomb types release large quantities of energy from relatively small amounts of matter. Yields in the low kilotons can destroy cities

Iran nuclear deal S. K. BARJAM)), more commonly known as the Iran nuclear deal or Iran deal, was an agreement to limit the Iranian nuclear program in return for sanctions relief The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA; Persian: برنامه جامع همکاری مشترک, romanized: barnāme'ye jāme'e eqdāme moshtarak (برنامه, BARJAM)), more commonly known as the Iran nuclear deal or Iran deal, was an agreement to limit the Iranian nuclear program in return for sanctions relief and other provisions. The agreement was finalized in Vienna on 14 July 2015, between Iran and the P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)—China, France, Russia, the U. —plus Germany) together with the European Union. , U b3ba841cf2

Israel and nuclear weapons to possess nuclear weapons. Estimates of Israel's stockpile range from 90 to 400 warheads, and the country is believed to possess a nuclear triad of delivery Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons. Estimates of Israel's stockpile range from 90 to 400 warheads, and the country is believed to possess a nuclear triad of delivery options by air, land, and sea. Its first deliverable nuclear weapon is estimated to have been completed in late 1966 or early 1967, which would have made it the sixth of nine nuclear-armed countries b3ba841cf2

Israel maintains a policy of deliberate ambiguity, neither formally denying nor admitting to having nuclear weapons, instead repeating over the years that "Israel will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East". Israel interprets "introduce" to mean it will not test or formally acknowledge its nuclear arsenal. Western governments, including the United States... b3ba841cf2

Iran and weapons of mass destruction Treaty, Biological Weapons Convention, Chemical Weapons Convention, and Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Iran has called for nuclear-weapon states to disarm and the establishment of a Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone. The nuclear program of Iran has been one of the most scrutinized in the world; Iran asserts it is purely civilian, while the IAEA Board of Governors has found Iran in non-compliance with its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) obligations. The nuclear program of Iran has been one of Iran is not known to currently possess weapons of mass destruction and has signed treaties repudiating the development and possession of WMD including the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Biological Weapons Convention, Chemical Weapons Convention, and Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Over 100,000 Iranian troops and civilians were victims of Iraqi chemical attacks during the 1980s Iran-Iraq War b3ba841cf2

Development of nuclear technology began in the Pahlavi era and continued after the 1979 Iranian Revolution. The United States Intelligence Community assessed in 2007 that Iran pursued nuclear weapons under the AMAD Project between the late 1980s until 2003, then ceasing its effort. In 2005, the IAEA Board of Governors found Iran in non-compliance with its NPT safeguards agreement and in 2006 the United Nations Security Council... b3ba841cf2 Nuclear weapons were initially researched during World War II, jointly by the United States, United Kingdom and Canada, and separately by Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, and France. The United States was the first and... b3ba841cf2 Iran's stated objective is a self-sufficient nuclear energy cycle to diversify its power grid and produce medical radioisotopes, citing a legal right to peaceful technology under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). While viewed as a cornerstone of Iranian technological nationalism, the program has been the subject of a decades-long diplomatic and military standoff, particularly with the United States and Israel, culminating in large-scale conflicts in 2025 and... b3ba841cf2 The first nuclear weapons were developed by the United States in collaboration with the United Kingdom and Canada during World War... b3ba841cf2 Under the JCPOA, Iran agreed to constrain its nuclear program by limiting fuel cycle activities that could lead to the production of weapons-grade uranium or plutonium. The JCPOA restricted the number and type of centrifuges in operation, the level of... b3ba841cf2 South Africa developed nuclear weapons by 1982 but dismantled them around 1989 and joined the NPT in 1991. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in

1991, the former Soviet republics of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus had nuclear weapons deployed on their territories, but agreed to transfer them to Russia... b3ba841cf2

Fatwa against nuclear weapons The first public announcement is reported to have occurred in A fatwa by Ali Khamenei, then supreme leader of Iran, against the development of nuclear weapons dates back to the mid-1990s. The first public announcement is reported to have occurred in October 2003, followed by an official statement at a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, Austria, in August 2005. leader of Iran, against the development of nuclear weapons dates back to the mid-1990s b3ba841cf2

Formal negotiations began with the adoption of the Joint Plan of Action, an interim agreement signed between Iran and the P5+1 countries in November 2013. Iran and the P5+1 countries engaged in negotiations for the following 20 months and, in April 2015, agreed on a framework, which later led to JCPOA, along with a Roadmap Agreement between Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). b3ba841cf2 As an Istifta'at the policy is included on Khamenei's official website, and was referred to in remarks by both U.S. president Barack Obama and Khamenei himself. In 2021, acknowledging the fatwa... b3ba841cf2 Israel's nuclear weapons delivery systems are estimated to include between 25 and 100 of the Jericho series of medium to intercontinental range ballistic missiles, five Dolphin-class submarines, with a total of 20 launch tubes for the Popeye Turbo submarine-launched cruise missile, and one squadron each of F-15 and F-16 fighters. Israel is also believed to have developed neutron bomb warheads and nuclear artillery rounds. b3ba841cf2 Some analysts have questioned either the existence, applicability and/or constancy of the fatwa. According to Mehdi Khalaji, Khamenei may alter his fatwa under critical circumstances, as did his predecessor, Ruhollah Khomeini, on some civil and political issues. According to Gareth Porter writing in Foreign Policy, Iran's aversion to nuclear and chemical weapons is sincere because of the "historical episode during its eight-year war with Iraq", and Iran never sought revenge for Iraqi chemical attacks against Iran, which killed 20,000 Iranians and severely injured 100,000 more. According to Khalaji, the fatwa is also considered to be consistent with Islamic tradition. b3ba841cf2 The majority of nuclear weapons have energy yields between 100 and 1,000 kilotons of TNT. Yields in the low kilotons can destroy cities. The effects of nuclear weapons include extreme blast damage, heat, ionizing radiation, and firestorms, followed by radioactive nuclear fallout, an electromagnetic pulse, radar blackout, and acute or chronic radiation syndrome in humans and animals. Hundreds of nuclear explosions would likely cause nuclear winter and nuclear famine. b3ba841cf2

Nuclear proliferation Proliferation has been opposed by many nations with and without nuclear weapons, as governments fear that more countries with nuclear weapons will increase the possibility of nuclear warfare (including the so-called countervalue targeting of civilians), de-stabilize international relations, or infringe upon the principle of state sovereignty. Nuclear proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, particularly those not recognized as nuclear-weapon states by the Treaty Nuclear proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, particularly those not recognized as nuclear-weapon states by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commonly known as the Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT. In a modern context, it also includes the spread of nuclear weapons to non-state actors. Nuclear proliferation occurs through the spread of fissile material, and the technology and capabilities needed to produce it and to design and manufacture nuclear weapons. Conversely, supporters of deterrence theory argue that controlled proliferation decreases conflict rates via nuclear peace b3ba841cf2

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