

International Court of Justice

ABOUT ICJ

**Topic: "Certain Iranian Assets
[the Islamic Republic of Iran v.
the United States of America]"**

**President: Alexa Cervantes
López**

**Vice President: Juan Carlos
Martínez Apodaca**

**Acting Registrar: Daniela
Olivares Sánchez**

The ICJ was formed as the supreme judicial authority in the United Nations considered as a Specialized Agency, with all UN members subjected to abide by its rulings [meaning that even though the ICJ has its own rules, it is still attached to the United Nation's Charter]. It was established in 1945, and it's located in Netherlands.

As a judicial body, rather than a legislative committee, the ICJ's purpose and proceedings are far different than those of typical UN committees. The ICJ mediates conflicts between two nations by reflecting on treaties, international conventions, and international law. The ICJ mediates conflicts between two nations by reflecting on treaties, international conventions, and international law. The ICJ verdicts resolve around the question "What is legal? and so the ICJ is not restricted in the decisions it makes, so long as it has legal backing to make them. That is why, in ICJ proceedings, advocate parties never truly "debate" the case, but just present evidence and witnesses to support their case. Also just as a mention, the delegates of this committee must know their laws as it's mentioned before, attached to legal facts.

The ICJ is made up of three major parties. The applicant party, consists of the advocate team from the country that applied for the ICJ to hear their case. Their country feels it has been wronged by the opposing party, and the role of the applicant party is to bring forth evidence and witnesses showing that they are legally correct and the opposing team is from the opposing country. Their job is to convince the court,

through evidence and officers of the court (president, vice-president, and registrar). The panel hears the case presented, discusses the evidence, witnesses and arguments presented, and then decides on the verdict of the case.

It is important to understand the ICJ not as a criminal court, but as a court of justice. The ICJ has no jurisdiction to evoke punishments or consequences on countries. Rather, the ICJ is the supreme authority when interpreting legal documents (treaties, international conventions, UN resolutions, etc). As such, the ICJ is also a "court of last resort", meaning that countries only come to the ICJ when they have no possible way of resolving the conflict themselves.

INTRODUCTION

The United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran diplomatic relations in matter of international law and liaison within the global agenda and economic development throughout the decades had taken impact at a worldwide level in the contemporary environment since 1953 with the overthrow of former Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq till the date with both parties talks in matter of direct discussions held on Iran's nuclear programme in Vienna. Furthermore taken in account the submission of the case "Certain Iranian Assets (the Islamic Republic of Iran vs. the United States of America)" submitted to the International Court of Justice, its relevance within the international community has uproared.

The Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights Between the United States of America and Iran signed in August 15th, 1955 at the city of Tehran which was ratified by the former President of United States of America, Dwight D. Eisenhower till September of 1956 whereas, The Islamic Republic of Iran, the applicant party of the submission in course ratified the Amity until April 1957. By means, aggregating the entrance into force of the Treaty up to June 16th, 1957. The bilateral agreement treaty implies cooperation and tackling of topics in the matter of diplomatic and consular relations, trade and friendship amongst both parties.

Proceeding with the application concerning the pending case at the International Court of Justice that involucrate The United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The prosecution in 2016 intended to back-freeze an estimate of \$2 billion dollars worth of Iranian assets due violations to the Amity Treaty. Among the money locked up in foreign bank accounts, those frozen assets include different types of property and real estate. It should be noticed as well parts of the frozen Iranian assets around the globe are retained by the United Nations.

Hence tension between parties since more than fifty years it was pronounced an era of non-peaceful actions and pressures which from this statement, corresponds to a direct violation of the Treaty's Article I which remarks, "There shall be firm and enduring peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and Iran." [Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights, August 1955].

As for matters related with international law, many treaties, convention and standards which are brought with one of the main purposes to favour all parts during a legal procedure between parties as well as a proper settlement of conflicts between Member States evading belligerence between the application. In addition, The third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Charter remarks as a fundamental goal within the organization "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained". [United Nations Charter, June 1945]. Making a fundamental part in the matter of legal diligence the Rome Statute of the International Court of Justice as well as serving this committee a main organ of the United Nations.

Between the multiple legal transgressions and matters of interest in relation to the case, investment tribunals which are often followed by the decisions of the Iran-US Claims Tribunal [a tribunal constituted in the aftermath of Iranian revolution overthrowing the Shah of Iran in c. XX] for taking action on deciding indirect expropriation cases. Moreover, there is strong support in collegiate writings in favour of this mentioned jurisprudence. Investment tribunals and academics in legal matters between other mentioned aspects, have seemed to ignore or avoid the peculiarities arising from the *lex specialis* nature and other procedural and substantive problems. Developed by The Tribunal the 'sole effects doctrine', which does not possess any support in customary or treaty law. The decisions on indirect expropriation were

influenced by the residual clause 'other measures affecting property rights'. Providing that, there are other problems arising caused by a wide choice of law clause, problems of insufficient reasoning or junctioning omissions between other international processes and jurisdictions, just by mentioning the legal topics which bring crucial relevance to the development of the case and its legal procedures.

By this wide range of law application the fact of making decisions unfit as precedent for investment arbitration. which convolutes irregularities by the facts and juridical matters in the present agenda of the case among both parties. Where also is convenient mentioning the affiliation with the precedence of this frozen assets.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As previously mentioned, diplomatic and consular relationships amongst the prosecution and the defense have been involucrated as long as 50 years long. Even though, The United States history in agreements goes back to 1778 in the eighteenth century with its first agreements of amity and trade with France.

Since then, this kind of negotiations had become a norm to the U.S [United States of America] government to keep in place such treaties with the purpose of facilitating and simplifying commercial activities as well as investments and solidifying political relations among countries at the same time.

As for the Islamic Republic of Iran, their history with treaties rebounds as long as the 550 BC with the Peace of Antalcidas and the Peace of Callias signed and ratified with the Achaemenid Empire. Since then, Iran has had a history of more than 96 treaties till the date. At the same time, being the U.S surpassing the number of treaties as one of the Member States with more agreements made besides exceeding a hundred and twenty, which complements their long history of relations within the international community.

Timeline:

- 1953 Overthrow of former Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq The United States of America with the CIA and the British intervened to overthrow Iran's elected first minister Mohammad Mossadeq, who wanted to nationalize Iran's Oil industry. The supreme leader at that

time was Muhammad Reza who had an excellent relationship with the USA.

- 1955 Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights Treaty

Signed in 1955 during the presidential period of former U.S President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and former Iranian Prime Minister Hossein Ala but entering in full force until 1957. It is a twenty-three article bilateral type agreement which intends to strengthen commercial relations as well as friendship within diplomatic and consular relations in the midst of both parties, The United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Between the context, Iran was endeavoring the attraction of foreign investment through an assortment of means, such as the "Law of Attraction and Support for Foreign Investment" hereinafter as provided in the actual text of Iran's law for the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investment [FIPPA]. This treaty protects many investments from the US in Iran and consequently to this, gave certainty to US capitals which were interested in investing in the energy sector.

- 1957 - The United States and Iran sign an agreement on civil nuclear cooperation.

Agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington, on 5 March 1957 by the United States of America and Iran. In order to achieve the peaceful use of atomic energy and the use on civils such as the use of radioisotopes in medical therapy, or for other scientific research such as nuclear power and other peaceful uses. This also facilitates help from US government, United States Atomic Energy Commission, and US industry to Iran in respect to this topic.

- Operation of the SAVAK Iranian secret police 1957-1979

The SAVAK which means "Organization of National Intelligence and Security" was the secret police and intelligence service during the government of the Shah Mohammed Reza. It operates with the help of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] and the Israeli MOSSAD. The SAVAK had been described as the Iranian most hated and feared institution thus, its practice of torturing and executing the opponents to Pahlavi regime. This organization used to have an approximately of 60,000 agents. It was dissolved by the order of the prime minister Shapour Bakhtiar during the Iranian Revolution.

· 1963-1964 Exile of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

The religious leader was exiled to Turkey after he speak against the Shah, he criticize the reduction of the land-reform program, he was against the Shah relationship with US and the emancipation of women. Added to this he continually called for a movement to overthrow the shah and set up an Islamic republic in iran.

· 1967 US provides Iran nuclear technology

Consequently the US and Iran treaties for civil nuclear cooperation. The US supply Iran with the Tehran Research Reactor and the constant provide of weapon grade uranium fuel for the reactor. The reactors characteristics were a 5 megawatt thermal pool type light water research reactor. The reactor was inspected by the (IAEA) International Atomic Energy Agency.

· 1970 Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT)

The negotiations started two years before permits Iran to have a civil nuclear program in return for a commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons.

Ratify on three may 1970 United States of America with other Member states.

· 1975 Ford Opens U.S. Nuclear Technologies to Iran

President Gerald R. Ford authorized Iran to buy US nuclear technology. This was explained in a memorandum made by the secretary of state Henry A. Kissinger. In order to "permit U.S. material to be fabricated into fuel in Iran for use in its own reactors." Including in this the operation and buy of an American-built nuclear reprocessing plant for the extraction of plutonium to be used for the reactor fuel.

The secretary states Mr. Kissinger for an Interview for the Washington post in 2005 declare "They were an allied country, and this was a commercial transaction. We didn't address the question of them one day moving toward nuclear weapons."

· 1975 Foundation of the Resurgence Party

On 2 March 1975, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi the Shah founded the Rastakhiz party of people of Iran (resurgence party). This became the single party in IRAN after the abolition of the opposition party until the Iranian revolution..

· 1977 Carter Visits Iran

During new year's eve 1977-1978 President of the United States Jimmy Carter and the Iranian shah Mohammad Reza met as a symbol of the outstanding relationship they had In which the Shah gave an opening speech. Some of the most important statements were the following .“we share in our firm determination to contribute to the maintenance of world peace and security in assuring human progress and betterment.” Also he highlight the excellent and the collaborative relation Iranian have had with the United States.

· 1979 Shah Flees Iran

An opposition movement against the Shah government started. Which leads to a lot of violent actions. As a result, the Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi and his wife the Empress Farah escape from Tehran and flew to Egypt and his three youngest children flown to the United States. The official version said that the Shah had leave for vacations and medical treatment. But the truth was that the man that he appointed as prime minister put pressure in him to leave the country. All this opposition movement influence by the spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. People from Iran celebrate his departure while many British and Americans living in Iran left the country to their political inestable situation which they were constantly the targets for attack. Western governments such as USA, Germany and Britain still giving their support to the Shah.

· 1979 Khomeini Returns to Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned to Iran after being 14 years in political exile. On 1 February 1979. And the next 10 days were successful for the revolution known as the Fajr decade.

· 1979 Iran Cancels Nuclear Plants Under Construction

The new government instated by the Ayatollah Khomeini cancelled the Iranian nuclear contract with the United States for the construction of two nuclear power plants at Bushehr on the Gulf coast.

· 1979 the Iranian Revolution

As a consequence of the United States of America military relation with Iranian president Mohammad Reza Shah's for the trading of millions of weapons from the United States of America to Iran and all the spending in order to obtain military supremacy over his neighbors and the distrust with the Soviets created within the Iranian people a discontent which ends in a Revolution. The Revolution was started by secular and religious opponents who were against the Shah's government.

· 1979 Iran became the first Islamic Republic

The 99.4% of the Iranian population practice the Islam religion so, in general terms Iran had always been an Islamic country. With the Iranian revolution movement led by the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini he set up his government and he converted Iran into an Islamic republic.

· 1979-1981 US Embassy hostage crisis

The hostage crisis began on 4 November 1979, when the US embassy in Tehran, Iran was taken by a group of approximately 500 Iranian students during the Islamic revolution. The new leader of Iran Ruhollah Khomeini who had imposed a theocratic government since he was a spiritual and political governor at the same time. Also, he was averse to the United States. They took 66 American diplomats for 444 days. US And they were asking for the extradition of the Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza who was in the USA receiving cancer treatment at New York, Iranian wanted him to judge them for his crimes. As a response President Carter named them as "victims of the fundamentalist acts" and took a series of actions such as broke with diplomatic relations with Iran, they blockaded the Iranians counted in the United States and planned a series of rescues that failed. The death of the Shah and the invasion of Iran by Iraq makes Iran more open to negotiating the solution of the hostages.

- 1979 Carter Bans Iranian Oil

Consequently to the US hostage crisis president Carter prohibited the buy of Iranian oil in order to create political pressure on Iran.

- January 1980 Canadian caper operation

While the Iranian students were taking the American embassy 6 Americans diplomats could escape they were hidden by the Canadian ambassador Ken Taylor for 79 days, finally they were rescued thanks to the cooperation of the Canadian government and the CIA Central Intelligence Agency. They were rescued in a secret mission with the excuse of being cineasts interested in making a fictional Hollywood film in Tehran, the American diplomats could exit due to the use of Canadian passport with fake personalities. In 27 January 1980 they leave with any difficulty in a Swissair airplane.

- April 1980, Cut of political ties between both parties

Twenty-two years after the Amity Treaty came into effect, due to the hostage crisis in the United States embassy, Washington cut political links directly with the capital city of Tehran added to this President Carter's impose to a trade embargo. Leading to a military intervention operation conducted by the U.S. to free the hostages. Even though, the plan resulted in a decline of the process because of climate and technical reasons.

- Repercussions in US politics due to the hostage crisis 1981

The United States of America in 20 January 1981. As a result, all this situation leads to the loss of President Carter's in the elections and the succession of Ronald Reagan as president of the USA.

- September 22, 1980 to 20 August 1988 Iran-Iraq Bellic conflict

Iraq invade Iran as it wanted to replace Iran. Tried to return Iraq as the dominant Persian Gulf, they saw the opportunity while the Iranian revolution was taking place. Although, they had had many borders disputes principally for the rich oilfields. Iraq had international help of countries such as the United States, the Soviet Union, France and most Arab countries. The US influence Saddam Hussein to start the attack to Iran, and they helped Iraq by giving them money, agricultural

credits, dual-use technology, and weaponry.

· Repercussions in US politics due to the hostage crisis 1981

Finally, all this situation had political consequences which leads to the lost of Carter's in the elections and the succession of Ronald Reagan in 20 January 1981, as president of the USA Reagan handle the situation and he made successful the liberation of the hostages. American citizens feel discontent in the way Carter had managed the situation and Americans felt international ridicule. This costed the lost of president Carter's reelection.

· Algiers Accords 1981

19 January 1981, The Algiers Accords were a series of negotiations signed in Algiers for solving the US embassy hostage crisis between the countries involved; the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran. And the participation of The Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria as an intermediary country request by the two countries just mentioned. As a result the hostages were liberated and a series of commitments were made some of them were:

1. The US would not intervene politically or military in Iranian internal affairs
2. The US would remove a freeze on Iranian assets and trade sanctions on Iran
3. Both countries would end litigation between their respective governments and citizens, referring them instead to international arbitration, namely to the Iran-United States claims tribunal, created as a result of the agreement.
4. The US would ensure that US court decisions regarding the transfer of any property of the former Shah would be independent from "sovereign immunity principles" and would be enforced;
5. Iranian debts to US institutions would be paid.

· 1984 United state propose to designate Iran as a state sponsoring fundamentalist acts and belligerence.

On January 23, 1984, Secretary of state George Shultz determine based on section 6 of the Export Administration Act. Proved that Iran has "repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism". In March 1984 United States placed Iran on the "terrorist list" which main purpose is to be aware and put some restrictions in their diplomatic relation. And the loss of some government facilities such as the U.S government foreign assistance, sales of U.S munitions list items, U.S export-import bank credits, and U.S government support for loans in the international financial institution. Added to this, it imposes strict export licensing requirements for goods control by the EAA.

- 1985-1986 Iran Contra scandal

A scandal was filtered to the press by Iran in which said that President Ronald Reagan negotiates the hostages by giving to the Iranian weapons. This makes a fall suddenly in the approval of the president from 67% to 46%, so it stain entirely the presidential figure.

- 1987 Iran Gets Nuclear Help From Pakistani Scientist

The Pakistani bomb maker Abdul Qadeer Khan confirms the sell of nuclear technology to Iran, He declare that he do it by his own and that the pakistani government were not involved. This was even confirmed by the Iranian president Akbar Hashemi.

- U.S. Intervention in Iran-Iraq Bellic Conflict

At that time the US. had no diplomatic relation with either country. It was until 1981 when the Iraqi Communist party started calling for a war, Consequently to this the Iraqi president Saddam Hussein repress the party.

- U.S. Forces Attack Iranian Oil Platforms and Ships 1987-1988

In the southern half of the Persian Gulf the United States Navy in a maritime confrontation with Iranian forces. The US Navy sank six armed Iranian vessels and strikes 2 Iranian oil rigs while an American attack helicopter was reported

as missing. The attack was ordered by the president of the US Ronald Reagan in which his administration said "was retaliation for the mining that damaged a Navy vessel last week."

- Executive Order 12613

President Ronald Reagan sent an executive order to the congress of the United States of America. In 30 October 1987 in order to Prohibit imports from Iran. Including section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 [22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9], and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code. "President of the United States of America, find that the Government of Iran is actively supporting terrorism as an instrument of state policy. In addition, Iran has conducted aggressive and unlawful military action against U.S.-flag vessels and merchant vessels of other non-belligerent nations engaged in lawful and peaceful commerce in international waters of the Persian Gulf and territorial waters of non-belligerent nations of that region."

- 1988 Iranian passenger plane shot down

The 3 July 1988 An American naval warship patrolling in the Persian Gulf, shot down an Iranian passenger jet Airbus A300. Due to the Americans got mistaken thinking it was an F-14 fighter, even though the Americans electronically warned it to keep away. Around 300 people were dead which most of them were Iranians on their way to Mecca. Iran reacted with outrage accusing the US of a "barbaric massacre" and vowed to "avenge the blood of our martyrs". Whereas, the president of the USA Ronald Reagan said the Vincennes had taken "a proper defensive action" and called the incident an "understandable accident", although he said he regretted the loss of life.

- Ayatollah Khomeini Dies 1989

On 3 July 1989, the religious leader that plans a revolutionary movement that overthrew the most powerful reigning monarch at that time for later becoming the Iranian governor Sayyid Ruhollah Mūsavi Khomeini dies at an age of 86 years old. Khomeini died 12 days after surgery for intestinal

bleeding. He has had some other medical problems before all this happened.

- Ali Khomeini takes power 1989

After the death of Ayatollah Khomeini the president of Iran during the Khomeini ruled from 1981 to 1989, Ali Khamenei takes power becoming the second religious supreme leader of Iran. from 4 June 1989 to 6 August of the same year.

- US Begin its first battle with Iraq 1991

After the Saddam Hussein invasion of Kuwait in August 2 1990. That's why the United States and its allies with a wave of bombers and cruise missiles strikes Baghdad and other targets in Iraq and Kuwait. With the purpose of take out Saddam Hussein's army from Kuwait.

- Washington Declines Iran's Offer to Mediate 1991

February 4, 1991 With the objective of being a mediator in the end the the Persian Gulf bellic conflict between the United States and Iraq the Iranian president Hashemi Rafsanjani offers him to be the mediator in this conflict, but he do not receive any answer at all from the George H. W. Bush government.

- The Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992

It declares that it is the United states policy to oppose any transfer of goods or technology to Iraq or Iran whenever there is reason to believe that such transfer could contribute to that country's acquisition of chemical, biological, nuclear, or advanced conventional weapons.

- Executive Order 12959

It establishes the Prohibition of the importation or the financing of such importation, of any goods or services of Iranian origin to the United States of America including some exceptions. Made on 6 May 1995 by president William J. Clinton. With the purpose of dealing with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

- Iran and Russia Sign Nuclear Contract 1995

With the purpose of Iran to complete a nuclear power plant in Bushehr Iran on the Persian Gulf coast. The Iranian government signed a contract with Russia.

All this happened on January 9,1995.

- 1996 Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act

The Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act [FSIA] in 1996, the US enacted section 1605(a)(7) of the Sovereign Immunity Act, pursuant that immunity was removed in respect of claims to Iran "in which money damages are sought against a foreign state for personal injury or death that was caused by an act of torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage, hostage taking, or the provision of material support or resources...for such an act..."

The purpose of the FSIA United States law which was created in 1976. Is to establish the limitations in which a foreign sovereign nation (or its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities) shall be judged in a U.S courts federal or state. [Government immunity in domestic courts is known as sovereign immunity].

- 1996 Clinton Approves New Sanctions Against Iran and Libya

In August 6, 1996 the president of the US Bill Clinton signed a law today with some sanctions for the foreign companies that invest heavily in Iran or Libya with the reason that are "two of the most dangerous supporters of terrorism in the world".

- Iran Is Sued Using a U.S. Anti Terrorism Law 1996

A Federal District Court judge orders the Iranian government to pay \$247.5 million

- 1997 Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, use of chemical weapons and their destruction

The chemical weapons convention [CWC] had been discussing for around a period of 12 years which was Adopted by the conference of disarmament in Geneva on 3 september 1992. The CWC opened a session with headquarter in paris on 13 January 1993 which finally entered into force in 1997. In which Iran ratify the treaty therefore, all the military proves and the embargo confiscated by the Americans with dangerous chemical materials used for the creation of this massive weapons.

- 1997-2005 Khatami presidency

A new reformist Mohammad Khatami was elected as Iranian president on 3 August 1997. He calls for "a dialogue with the American people" in an interview with a US channel he said "My wish is to started a new century of humanity, understanding and durable peace". Even though, He still critical of US foreign policy towards Iran.

- September 11 Attacks

In 11 september 2001 the biggest fundamentalist transgression action attacks in all the world occur at New york city, United states of America were the fundamentalist group known as al-Qaeda. Hijacked two commercial planes, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175 both airplanes crashed against the twin towers. Causing the death of 2,996 people, 6,000 injured and material damages over \$10 billion dollars in infrastructure and property damage.

- 2002 "Axis of Evil"

On 29 January 2002 President of the USA George W. Bush in his State of the Union address accused countries such as Iran, Iraq and North Korea of sponsoring terrorism and seeking weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear weapons. President Bush refer to this countries to be part of the "Axis

of Evil” and refer to Iran in this way “aggressively pursues these weapons and exports terror, while an unelected few repress the Iranian people’s hope for freedom.” [George W, Bush January 29,2002] Of course, this creates outrage in Iran. This was how American people support the war on terror.

· 2002 onwards: Nuclear fears and sanctions

An Iranian opposition group reveals that Iran was building some nuclear facilities. Such as a uranium enrichment plant at Natanz and a heavy water reactor at Arak. So the United States of America accuses of the clandestine nuclear weapons programme, this was denied by Iran. And the UN interfere in this problem, a decade of intermittent Iranian engagement with the UN’s nuclear global watchdog and the (IAEA) International Atomic Energy Agency. As a consequence, the UN sanctions Iran by ratifying the atomic issue in four rounds. Between 2006 and Between 2010. The security council had six resolutions. Added to this the USA and the EU also impose sanctions on Iran in Oil and exports and banks.

· 2002 the Terrorism Risk

President from the US George W. Bush signed on November 26 the Federal law known as the “Terrorism Risk Insurance act”. This proposes the creation of a “backstop” for insurance claims related to acts of terrorism. This act expires on 31 December 2014.

· 2005 - 2013 Ahmadinejad presidency

The ultra-conservative Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was elected president of Iran with the 62.5% of the election in June 2005. He immediately wanted to restart the Iranian Nuclear Program and defending it from international critics. Thing that cause refuse from the United States and from the European nation. As he declare himself as populist in his government he focus his attention in poverty and social justice.

· 2006 - Washington says willing to join multilateral nuclear talks with Iran if it verifiably suspends nuclear enrichment

United States is willing to join its European allies and have direct negotiations with Iran about its nuclear programme, this would be after Tehran suspends its Uranium enrichment. When Iran suspends completely its programme, US will meet with Iran representatives and this will be the first formal negotiation after the Islamic Revolution 1979

· 2007 May - Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki and U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice chat briefly on the sidelines of conference in Egypt.

Condoleezza Rice and Manouchehr Mottaki did not sit down to talk, instead, the ones who attended a 3 minute meeting were: David Satterfield, Rice senior advisor and Ryan Crocker, U.S. ambassador to Iraq. Delegate of 60 countries also participated in this summit at the Red Sea Resort, they discuss several ways to stop violence on Iraq and they ended up agreeing on an economic aid package, this includes billions of dollars.

· December - A U.S. National Intelligence Estimate assesses with high confidence that Iran was working to develop nuclear weapons until the fall of 2003, when it halted weapons work.

U.S. intelligence agencies made a wrong implication, saying that Iran is no longer active trying to develop nuclear weapons. The National Intelligence Estimate denied this declaration saying that now it is more likely that Iran would produce weapons without international opposition. In this programme, Iran defines its nuclear programme too limited. This only document focuses on Iran's work on nuclear weapons design and covert uranium enrichment, whereas the international community's greatest concern has always been Iran's overt enrichment program. According to a NIE judgement, it is confirmed that Iran will be technically capable to produce enough highly-enriched uranium for a nuclear weapon anytime during the 2010-2015.

- In 2008 a new section of 1605A was enacted

A new section 1605A FSIA was adopted to replace and extend section 1605(a)(7) FSIA. This provides "NO IMMUNITY" a foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States as marked in the FSA.

- Stuxnet Computer 2008

U.S.-Israeli Computer Worm Attacks Iran's Plant Undetected. It was the first malicious computer worm known that spys and reprogram industrial systems SCADA. At a point that It even could attack Nuclear plants. Thus, this program delay the operation of the Iranian Bushehr Nuclear plant. Some media declare this as the start of an "electronic war".

- 2008 - U.S. President George W. Bush for the first time sends an official, Under Secretary of State Bill Burns, to directly take part in nuclear negotiations with Iran in Geneva.

International conversations about Iran's nuclear ambitions end up in a dead point although president Bush's administration decision was to reverse policy and send William J. Burns to the table for the first time. Iran is in a position where they think the topic of International Demands that Stop Enriching Uranium is not a negotiable issue so they responded with a written document totally out of context.

- Iran Arrests 3 U.S. Hikers as Spies

August 2009. Three Americans citizens [Joshua Fattal, Sarah Shourd, and Shane Bauer] during his vacation were arrested after hiking near the Iranian border in Iraqi Kurdistan. Iran takes them with the excuse that they were spy, but the could not prove it. Sarah Shourd was released 14 months later on "humanitarian grounds". While Fattal and Bauer two years later as they were convicted of "illegal entry and "espionage"

· 2009 - U.S. President Barack Obama takes office

The new president of the United States of America Barack Obama tells Iran's leaders he would extend a hand if they would "unclench their fist" and persuade the West they were not trying to build a nuclear bomb.

· U.S. and Allies Warn Iran Over Nuclear 'Deception'

29 September 2009 in Pittsburgh, Some nations for example the US, British and France accuses Iran. As they had discovered by intelligence, spies and satellites the construction of an Uranium enrichment secret plant deep inside a mountain. This with the objective of making weapons. But Iran had denied plenty times the existence of such an uranium plant.

· 2009 - Britain, France and the United States announce that Iran is building a secret uranium-enrichment site

On September 25, 2009 US officials discovered the existence of secret uranium plants at Fordow, near the Shiite Muslim holy city of Qom. Iran says it disclosed the site to the U.N. nuclear watchdog earlier in the week. After US officials discovered the secret plants, Iran sent a letter to Mohamed ElBaradei (head of IAEA), saying that this plant was established as second pilot uranium enrichment plant, parallel to the one in Natanz. Iran is likely to receive several demands from the International Community. The IAEA, the UN's nuclear watchdog has been investigating the nuclear programmes the past six years. They received a letter from Tehran confirming the establishment another secret, underground complex south of Tehran for the enrichment of uranium that can be used for power generation and also, when highly enriched, used for warheads.

· 2009-2012 - Nuclear negotiations between major powers and Iran largely stall.

Iran was against the French participation in the plan to ship nuclear fuel out of the country, although they had agreed on this theme last October, this delayed the formal meeting of the day. In the evening, Mohammed Elbaradi convinced

Iranian officials to have intensive talks with the US, and later on they met with all of the delegations for a round of negotiations that remained inconclusive by 10 pm.

CURRENT RELEVANCE

This case perseveres in relevance until nowadays as a result of the constant evolution of the international agenda as well as the international relationships therefore, diplomatic problems throughout the last decades and a series of events, conflicts intertwined through years which accumulate tensions. Until arriving at the point that the Iranian country presented this case to the International Court of Justice.

This case plays an important role worldwide accordingly to the interests that can be affected through this events including whole nations stability, economics and even a threat to global security. Due to both countries have failed in their attempts to attain a peacefully and a collaborative relation between countries. This can led to the remain of grudges and anger between social and political groups at a point that could even create a belic conflict.

This case had been threatened with violent answers from both countries which leads to the mutual hate between the Iranian and the United States society. Consequently, to this the Diplomatic relationship were broken and until now the attempts of achieving a diplomatic resolution had not been successful. The United Nations had adopted a series of sanctions mainly against Iran and even the US had judge Iran in their local courts as respect of the Immunity Sovereign Immunity act . While the US wanted to be seen as the victim booth had violated the "Treaty of Amity" and the International law.

· U.S. and Israel Continue Cyber War Tactics Against Iran's Nuclear Efforts

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action [JCPOA] cut off Iran's pathways to a bomb, extremely restricted its nuclear program, and was subjected to an strict monitoring and

verification regime. Nowadays Iran is further away from a nuclear bomb, and there is the prevention of direct military conflict between the United States and Iran. United States cannot renege the JCPOA without a demonstrably viable diplomatic alternative established.

- Bomb kills Iranian Nuclear Scientist in Tehran 2012

Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan, age 32 was a chemistry expert and director of the Natanz uranium enrichment plant in central Iran. He died when two assailants attached magnetic bombs to his car. According to the senior security official, Safar Ali Baratloo, stated that this was Israeli attack. He said this the magnetic bomb used, was already used in other murders to scientists, like the terrorist attack used to undermine the parliamentary elections of march 2.

- 5 February 2012 President of the USA made Executive order 13599

Executive order established by Barack Obama on February 2, 2012

This executive order was created for the purpose of taking additional steps respect to the national emergency declared for deceptive practices of the Central Bank of Iran, conceal transactions of sanctioned parties and Iran's deficiencies in anti money laundering regime.

Divided into 13 sections that state:

All property and interests in property of the government of Iran or any Iranian financial institution are declared property of the United States, with this is, any foreign branch would be blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported or withdrawn. This without limiting any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services for the benefit of any person whose interests are blocked. The clauses established in this order are in response to actions of the Government of Iran occurring after the conclusion of the 1981 Algiers Accords.

- 3 July 2012 court of the Iran involvement in US Marines killed

In October 23 241 US service personnel were killed by a truck bomb at a Marine compound in Beirut, Lebanon in 1983. There were three hundred members living at the the four-story building at the airport in Beirut. Marine barracks were hit and a suicide bomber crashed a pickup full of explosives into a building housing French paratroopers. This is considered the deadliest attack against US Marines since the battle over Iwo Jima in February 1945. Finally, the US district court of Columbia assigned Iran economic sanctions which ascended to more than US \$8.8 billion regarding the just mentioned marine deaths.

- 1 August 2012 US congress passed the "Iran Threat Reduction and Syrian Human Rights Act"

"To strengthen Iran sanctions laws for the purpose of compelling Iran to abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons and other threatening activities, and for other purposes."

- 2013 Obama-Rouhani phone call

Obama and Rouhani made their teams work toward an agreement on Iran's nuclear program. Obama said this was a unique opportunity to make progress with Tehran over an important issue and that this would be have meaningful, transparent, and verifiable actions, which can also bring relief from the comprehensive international sanctions that are currently against Iran.

- 2014 Iran talks plan on Iraq

An American diplomat met with an Iranian counterpart in Vienna to see if the United States and Iran could work together to create a Iraqi government more stable and also ease the threat from Sunni militants. Obama's government wanted to prevent Iran from gaining a nuclear weapon. They thought that the nuclear question and the Iraq issue must be kept separate.

· March 9, 2016 US district court set Iran economic sanctions

The U.S. Treasury Department established new sanctions on Iran related to its ballistic-missile program. About 16 entities were accused to be involved in being involved with engaging in support of illicit Iranian actors or transnational criminal activity. The sanctions were applied for seven entities and five individuals for supporting Iran's military or the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC); also targeted an Iran-based transnational criminal organization and three associated persons. The sanctions established by the US district court for the southern District of New York. The court ordered Iran to pay more than US \$10.5 billion to repair the damage caused to the families of the 11 September 2001, terrorist attacks and to a group of insurers

· 2018 President Donald Trump abandons the Iran nuclear deal

On May 8, 2018 President Donald Trump announced that the United States of America would leave the Iran nuclear deal, this after months of asking for the renegotiation of the treaty. This decision was take because the US have proofs that Iran still pursuing the creation of nuclear weapons and supporting terror this represent a violation to the JCPOA agreement. President Donald Trump declared "The United States no longer makes empty threats" and he leave in clear "Powerful sanctions would go into full effect If the regime continues its nuclear aspirations it would have bigger problems than it has ever had before"

Therefore the US President signed a presidential memorandum for reestablishing the highest level of economic sanctions on Iran and including the countries that support Iran, this as a preventive measure in order that Iran never acquired a Nuclear weapon.

Additionally Iran said that it will remain in the deal so did France, Germany and Britain defending the European companies that had invest in Iran which would be sanction. By the other way China and Russia which are signatories to the deal wants to join Iran for accusing the United States of violating the deal.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

This correspond to the international reactions of other nations, organizations or individuals in reaction to the affair treated. Where, the Intervention of other nations in this conflict had been evident. For instance the United States of America had joint with their allies to put pression in Iran mainly concerning to Nuclear Activities by part of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This include other countries that serve as mediators in regards of making peacefully treaties resolutions in regards of the countries negotiation.

· Iran Agrees to Halt Uranium Production, Temporarily 2004

Countries such as France, Germany, Britain and the European Union after a 22 hours negotiation with Iran this negotiation take place in Paris, France on November 7, 2004. They reach a preliminary agreement to immediately suspend Iran's production of enriched uranium. The Iranian foreign minister, Kamal Kharai, declares emphasizing that this suspension would be temporary.

· U.S. and Allies Extend Iran Nuclear Talks 2014

On November 24, 2014. Us and its allies extended 7 months more the discussions to accord the dismantle of the Iranian large Nuclear infrastructure. John Kerry secretary of state gathered in Vienna with the Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad. They both wanted a lot to have a deal but they just couldn't so they decide to extend the negotiation for 7 extra months.

· Iran Agrees to Nuclear Limits 2015

An historic nuclear accord known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action was reached in Vienna on July 14, 2015 by Iran with a group of six nations including: United Kingdom, France, China, Russia and Germany led by the United States of America for limiting Tehran's nuclear ability for more than a decade in return for lifting International oil and financial sanctions. In the accord, they include aspects such as limiting the sensitive nuclear activities, allowing

international inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency review to the program and ensure that the nuclear programme is exclusively peaceful.

UN ACTIONS

The United Nations efforts to fulfill the global peace and the mutual respect diplomatic relation between nations. Had been notice precisely of the diplomatic relation conflict between the sovereign nation of the United States of America and the Iran Republic. Consequently to this the UN throughout their different agencies had determine a series of different sanctions, ultimatums, treaties and actions to follow by both countries in other to guarantee the Mutual peace and respect between the two nations diplomatic relationship and prevent future conflicts. The topics of the treated cases in this diplomatic relation are diverse but also, are cases of global relevance which put in danger the stability of other nations.

This include the violation of treaties and International law, which need to be handled very carefully in order to arrive into a proper resolution. The UN for making a resolution needs the enough amount of proofs to assure the accuracy of the accusations. For this collection of proofs the UN have different specialized agencies that are incharge of collecting the necessary amount of evidence, added to this other countries are able to gave contudent facts with their respective proofs to the different cases even though they need to be proved by the UN. In order to make the most bias and fair resolution . The countries can defend their cases and even other countries can intervene in this debate. Just as, many of the UN Security council resolutions meanwhile tension actions, or the IAEA deliveries and other cases related in ICJ between the Iran Republic and the United States of America.

Timeline of UN actions:

- 2005 Iran fail the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

In 2005 Iran had been discovered of conducting nuclear activities without been noticed to the IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency. Iran took some steps in order to restore the confidence on their nuclear program but since 2006 Iran has been ignoring this topic. If this situation remains, the whole treaty would weaken a lot.

- Atomic Agency Acts Against Iran

The board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) voted in favor to inform to the UN security Council in 4 February 2006. The topic to treat was the concerns about Iran's nuclear activities and the Tehran's failure agreements. In this day the resolution meeting known as the "Serious concern" where the IAEA noticed that Tehran's was not cooperating fully with their investigations. Finally a resolution was made in which listed a series demanding Iran to provide confidence in their nuclear programme.

- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1696

Passed on 31 July 2006, The Security council demanded that Iran stops the Uranium enrichment programme. Consequently to the intentions of the Iran nuclear programme.

- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737

Approved on 23 December 2006. It imposes sanctions against Iran because it fails in their efforts to cease the uranium enrichment program followed resolution in 1696. Added to this, it banned the supply of nuclear-related technology to companies or countries related with this programs. Some countries such as Russia and China objected to this due to they were part of the Iranian programme. This resolution was sponsored by countries such as France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

· 2003 Case concerning Oil platforms was presented to the ICJ

A Judgement was presented to the International Court of Justice on 6 November 2003 by the Islamic Republic of Iran against the United States of America. This case was due to the United States naval army destroys 2 Iranian oil platforms as retaliation for a missile attack on a US flagged tanker in 1986. So, Iran argues that it was a violation to the Treaty of Amity, Economic and Consular rights between the United States of America and Iran. ICJ came up to a resolution that the U.S. actions against Iranian oil platforms in 1987 and 1988 do not meet the treaty's essential security this was voted 14 in favor and 2 in counter.

· First Round of U.N. Sanctions

24 december 2006. Iran had continued its uranium enrichment, United Nations decided to take action on this theme, they remembered the non-proliferation treaty which allows the use of nuclear technology only for peaceful energy purposes. Security Council declared that if Iran does not stop their nuclear program, they would be sanctioned in a economically and diplomatic way. In the other hand Iran established their nuclear program was only for civilian use.

· United Nations Security Council Resolution 1747

On 2007 the security council impose a two way arms embargo on iran added to this it steps up the freeze on assets which were already put in place. By this they restricted the travel of individuals related with the Iranian sensitive nuclear proliferation activities which needs to be reviewed by the International Atomic Energy Agency. [IAEA]. This resolution was submitted by France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

· United Nations Security Council Resolution 1803

On 3 March 2008 The Security Council approved a new round of sanctions against Iran. Consequently, that they refuse to suspend the Uranium enrichment and heavy water related projects as it had been required in resolutions 1696 in 2006, 1737 in 2006 and 1747 in 2007. This is how in this resolution it requires Iran to cease and desist from any and all uranium enrichment. It also requires Iran to stop any research and development associated with centrifuges and uranium enrichment. Countries such as China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, with the support of the High Representative of the European Union described their worries to the Iranian Nuclear Issue.

· United Nations Security Council Resolution 1835

The UN Security Council on 27 September 2008 consequently of the reported by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of security council resolution which were omitted by Iran and do not suspended the Uranium-enrichment related activities. The security council reaffirms the statements presented in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT).

1. Reaffirms statements and resolutions previously treated such as the security council resolutions: 1696, 1737, 1747, 1803
2. Takes note of the 3 March 2008 statements made in the Security Council Resolution 1803
3. Reaffirms its commitment within this framework to an early negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue and welcomes the continuing efforts in this regard
4. Calls upon Iran to stop immediately and completely stop their nuclear activities. And to meet the requirements of the IAEA board of Governors

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter

· United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929 [2010]

As resolution the committee decides that Iran shall not acquire an interest in any commercial activity with another state related to the uranium mining, production or use of nuclear materials and technology. As it listed in the UN approved control list. The resolution also involve that the other countries are prohibited from direct and indirect supply of heavy conventional weapons as marked in the United Nations Register of conventional weapons, such as battle tanks, combat aircraft, among others.

· UN Security Council Resolution 1984 [2011]

Adopted on 9 June 2011 the UN Security Council noticed the importance of creating a permanent expert panel with credible and objective assessments with the main function of monitoring the Iranian activities related with the construction or use of massive destruction weapons which represent a threat to international peace and security.

· UN Security Council Resolution 2231 [2015]

Established by the JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive plan of action) a dedicated "procurement channel" for all the transfer of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology required for Iran's nuclear activities under the JCPOA supervision. And in order to take the decision if the Security council needs to be the one that approves the decisions of Iran nuclear-related activities. This order also applies to the countries which collaborate against this resolution.

BULLET POINTS

In order to reach the best quality of the debate. This makes an order that suggests the most controversial and relevance points to tread. Although, this makes a more organized, professional and an easier flow of the debate.

- The reasons of bringing such a case to the court

This points would be explained during the Memorial and can be refuse or excuse during the Counter Memorial.

- Analyze the main historical factors that lead to this case

1. The infiltration of the United States in the Iranian Election to overthrow the former Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq.

a) Implications for the Iranian society sovereignty that another country intervene in their democratic process.

b) Relationship between the Shah Mohammad Reza and the united states governments

2. United States embassy hostages crisis

a) In matter of International law what does it mean for a country to intervene in an Embassy

b) Repercussion for the United States National integrity

3. Tensions in the diplomatic relationships between Iran and the United States consequently to the United States embassy hostages crisis

a) US breaks diplomatic relationships with Iran

b) Iranian passenger airplane shot down by the Americans

c) Iranian Oil platforms attacked by the US

d) US involvement in Iran and Iraq bellic conflict

e) United States accuses Iran to be an state sponsoring terrorism.

4. Nuclear illegal practices by the Iranian government

a) UN Security Council resolutions toward this topic

· Discussion of the case in dispute

1. United states preventive measure against Iran [Blocked assets].

a) Impacts upon the ability of the Iran and of Iranian companies [including Iranian State-owned companies] to exercise their rights to control and enjoy their property, including property located outside the territory of Iran/ within the territory of the USA.

b) How does this affects Iran.

2. Violation of the Treaty of Amity Economic Relations, and Consular Rights.

a) Specify with accurate arguments how and which articles had been violated.

3. United States [FSIA] Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act resolutions .

a) United States courts Economics sanctions against Iran.

· Recognition of the best way to handle the problem

1. Concerns within the application submitted to this International Court and matters presented by both parties in the following subjects.

a) International Law

b) Sovereignty amongst parties

c) Treaty violations

2. General Repercussions that is causing this conflict

a) Economic repercussion

b) Social repercussion

c) International repercussion

3. Negotiations to achieve a middle point solutions by both parties

a) Solutions of the respondent party

b) Solutions of the applicant party

c) Verification of solutions according to the International law

4. Actions to follow based on the solution agreement. Focused in the diplomatic relations between both countries and how to repair the damages.

a) Short term actions

b) Middle term actions

c) Long term actions

REFERENCES

<http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/164/19038.pdf>

United States. [2016]. New case brought before the Court by Iran vs USA. March 16, 2018, from Thomson Reuters, retrieved from: <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/164/19038.pdf>

file:///C:/Users/alexa/Downloads/FIPPA.pdf

<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/275251.pdf>

Eisenhower,D. [1957]. IRAN Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights. March 16, 2018, from United States government, retrieved from: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/275251.pdf>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-24316661>

British Broadcasting Corporation. [2014]. US-Iran relations: A brief guide. March 17,2017, from BBC News, retrieved from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-24316661>

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2017/09/12/ordinary-americans-can-sue-ran-over-terrorism-civil-lawsuits-gary-osen-column/655035001/>

Osen,G. [2017]. Ordinary Americans can sue Iran over terrorism. March 17,2018, from USA Today, retrieved from:<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2017/09/12/ordinary-americans-can-sue-ran-over-terrorism-civil-lawsuits-gary-osen-column/655035001/>

<http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/how-the-shah-entangled-america-8821>

McGlinchey,S. [2013]. How the Shah Entangled America. March 17,208, from The National Interest. Retrieved from: <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/how-the-shah-entangled-america-8821>

McGlinchey,S. [2013]. How the Shah Entangled America. March 17,2017, de The National Interest, retrieved from: <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/how-the-shah-entangled-america-8821>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-33521655>

British Broadcasting Corporation. [2017]. Iran nuclear deal: Key details.

March 17, 2018, from BBC News, retrieved from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-33521655>

<https://www.unitedagainstnucleariran.com/violation-of-treaties>

American Coalition Against Nuclear Iran. [n.d.]. The Islamic Republic of Iran's Violation of Treaties and Multilateral Agreements. March 17, 2018, from Iran Business Risk, retrieved from: <https://www.unitedagainstnucleariran.com/violation-of-treaties>

https://www.hoganlovells.com/~media/hogan-lovells/pdf/publication/us-sanctions-against-iran_pdf.pdf

Aleksandar, D., Hogan, L. [2014]. US sanctions against Iran. March 17, 2018, from Sweet & Maxwell Ltd, retrieved from: https://www.hoganlovells.com/~media/hogan-lovells/pdf/publication/us-sanctions-against-iran_pdf.pdf

<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/65779.pdf>

[n.d.]. Before the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal. March 17, 2018, from The Islamic Republic of Iran, Claimant, retrieved from: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/65779.pdf>

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/chemical/>

United Nations Office For Disarmament Affairs. [n.d.]. Chemical Weapons. March 17, 2018, from UNODA, retrieved from: <https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/chemical/>

<http://www.iranwatch.org/sites/default/files/us-wh-e012613-103087.pdf>

International Security and Development Cooperation. [1987]. Executive Order NO. 12613. March 17, 2018, from United States, retrieved from: <https://www.iranwatch.org/sites/default/files/us-wh-e012613-103087.pdf>

http://www.parstimes.com/history/algiers_accords.pdf

Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [1981]. Algiers Accords. March 17, 2018, from Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, retrieved from: http://www.parstimes.com/history/algiers_accords.pdf

https://ahlbauer.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/19570305_iran-usa_nuclear-co-operation.pdf

United States Atomic Energy Commission. [1959]. Agreement for co-operation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington, on 5 March 1957. March 17, 2018, from United States of America & Iran, retrieved from: https://ahlambauer.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/19570305_iran-usa_nuclear-co-operation.pdf

<https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280142196>

United States of America. [1957]. Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights. Signed at Tehran, on 15 August 1955.. March 17, 2018, from UNTC, retrieved from: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20284/v284.pdf>

<http://nationalinterest.org/feature/america-iran-still-friends-according-little-known-treaty-16524>

Kashani,F. [2016]. America and Iran: Still Friends, According to This Little-Known Treaty. March 17,2018, from The National Interest, retrieved from: <http://nationalinterest.org/feature/america-iran-still-friends-according-little-known-treaty-16524>

https://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/iran_chemical.pdf?_1316555748

Nuclear Threat Initiative. [2008]. Iran Chemical Chronology. March 17,2018, from NTI, retrieved from: https://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/iran_chemical.pdf?_1316555748

<https://www.unitedagainstnucleariran.com/violation-of-treaties>

Iran Business Risk. [n.d.]. The Islamic Republic of Iran's Violation of Treaties and Multilateral Agreements. March 17,2018, from American Coalition Against Nuclear Iran, retrieved from: <https://www.unitedagainstnucleariran.com/violation-of-treaties>

https://books.google.com.mx/books?id=XXB2BOw8cKsC&pg-PA209&lpg-PA209&dq=iran+history+of+treaties&source=bl&ots=U3cJltFu_D&sig=4Z7kw-n_8AvkHQlvKZJw5urOmNc&hl-es&sa-X&ved=0ahUKEwiQ-Dwq3ZAhVujK0KHxgKArgQ6AEIXTAG#v=onepage&q=iran%20history%20of%20treaties&f=false

Sornarajah,M. [2004]. Bilateral Investment Treaties. En The International

Law on Foreign Investment[209,210]. National University of Singapore: Cambridge University Press.

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-politics/philippines-concerned-as-u-s-intelligence-tags-duterte-a-threat-to-democracy-idUSKCN1G5075>

Reuters. [2018]. Philippines 'concerned' as U.S. intelligence tags Duterte a threat to democracy. March 17,2018, from Reuters Retrieved from: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-politics/philippines-concerned-as-u-s-intelligence-tags-duterte-a-threat-to-democracy-idUSKCN1G5075>

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/04/07/world/middleeast/iran-timeline.html#/#time5_213

Del Viscio,J., Parker,D., Furst,D., Roth,J.,Huang,J & AFKHAMI,A. [2012]. Iran, the United States and a Political Seesaw. March 17,2018, from The New York Times, retrieved from: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/04/07/world/middleeast/iran-timeline.html#/#time5_209

https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Documents/iran_eo_02062012.pdf

The White House. [2012]. Executive Order 13599 of February 5, 2012. March 17, 2018, from United States of America, retrieved from: https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Documents/iran_eo_02062012.pdf

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/jan/11/bomb-kills-iranian-nuclear-scientist>

Meikle,J. [2012]. Iranian nuclear scientist killed in Tehran bomb explosion. March 17,2018, from The Guardian, retrieved from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/jan/11/bomb-kills-iranian-nuclear-scientist>

<https://edition.cnn.com/2013/06/13/world/meast/beirut-marine-barracks-bombing-fast-facts/index.html>

Cables News Networks. [2017]. Beirut Marine Barracks Bombing Fast Facts. March 7,2018, from CNN, retrieved from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2013/06/13/world/meast/beirut-marine-barracks-bombing-fast-facts/index.html>

<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/hr1905/text>

One Hundred Twelfth Congress of the United States of America. [2012]. H.R. 1905 [112th]: Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012. March 17,2018, from Govtrack, retrieved from: <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/112/hr1905/text>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-un-assembly-iran/obama-irans-rouhani-hold-historic-phone-call-idUSBRE98Q16S20130928>

Mason,J & Charbonneau,L. [2013]. Obama, Iran's Rouhani hold historic phone call. March 17,2018, from Reuters, retrieved from: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-un-assembly-iran/obama-irans-rouhani-hold-historic-phone-call-idUSBRE98Q16S20130928>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/17/world/middleeast/us-and-iran-signaling-new-joint-effort-in-iraq-crisis.html>

Gordon,H&Sanger,D. [2014]. U.S. Is Exploring Talks With Iran on Crisis in Iraq. March 17,2018, from New York Times, retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/17/world/middleeast/us-and-iran-signaling-new-joint-effort-in-iraq-crisis.html>

<https://www.theatlantic.com/news/archive/2017/07/iran-sanctions/534003/>

Calamur,K. [2017]. The Latest U.S. Sanctions Against Iran. March17,2018, from The Atlantic, retrieved from: <https://www.theatlantic.com/news/archive/2017/07/iran-sanctions/534003/>

[http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/10/26/contain-enforce-and-engage-integrated-u.s.-strategy-to-address-iran-s-nuclear-and-regional-challenges-pub-73484urns,W.,Flournoy,M.,Blanc,J.,Catalano,E.,Goldenberg,I.,Levite,A.,Rosenberg,E&](http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/10/26/contain-enforce-and-engage-integrated-u.s.-strategy-to-address-iran-s-nuclear-and-regional-challenges-pub-73484urns,W.,Flournoy,M.,Blanc,J.,Catalano,E.,Goldenberg,I.,Levite,A.,Rosenberg,E&Sadjadpour,K.)

Sadjadpour,K. [2017]. Contain, Enforce, and Engage: An Integrated U.S. Strategy to Address Iran's Nuclear and Regional Challenges. March 17,2018, from CARNEGIE , retrieved from:<http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/10/26/contain-enforce-and-engage-integrated-u.s.-strategy-to-address-iran-s-nuclear-and-regional-challenges-pub-73484>

https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/11/20/world/middleeast/Iran-nuclear-timeline.html#/time243_10809

Sinha,S&Campbell,S. [2015]. Timeline on Iran's Nuclear Program. March 17,2018, from New York Times, retrieved from: https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/11/20/world/middleeast/Iran-nuclear-timeline.html#/time243_10809

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/24/iran-nuclear-timeline>

The Guardian. [2013]. Timeline of Iran's nuclear programme. March 17,2018, from The Guardian, retrieved from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/24/iran-nuclear-timeline>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ruhollah-Khomeini>

Encyclopaedia Britannica. [n.d.]. Ruhollah Khomeini. March 17,2018, from Encyclopaedia Britannica, retrieved from: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ruhollah-Khomeini>

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/2231/restrictions-nuclear.shtml>

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. [2015]. Resolution 2231 [2015]. March 17,2018, from United Nations Security Council, retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/2231/restrictions-nuclear.shtml>

<https://www.nytimes.com/1988/04/19/world/us-strikes-2-iranian-oil-rigs-hits-6-warships-battles-over-mining-sea-lanes-gulf.html>

Cushman, J. [1988]. U.S. Strikes 2 Iranian oil Rigs and Hits 6 Warships In Battles Over Mining Sea Lanes In Gulf. March, 17,2018, from New York Times, retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/1988/04/19/world/us-strikes-2-iranian-oil-rigs-hits-6-warships-battles-over-mining-sea-lanes-gulf.html>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/cp/obituaries/archives/ruhollah-khomeini-iran>

New York Times. [2016]. Not Forgotten. March 17,2018, from New York Times, retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/cp/obituaries/archives>

<http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/90/090-20031106-JUD-01-00-EN.pdf>

International Court Of Justice. [2003]. Case Concerning Oil Platforms. March 17,2018, from United States of America, retrieved from: <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/90/090-20031106-JUD-01-00-EN.pdf>

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/us-agrees-to-talks-with-iran-in-return-for-nuclear-freeze-480591.html>

<http://articles.latimes.com/2007/may/05/world/fg-rice5>

<https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/the-iranian-nuclear-program-after-the-national-intelligence-estimate/>

https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/11/20/world/middleeast/Iran-nuclear-timeline.html#/#time243_7216

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/sep/25/iran-admits-uranium-plant>

https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/unsc_res1835-2008.pdf

<http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/90/090-20031106-JUD-01-00-EN.pdf>

