

International Sanctions Against The Islamic Republic Of Iran From The Perspective Of International Law With Emphasis On Nuclear Issues

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Abstract: The purpose of the research is to examine international sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran from the perspective of international law, with an emphasis on nuclear issues. The main research question: To what extent do international sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran comply with the rules and principles of international law, especially in the field of nuclear issues, and what impact have they had on Iran's legal and political position in the international system? Research Methodology: This research is conducted in a descriptive-analytical manner using library and documentary sources. Data is extracted through content analysis of international documents, resolutions, treaties, and legal opinions and is examined using an international law approach. Then, using comparative analysis, the legitimacy and effectiveness of the sanctions are evaluated. Research Findings; International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran began in 1979 and have gradually expanded and have affected the economic, commercial, and financial fields. The UN Charter allows sanctions only within certain limits, but the US sanctions against Iran have been largely political. Iran has been targeted for its peaceful nuclear activities, which are the exclusive right of states under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). There is legal disagreement about the legitimacy of these sanctions internationally.

Keywords: International sanctions, international law, the principle of legal equality of countries, Iranian nuclear issue

INTRODUCTION

International sanctions, as an important tool in regulating international relations, are often used to compel countries to comply with international norms. Among them, the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the most prominent examples of the use of such sanctions in the twenty-first century, as we have witnessed a wave of multilateral and unilateral sanctions against it since the early 2000s, especially in light of its nuclear activities. These sanctions, which have been imposed mainly by citing the provisions of the United Nations Charter, non-proliferation treaties, and Security Council resolutions, have raised fundamental questions in the field of international law about their legitimacy, proportionality, and effectiveness (Joyner, 2021; Ciorciari, 2022). From the perspective of international institutions, the Iranian nuclear issue has always been analyzed within the framework of the country's obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The claims of some governments that Iran has violated its international obligations have led to the issuance of a series of binding UN Security Council resolutions that, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, have subjected Iran to international sanctions (Garcia, 2023; Murphy, 2022). These sanctions include economic, military, financial, and technological restrictions and have had profound effects on Iran's economy and domestic and foreign policy (Bazzi & Saleyhan, 2023). In addition to the Security Council sanctions, the United States has also imposed a series of unilateral and cross-border sanctions against Iran; Sanctions that, from the perspective of international law, face criticisms such as disproportionateness, violation

of the principle of non-interference, and violation of human rights. (Katzman, 2024; Charnovitz, 2021) In addition, questions have been raised about the legal legitimacy of secondary sanctions and their impact on international free trade, especially within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO). (Zarate, 2022; Fabry & Morin, 2023) With the signing of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in 2015, there was some hope of an end to the sanctions process, but the unilateral withdrawal of the United States from this agreement in 2018 not only led to the revival of sanctions but also to the imposition of a wave of new sanctions; which once again made the legal status of sanctions within the framework of international law a matter of doubt and controversy. (Einhorn, 2021; Tzanakopoulos, 2023) These developments require careful and multi-layered examinations from the perspectives of general international law, treaty law, human rights, and international humanitarian law in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of the legitimacy and effectiveness of these sanctions. The Islamic Republic of Iran has faced a series of international sanctions over the past four decades. These sanctions have often been imposed for reasons such as Iran's nuclear program, human rights, or support for armed groups. However, in some cases, it is not clear whether the sanctions imposed are consistent with the principles of international law. International sanctions are measures taken by states or international organizations to exert pressure on other states or individuals. The present study, focusing on examining sanctions from the perspective of public international law, attempts to evaluate the legitimacy or illegitimacy of sanctions in the field of international law. The fact that unilateral sanctions cannot be proven from the perspective of the UN Charter and UN resolutions and international norms in general, and even economic sanctions by the Security Council are not within the framework of the goals and intentions of the UN and the Security Council; especially since sanctions are used as a weapon by the West and the Security Council under the control of Western countries against independent countries or countries opposed to Western policies, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, while economic sanctions do not even comply with the rules and norms of international law, which Western countries have played a prominent role in shaping. This study focuses on international sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran from the perspective of international law, with an emphasis on nuclear issues. This study does not examine other dimensions of international sanctions, such as political and social dimensions. International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran have been imposed since 1979, that is, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. These sanctions have expanded over time and have affected a wide range of Iran's commercial, financial, and economic activities. The principles of public international law governing the severance of commercial relations, given the increasing interdependence of countries in the economic field and the importance of relations between countries, have considered economic sanctions as a weapon to force governments to comply with the provisions of this Charter for the drafters of the United Nations Charter, and have specified the conditions for resorting to them precisely in Chapter Seven of the Charter. The Islamic Republic of Iran has been subjected to severe economic sanctions in recent years by countries, especially the United States, for its peaceful nuclear activities. Certainly, given that achieving peaceful nuclear energy is

an inalienable right of countries under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, in fact, the pressure exerted by the sanctioning countries has not been for the purposes defined in the UN Charter, but rather for political motives and long-standing animosities. This is because the International Atomic Energy Agency has granted all countries the right to peaceful enrichment of uranium. Therefore, the main question is what is the position of economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran in its nuclear position from the perspective of international law? Economic sanctions as a weapon by the West and the Security Council under the control of Western countries against the country Independent or opposing Western policies, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are used. Some of the research that has been conducted in this area; Farzaneh Dashti (2019) examined the sanctions of the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran; from unilateralism to violations of international human rights. This article examines the conflicts of the unilateral and hostile sanctions of the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran from a human rights perspective. Using a descriptive-analytical method and citing international documents and procedures, the author has concluded that the US sanctions against Iran are a clear violation of human rights and contrary to international custom. The author first examines the concept of unilateral and hostile sanctions and defines them as coercive and illegal actions of one state against another. Then, he examines human rights from the perspective of international law, emphasizing that all governments, large and small, are committed to respecting and observing human rights. The author then examines the effects of US sanctions on Iran on human rights. He shows that these sanctions have had significant negative impacts on the lives of the Iranian people, including: reducing people's access to food, medicine, and other basic goods, increasing poverty and inequality, reducing job opportunities, and harming people's physical and mental health.

Citing the resolutions of the United Nations and the Human Rights Council, the author concludes that the US sanctions against Iran are a clear violation of human rights and contrary to international custom. He also believes that these sanctions prevent the achievement of lasting and comprehensive peace and security in the international arena. In summary, this article shows that unilateral and hostile sanctions are cruel and unjust tools that can have destructive effects on human rights. Araei et al. (2017) have examined economic sanctions from the perspective of international law, emphasizing economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran on the nuclear issue. Certainly, given that achieving peaceful nuclear energy based on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is an inalienable right of countries, in fact, the pressure exerted by the sanctioning states has not been for the purposes defined in the UN Charter, but rather for political motives and long-standing animosities. Because the International Atomic Energy Agency has granted the right to peaceful enrichment of uranium to all countries. Therefore, the main question is what is the position of economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the nuclear position from the perspective of international law? Economic sanctions are used as a weapon by the West and the Security Council under the control of Western countries against independent

countries or countries that oppose Western policies, including the Islamic Republic of Iran. Imani (2017) has examined the position of human rights sanctions and international law in the US strategy against Iran. Using a descriptive-analytical method and citing international documents and procedures, the author has concluded that US sanctions against Iran are a clear violation of human rights and contrary to international custom. The author first examines the concept of human rights sanctions and international law and defines them as coercive and illegal actions of one state against another. Then, he examines human rights from the perspective of international law and emphasizes that all states, large and small, are committed to respecting and observing human rights. Next, the author examines the effects of US sanctions against Iran on human rights. He shows that these sanctions have had significant negative impacts on the lives of the Iranian people, including: reducing people's access to food, medicine, and other basic goods, increasing poverty and inequality, reducing job opportunities, and harming people's physical and mental health. Citing resolutions of the United Nations and the Human Rights Council, the author concludes that US sanctions against Iran are a clear violation of human rights and contrary to international custom. He also believes that these sanctions prevent the achievement of sustainable and comprehensive peace and security in the international arena. Finally, the author suggests solutions to manage the challenges and opportunities arising from US sanctions against Iran. These solutions include: strengthening national unity and resistance to sanctions, developing economic relations with friendly and unfriendly countries, and using diplomatic capacities to lift sanctions. Overall, this article shows that US unilateral sanctions against Iran are a cruel and unjust tool that can have a destructive impact on human rights. These sanctions also hinder the achievement of sustainable and comprehensive peace and security in the international arena. Below, we will examine some of the important points of this article: The author of this article emphasizes that the US sanctions against Iran are a clear violation of human rights and contrary to international custom. This claim is confirmed by citing international documents and procedures, including the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The author of this article shows that the US sanctions against Iran have had significant negative impacts on the lives of the Iranian people. These negative impacts include reducing people's access to food, medicine, and other basic goods, increasing poverty and inequality, reducing job opportunities, and harming people's physical and mental health.

The author of this article suggests ways to manage the challenges and opportunities arising from US sanctions against Iran. These include strengthening national unity and resistance to sanctions, developing economic relations with friendly and unfriendly countries, and using diplomatic capacities to lift sanctions. In conclusion, it can be said that this article provides a detailed and comprehensive analysis of US unilateral sanctions against Iran. This article shows that these sanctions are a cruel and unjust tool that can have a destructive impact on human rights and global peace and security.

International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran have been imposed since the 1970s and have expanded over time. These sanctions have had a significant impact on Iran's economy and nuclear issues. International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran from the perspective of international law are a subject of disagreement among international lawyers. Conducting this research can help to better understand international sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the context of nuclear issues. This research can also help the government and politicians in making informed decisions about these sanctions in the nuclear field. The purpose of this research is to examine international sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran from the perspective of international law with an emphasis on nuclear issues. This research seeks to provide an answer to the question of whether international sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran have had an impact on Iran's nuclear issues based on the principles and regulations of international law?

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

International sanctions

Measures taken by one or more countries or international organizations against a specific country in order to put pressure on that country and change its behavior. International sanctions refer to a set of measures taken by different countries or international organizations such as the United Nations against a specific country, group or institution in order to change its behavior or policies. These sanctions can include economic, trade, military and even diplomatic restrictions. The purpose of these sanctions is often to force the target country or group to change its policies or respond to violations of human rights, international law, or security threats (Rajabi, 1401). Types of sanctions: Economic sanctions: These types of sanctions usually include trade, financial, or investment restrictions. For example, a country may be unable to use global markets or access to international banking systems may be limited. Military sanctions: These types of sanctions include restrictions on the sale or transfer of weapons to the target country. Diplomatic sanctions: In these types of sanctions, diplomatic relations are severed or limited, and countries may refuse to attend international negotiations or conferences with the target country. Personal sanctions: These sanctions usually focus on specific individuals, such as government officials, influential individuals, or specific economic entities, and include financial, travel, and economic restrictions (Vahid Araei et al., 2017). International sanctions can have a wide range of effects on the target country. These effects can include: Increased economic pressure: Sanctions usually lead to reduced access to financial and economic resources and can lead to economic stagnation and unemployment in the target country. Weakening state power: Some sanctions aim to limit the financial resources of governments, which can reduce the executive power of governments. Increased international tensions: The imposition of sanctions can lead to increased tensions and even military conflicts in some cases. (Moslinejad, 2015).

International law

is a branch of law that deals with relations between states, international organizations, and other international encounters. International law refers to a set of legal rules and principles that regulate relations between states and other international institutions. These rules can directly affect the behavior of states, international organizations, individuals, and non-governmental entities. International law is divided into two main parts: public international law and private international law (Alwandi, 2010). International law faces challenges and problems that mainly arise from legal, cultural, and political differences between different countries. Some of these challenges include: Enforcement of international laws: One of the greatest challenges of international law is the problem of enforcing laws at the global level. There is no single authority to monitor compliance with international law, and many countries ignore these laws due to their national interests. International disputes and disputes: In many cases, states engage in legal disputes and disputes with each other, the resolution of which is very complex within the framework of international law. Sanctions and pressure: International sanctions can also be a major challenge to the effective implementation of international law. In some cases, large countries may use sanctions as a means of pressure on smaller countries (Dashti et al., 2010).

The principle of legal equality of states

A principle in international law that recognizes all countries as legally equal. The principle of legal equality of states is one of the key and fundamental principles in public international law that has been emphasized in the form of various laws and treaties, especially in the Charter of the United Nations. This principle is based on the legal equality of sovereign and independent states, and from a legal perspective, all member states of the international community have the same rights and obligations, regardless of their economic, political or military power. International organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are constantly working to ensure equal rights for countries in global processes. United Nations: In this organization, all countries, especially its members, have equal rights in decision-making. Each country has one vote in the UN General Assembly, regardless of size and power. This is a re-emphasis on the principle of legal equality of countries. World Trade Organization (WTO): In the WTO, the main goal is to create a global trading system in which all member countries, from developed to developing, can participate equally in world trade. International Court of Justice: This institution is responsible for resolving international disputes and tries to guarantee the principle of legal equality of states in international disputes (Imani, 2017). The principle of legal equality of states means that: all independent states enjoy equal sovereignty and no state dominates another.

No state can consider itself superior to other states or enjoy special privileges. In international organizations and institutions, all states enjoy equal rights in the decision-making and policy-making process, except in cases where specific differences such as the state of development or military power cause differences in interactions. This principle guarantees their equality in the implementation of the provisions of the treaties when states cooperate with each other on the basis of international treaties and agreements. The principle of legal equality of states, as a fundamental principle in public international law, plays a vital role in establishing justice and order at the international level. This principle, despite the challenges and complexities it faces in practice, remains a key principle in international relations and strengthens equal interactions between countries. Continuing efforts to promote and strengthen this principle will ultimately help reduce international discrimination and create a more just global system (Bahar Akhavan et al., 2019).

Iran's nuclear issues

Iran's nuclear program, which began in 1950, took on a serious form in 1974 with the establishment of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran and the signing of the contract to build the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant. Iran became a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1954 and signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1968, and ratified it in the National Assembly two years later.

DISCUSSION

The Place of Sanctions Against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Nuclear Situation from the Perspective of International Law

The nuclear sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran from the perspective of international law are a complex and multidimensional issue that has attracted a lot of attention, especially after various nuclear agreements such as the JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) and the international developments resulting from it. In this response, we will address the various dimensions of these sanctions and their place in international law. 1. The Legal Status of Sanctions in International Law

Sanctions in international law are generally divided into two categories: unilateral sanctions and multilateral sanctions (usually imposed by international organizations such as the UN Security Council).

A. Unilateral Sanctions

Unilateral sanctions are measures imposed by a country or group of countries independently against another country. These sanctions are usually imposed due to human rights violations, violations of international resolutions, or threats to international peace and security. From the perspective of international law, unilateral sanctions are acceptable if they do not contradict the principles and purposes of the United Nations. However, sanctions imposed without UN approval can be challenging and violate the sovereign rights of the target country.

B. Multilateral Sanctions

Multilateral sanctions are those that are imposed by agreement of several countries and under the supervision of an international organization such as the United Nations. The United Nations Security Council plays a key role in this regard. According to Article 41 of the UN Charter, the Security Council can impose sanctions as a means of pressure against a specific country in the event of a threat to international peace and security. Nuclear sanctions against Iran were imposed after that country's nuclear activities based on decisions of the Security Council and various resolutions of this Council.

2Sanctions against Iran and their origins

Sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the nuclear field have been imposed mainly due to international concerns about the country's nuclear program and the possibility of developing nuclear weapons. The most important of these sanctions include:

- UN Security Council sanctions: In 2006 (1385 AH) and in subsequent years, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions on Iran over concerns about the possibility of Iran developing nuclear weapons. These sanctions included restrictions on arms trade, sensitive nuclear technologies, and the transfer of sensitive nuclear materials.

- Unilateral sanctions by Western countries: In addition to UN sanctions, various countries, especially the United States and the European Union, imposed unilateral sanctions on Iran. These sanctions included economic, banking, and oil restrictions aimed at putting pressure on Iran's economy in order to stop its nuclear program.

.3Sanctions and Human Rights

In analyzing international law, it should be noted that sanctions can have negative effects on the human rights of the people of a country. In the case of Iran, some sanctions, especially economic and banking sanctions, have caused economic and social problems for ordinary people. International human rights, especially in various UN conventions, emphasize the need to respect economic, social and cultural rights. Therefore, in the application of sanctions, an appropriate balance must be established between pressure on the government and their impact on ordinary people.

.4Nuclear agreements and their impact on sanctions

One of the most important developments in the field of nuclear sanctions against Iran was the 2015 nuclear agreement (JCPOA). In this agreement, Iran agreed to limit some aspects of its nuclear program, in exchange for the reduction of nuclear sanctions against Iran. This agreement showed that international law and diplomacy can play an important role in resolving crises.

A. JCPOA and lifting of some sanctions

With the implementation of the nuclear deal, Iran accepted some of its nuclear restrictions, including reducing the number of centrifuges and limiting its stockpile of enriched uranium. In return, nuclear-related sanctions imposed by the Security Council, the European Union, and the United States were reduced or lifted.

B. US withdrawal from the JCPOA and reimposition of sanctions

In 2018, the United States unilaterally withdrew from the nuclear deal and reimposed sanctions on Iran. This decision, which was met with strong opposition from the other parties to the deal, raised many questions, especially in the context of international law, about the legitimacy of unilateral action in the face of multilateral agreements.

.5Legal challenges and international consequences

The nuclear sanctions against Iran have given rise to several legal challenges. One of these challenges is the validity and legitimacy of unilateral sanctions. Many legal scholars believe that unilateral sanctions, especially when imposed without the approval of the UN Security Council, can be a violation of national sovereignty and the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of countries. Sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the nuclear field have various dimensions from the perspective of international law. On the one hand, Security Council sanctions imposed under a legal framework and with the aim of maintaining international peace and security can be justified. On the other hand, unilateral sanctions imposed by specific countries face legal and ethical problems, as they may violate human rights and national sovereignty. Finally, diplomatic processes such as the JCPOA can be cited as an example of the possibility of resolving nuclear problems using diplomacy and international law.

International Sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran Based on International Law
International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially in the nuclear field, are a complex issue that can be analyzed from various aspects of international law. These sanctions must be legally and legally consistent with the fundamental principles of international law. In this analysis, we will examine whether international sanctions against Iran are founded on international law or not.

.1International Law and Sanctions

In international law, sanctions are generally divided into two categories:

- Multilateral sanctions imposed by international institutions such as the United Nations.
- Unilateral sanctions imposed by specific countries, usually independently and without the approval of international institutions.

Sanctions are typically applied as a means of pressure and imposition of will on countries that are internationally recognized as a threat to global peace and security or violators of international law.

.2International sanctions against Iran

International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran have, in most cases, been imposed with the aim of preventing the development of this country's nuclear program. The most important element of these sanctions has been the sanctions of the United Nations Security Council. In addition to these sanctions, some countries and organizations, such as the United States and the European Union, have also imposed unilateral sanctions against Iran.

A. UN Security Council Sanctions

The United Nations Security Council, based on Article 41 of the UN Charter, can impose sanctions against countries that are considered a threat to international peace and security. In this context, the Security Council sanctions against Iran were imposed due to concerns about the country's nuclear program and possible violations of previous resolutions. In other words, the Security Council sanctions against Iran, especially after 2006 (1385 AH), were adopted with the aim of preventing Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons and in order to maintain international peace and security. These sanctions are generally legally within the framework of the UN Charter and have been implemented based on the principles of international law, in particular those related to the maintenance of international peace and security.

B. Unilateral Sanctions

In addition to the Security Council sanctions, some countries, such as the United States, the European Union, and others, have imposed unilateral sanctions on Iran. These sanctions usually include restrictions on trade, finance, oil, and even sensitive technologies. Since these sanctions were imposed unilaterally without the approval of the UN Security Council, many questions arise about the legitimacy of these sanctions from the perspective of international law. In international law, the imposition of unilateral sanctions is legitimate when based on international principles and regulations, but if these sanctions are imposed directly against the national sovereignty of a country and are without the approval of international institutions such as the Security Council, they may be criticized from a legal perspective.

.3Legal Challenges to Unilateral Sanctions

A. Violation of national sovereignty and the principles of non-interference

One of the main challenges in the context of unilateral sanctions against Iran is the potential violation of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of countries. According to Article 2 of the UN Charter, all members of the UN enjoy sovereign rights and no country should interfere in the internal affairs of another country. This principle can be challenging for unilateral sanctions that are imposed without the approval of the UN Security Council. Especially since these sanctions may cause harm to ordinary people and violate human rights.

B. Human rights and the effects of sanctions

Some legal scholars believe that unilateral sanctions, especially in the economic field, can have negative effects on the human rights of the people of a country. Sanctions that affect financial and banking transactions and trade in essential goods such as medicine and food can lead to violations of people's economic and social rights. In this context, the provisions of international human rights conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, emphasize the need to protect human rights even in crisis situations. Hence, the human rights challenges arising from sanctions are one of the important and considered aspects in the legal analysis of sanctions.

.4International Law and Nuclear Sanctions

In the context of nuclear sanctions, Iran has been under pressure from sanctions, especially due to the lack of complete transparency in its nuclear program and international concerns that this program may be used to build nuclear weapons. However, despite these concerns, Iran has always emphasized that its nuclear program is peaceful and is within the framework of international treaties, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

According to international law, countries that are parties to nuclear treaties have the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. At the same time, these countries are obliged to accept international monitoring and transparency in their nuclear programs to ensure that these programs are not directed towards the production of nuclear weapons.

.5 Nuclear agreements and their impact on sanctions

One of the most important developments in the field of sanctions against Iran is the nuclear agreement JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action). In this agreement, signed in 2015 between Iran and the P5+1 group (Germany and the five permanent members of the Security Council: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China and Russia), Iran committed to restricting some aspects of its nuclear program in exchange for the reduction of nuclear sanctions against it. In this context, the JCPOA can be presented as a successful example of a diplomatic resolution of nuclear problems using the tools of international law and diplomacy. But in 2018, the United States unilaterally withdrew from the agreement and reimposed sanctions on Iran. This decision not only sparked widespread criticism from the other parties to the agreement, but also raised questions about the legitimacy of unilateral measures and their effects on international law and multilateral agreements. International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran are, in some cases, based on international law and regulations, in particular UN Security Council sanctions, and are legally justifiable from this perspective. However, unilateral sanctions imposed without Security Council approval pose legal challenges and can conflict with the principles of national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and human rights. Ultimately, these sanctions are not only a political issue but also a major legal challenge that requires a careful and comprehensive examination of various aspects of international law.

International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the principles of international law, including the principle of sovereign equality, the principle of non-interference in the internal (nuclear) affairs of states, and the principle of human rights. International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its relationship with the principles of international law, especially principles such as the principle of sovereign equality, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and the principle of human rights, is a complex and multifaceted issue. In this context, it is necessary to address the various legal and political dimensions of this issue.

.1 The principle of sovereign equality

This principle is one of the pillars of public international law, according to which all states are legally equal and no state has the right to violate the sovereignty of other states. Based on this principle, no state or international organization can unilaterally make decisions that harm the sovereignty of other states. In the case of sanctions against Iran, defenders of these sanctions may argue that these sanctions were imposed in order to pressure Iran to change certain behaviors, such as its nuclear program. But critics of sanctions consider it contrary to the principle of equality of sovereignties and believe that sanctions indirectly affect Iranian sovereignty due to negative economic and social effects and limit the Iranian government from implementing its decisions in various areas such as foreign policy or development programs.

.2The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states

This principle, which is also stated in Article 2, paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter, states that no state should interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Economic and political sanctions can be considered a form of interference in the internal affairs of states, especially if these sanctions affect the domestic policies, political independence, or social programs of the sanctioned country. In this context, Iran, especially as a country that sees its nuclear policies as a national and internal issue, considers international sanctions against it as interference in its internal affairs. In contrast, countries that have imposed sanctions may argue that these measures are being taken in accordance with international decisions and in order to protect global security, especially in the field of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

.3The principle of human rights

This principle emphasizes the fundamental rights of humans that must be respected in all countries, regardless of the type of government or political situation of that country. Some critics of sanctions, especially in the case of unilateral sanctions, point out that these sanctions may have negative effects on ordinary people, especially in humanitarian areas such as access to medicine, food, and medical services. In other words, sanctions may violate human rights at the grassroots and public level. On the other hand, supporters of sanctions may argue that the purpose of sanctions is to pressure governments to respect human rights or to change behaviors that lead to human rights violations. For example, to pressure Iran to respect human rights or to stop specific actions in the areas of women's rights, minorities, and public freedoms.

.4Compliance of sanctions with international law

Ultimately, whether sanctions are contrary to the principles of international law depends on the manner and nature of their application. Economic or political sanctions adopted on the basis of UN resolutions may be considered legitimate by many legal experts under international law. However, unilateral sanctions imposed by certain countries independently and without the approval of international organizations can pose serious legal challenges and may be contrary to some principles of international law. International sanctions against Iran are controversial from the perspective of the principles of international law, especially in the field of the principles of sovereign

equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and human rights. While some sanctions can be considered as a means of maintaining global security or imposing certain behaviors on states, others may conflict with the aforementioned principles due to their negative impacts on human rights or interference in the internal affairs of states. This debate can be further explored in various legal and political frameworks, but in general sanctions, especially when imposed unilaterally, may conflict with the principles of international law.

International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran have had nuclear consequences for Iran

International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran have had wide-ranging effects in various fields since the beginning of its nuclear program, including the development and progress of Iran's nuclear program. These sanctions have been imposed mainly by Western countries and the United Nations and have intensified over time. Here, we will examine the nuclear consequences of sanctions for Iran.

.1Economic effects of sanctions:

The sanctions have severely affected the Iranian economy. These sanctions have created restrictions in various economic fields, especially in access to financial resources and advanced technologies that are essential for the development of nuclear infrastructure. These restrictions have prevented Iran from easily importing advanced technologies, and as a result, the need for more domestic resources has been felt.

In addition, the sanctions have reduced Iran's oil exports, one of the country's main sources of income. This decrease in revenue has strained Iran's financial capacity to finance nuclear projects.

.2Technical and scientific impacts:

Despite sanctions, Iran has been trying to continue its nuclear program. For this reason, some domestic experts and researchers have developed indigenous technologies instead of using foreign technologies. In some cases, Iran has been able to create alternatives to Western technologies, but this has been time-consuming and costly.

On the other hand, Iran has faced many problems in the field of supplying spare parts and sensitive technologies. Sanctions have prevented Iran from easily accessing advanced technologies in the areas of centrifuges, nuclear monitoring systems, and other sensitive nuclear equipment.

.3Diplomatic and political impacts:

The sanctions have damaged Iran's relations with many other countries and have placed Iran in complex political situations. In the nuclear field, these sanctions have forced Iran to negotiate with various countries and, as a result, accept greater international oversight of its nuclear program. Iran's nuclear negotiations with the P5+1 group (Germany and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council: the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France) ultimately led to the 2015 nuclear deal, the

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). This agreement allowed Iran to lift some sanctions, but the United States later withdrew from the deal under President Trump, which led to the reimposition of sanctions and new problems for Iran.

.4Social and humanitarian impacts:

In addition to the economic and technical impacts, the sanctions have also had negative impacts on the daily lives of the Iranian people. Restrictions on access to basic goods, rising unemployment, high inflation, and a decline in living standards have in some cases led to serious social and humanitarian problems. This may have affected Iran's ability to maintain a skilled workforce for nuclear projects.

.5Effects on the development of nuclear technology: Sanctions have slowed down Iran's progress in its nuclear program in some areas, but at the same time, Iran has been able to use domestic resources and the efforts of its engineers and researchers to bring some technologies to the indigenous level and continue its nuclear program. Iran has achieved relative self-sufficiency in the production of enriched uranium, the construction of centrifuges, and the development of nuclear power plants. International sanctions against Iran have not only had great economic and political effects, but have also had direct effects on Iran's nuclear program. On the one hand, sanctions have slowed down progress and restricted access to advanced technologies, but on the other hand, Iran has tried to continue developing its nuclear program by relying on domestic capabilities. This situation continues to affect the complexities of nuclear negotiations and Iran's relations with other countries.

Conclusion

International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially in the field of nuclear issues, are one of the most complex and controversial issues in the field of international law. These sanctions have been imposed mainly based on concerns about Iran's nuclear program and the possibility of the country's deviation towards the production of nuclear weapons. Here we can examine this issue from various aspects of international law.

In international law, sanctions are civilian instruments that are usually used to exert political, economic or diplomatic pressure on a country in order to change its behavior. These sanctions must be applied in accordance with international laws and standards. At the global level, the United Nations is the main authority for imposing and implementing sanctions, in particular through its Security Council.

A. Security Council Sanctions

The United Nations Security Council is responsible for maintaining and promoting international peace and security and can impose sanctions on countries if they threaten international peace or violate international law. The sanctions imposed in connection with Iran's nuclear program are based on Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolutions 1747 and 1929. These sanctions include restrictions on the trade in arms, sensitive technologies, and financial transfers.

B. Unilateral Sanctions

In addition to UN sanctions, various countries, notably the United States, the European Union, and other Western countries, have imposed unilateral sanctions on Iran. These sanctions have usually been imposed in response to Iran's nuclear program and Iran's failure to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). From the perspective of international law, these sanctions have often been criticized because they may interfere with the principles of national sovereignty and human rights. International sanctions against Iran are based on several legal instruments and agreements, including:

A. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

Iran is a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote peaceful nuclear cooperation. According to this treaty, member states must allow inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to ensure that nuclear programs are not diverted towards the production of nuclear weapons. Iran's lack of cooperation with the Agency and lack of transparency in its nuclear program are among the reasons that Western countries and the Security Council have used to impose sanctions on Iran.

B. Principles of National Sovereignty and Independence of States

From the perspective of international law, states generally have the right to determine their policies and programs without external interference. Unilateral sanctions and sanctions imposed without the approval of the Security Council may be inconsistent with the rights of national sovereignty and independence of states. In fact, many states and even some international institutions believe that sanctions should be imposed in accordance with legal processes and in compliance with the principles of international law, including the preservation of national sovereignty and respect for human rights.

C. Human Rights

International sanctions can have negative effects on the human rights situation in the target country. In the case of Iran, some sanctions, especially economic sanctions, have caused livelihood and economic difficulties for ordinary people. From a human rights perspective, these sanctions may violate the economic, social and cultural rights of the people, especially in the area of providing basic needs such as medicine and food. Sanctions have had a significant impact on Iran's nuclear program, both directly and indirectly. On the one hand, they prevent Iran from acquiring advanced nuclear technologies and other sensitive equipment, but on the other hand, Iran has also been able to circumvent some of the sanctions and make significant progress in the nuclear field.

A. Technical and Economic Constraints

Economic sanctions, especially in the oil and gas sectors, have reduced Iran's revenues, which in turn have reduced the financial resources to advance Iran's nuclear programs. This has caused Iran to face difficulties in securing raw materials and advanced technology components. However, Iran has been able to continue its nuclear program by using domestic resources and cooperating with some non-Western countries.

B. Nuclear Negotiations and Agreements

One of the most important moments in the history of Iran's nuclear sanctions was the nuclear negotiations and the JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) agreement. The JCPOA was signed in 2015 between Iran and the P5+1 group (Germany and the five permanent members of the Security Council), and Iran agreed to limit some of its nuclear programs in exchange for sanctions relief. The agreement was in effect until 2018, but then the United States withdrew from the JCPOA and sanctions were reimposed. International sanctions against Iran remain a major challenge in international law. On the one hand, Iran has the right as an independent state to develop its nuclear program, but on the other hand, international concerns about nuclear proliferation and the threats it poses cannot be ignored.

A. Human Rights and Sanctions

One of the most important human rights issues related to sanctions is that these measures usually put pressure on ordinary people, and not necessarily on government officials. This economic pressure can lead to human rights violations, especially in the area of access to medicine, treatment, and other basic needs.

B. Legal Perspective

The future of sanctions will depend on political and diplomatic developments. Various countries may continue to seek to exert economic and political pressure on Iran, but at the same time, there is also the possibility of reaching new agreements that could lead to the easing of sanctions and the improvement of Iran's international relations.

International sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially in the nuclear field, are a complex and multifaceted issue in international law. These sanctions are debatable and analyzed not only because of their potential violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty but also because of their negative effects on the Iranian people and economy. Ultimately, achieving a lasting solution requires a balance between maintaining global security and respecting human rights and Iran's national sovereignty.

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