

Б.Д. Зито,*

Магистрант кафедры мировой политики, направление Дипломатия РФ и Зарубежных Стран, факультет международных отношений Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета (Россия - США).

Brent D. Zito,*

Master, School of International Relations, specializing in Diplomacy of the Russian Federation and Foreign States, Saint-Petersburg State University (Russia – USA).

Роль МАГАТЭ и процесс подтверждения ядерной программы в Иране

The Role of the IAEA and the Nuclear Verification Process in Iran

Аннотация. *Международное Агентство по атомной энергии (МАГАТЭ) было основано в 1957, для того, чтобы содействовать мирному использованию атомной энергии и предотвращать распространение ядерного оружия. С тех пор Агентство оказалось в кризисном положении и изо всех сил пыталось достичь поставленные перед ним задачи и определить свою роль в мировой политике. Исследование ядерной программы Ирана указывает на необходимость в реформе внутри МАГАТЭ с целью обеспечения ядерной безопасности в современном глобализирующемся мире.*

Ключевые слова. *МАГАТЭ, ядерная программа Ирана, Иран, ядерная безопасность, аль-Барадеи, Аmano, Кондолиза Райс, ООН, Организация Объединённых Наций, Генеральный Секретарь, эффективность, атомная энергия, нераспространение ядерного оружия*

Abstract. *The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 to promote the peaceful usage of atomic energy and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Since then, the Agency has faced an identity crisis and has struggled to fulfill its objectives and establish its role. The case study of Iran's nuclear program underlines the need for reform within the IAEA in order to ensure nuclear security in today's globalizing world.*

Key words. *IAEA, Iranian nuclear program, Iran, nuclear safety, al-Baradei, Amano, Condoleezza Rice, UN, United Nations, Director-General, effectiveness, atomic energy, non-proliferation*

The most basic and primary function of any given government is its task of ensuring the safety of its citizens. Ever since the first usage of a nuclear weapon as an instrument of war in 1945, nations have been faced with a new threat of previously unforeseen proportions. Furthermore, given the ever-increasing speed at which information can be obtained and shared in this globalizing world, considering also the rising trend of extremism, nuclear security is at the forefront of the international political agenda. To that end, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957 in order to «accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world...» [International Atomic Energy Agency, 1957, Article II] and to ensure that «...assistance

* Научный руководитель – **Васильева Наталия Алексеевна**, доктор философских наук, профессор кафедры Мировой политики факультета Международных отношений Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета.

* Scholar supervisor – **Vasilyeva Natalia Alexeevna**, Professor, Dr., World Politics Department, School of International Relations, Saint-Petersburg State University.

provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.» [International Atomic Energy Agency, 1957, Article II]

Despite the creation of this nuclear watchdog, results on the international stage have been mixed. On one hand, the pariah nuclear programs of North Korea and Iran do not seem to have been greatly affected by the IAEA's efforts. As well, an underground 'nuclear material market' led by Pakistani scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan conducted business unchecked for years. On the other hand, the successful management and transfer of nuclear weapons and material from former Soviet republics following the collapse of the USSR was carried out by the IAEA, and was a huge step in preventing dangerous proliferation of nuclear weapon technologies.

The purpose, authority, and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency are greatly misinterpreted and misunderstood on the world stage. This is partly due to a founding charter that is often too vague in character, and partially due to the changing dynamic within the Agency. In this analysis, the work of the IAEA as a safeguard of nuclear security in the world will be assessed, both according to its charter and considering the reality of practice. A closer look will then be taken at the Agency's work in Iran, critiquing the IAEA's successes and failures there. In conclusion, a new approach to solving the Iranian nuclear crisis via the IAEA will be provided.

Литература:

1. *Al-Baradei, M.* Saving Ourselves from Self-Destruction. New York Times, Op-Ed, 12.02.2004. <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/2004/ebnyt20040212.html> (13.12.2010).
2. *Gutterman, S.* Russia says Iran nuclear visit can't replace talks. Reuters News Agency, 13.01.2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/01/13/us-nuclear-iran-russia-idUSTRE70C1VW20110113> (15.01.2011).
3. International Atomic Energy Agency. Statute of the IAEA. Vienna: 1957. http://www.iaea.org/About/statute_text.html (22.12.2010).
4. *Pleming, S.* Rice Swipes at IAEA, Urges Bold Action. Reuters News Agency, 19.09.2007. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN1822732020070919> (13.12.2010).
5. United Nations. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1970. New York: 1970. <http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2005/npttreaty.html> (03.12.2010).