- SHARE SELECTION
- •

Click here to print



Friday, Jul 17th 2015 11AM 82°F 2PM 88°F 5-Day Forecast Home Top

# US inspectors will be banned from all Iranian nuclear sites under controversial deal amid warnings 'only American experts can tell if they are cheating'

- Only countries with 'diplomatic relations' to Iran make up inspection teams
- As the U.S. does not, no American nuclear experts will be taking part
- NSA Susan Rice also confirmed no independent U.S. inspections in Iran
- Nuclear deal with UN requires Iran to dismantle key elements of program
- Inspectors will have access to nuclear facilities, but must request visits

By Sara Malm for MailOnline

Published: 05:52 EST, 17 July 2015 | Updated: 07:51 EST, 17 July 2015

U.S. nuclear experts will not be part of the teams inspecting Iran's nuclear sites under the deal agreed with world's powers this week, officials have confirmed.

The inspection teams ensuring that Tehran adheres to the agreement to curb their nuclear program will be made up of experts from countries which has diplomatic relations with Iran.

As the U.S. currently does not, no Americans will be involved in the on the ground inspections of the nuclear facilities, National Security Adviser Susan Rice said.

Scroll down for video



- SHARE PICTURE
- •
- •
- •
- .

+5

Banned: National Security Adviser Susan Rice has confirmed that no Americans nuclear experts will be involved in the on the ground inspections in Iran of the nuclear facilities

After months of talks, Iran the U.S. and five other world powers finalized a historic agreement which requires Iran to dismantle key elements of its nuclear program, lower its uranium enrichment levels, and give up thousands of centrifuges, in exchange for billions of dollars in sanctions relief.

International inspectors will have access to Iran's declared nuclear facilities, but must request visits to Iran's military sites, access that isn't guaranteed.

## **RELATED ARTICLES**

- Previous
- 1
- 2
- Next





GOP sees Iran nuclear deal as chance to gain Jewish voters

U.N. Security Council to vote Monday on



dorsing Iran deal... Im Value US, Britain on charm offensive over Iran nuclear deal



There but for the grace of God': Obama visits federal...

### Share this article

Share 789 shares

Speaking to **CNN'**s Wolf Blitzer, Ms Rice admitted that there would be no U.S. inspectors on the ground in Iran under the new deal agreed in Vienna this week.

'The IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] will field an international team of inspectors and those inspectors will, in all likelihood, come from IAEA member states, most of whom have diplomatic relations with Iran. We, of course, are a rare exception,' she said.

After being asked point blank by Blitzer, Ms Rice admitted that 'no Americans will be part of the IAEA inspection teams.'



SHARE PICTURE

+5

The teams inspecting the nuclear sites, pictured is the Bushehr nuclear power plant,

# some 750miles south of Tehran, will be made up of experts from IAEA member states who have diplomatic relations with Iran



- SHARE PICTURE
- •
- \_
- .
- •

+5

Standing firm: President Barack Obama defended the nuclear deal with Iran at the White House in Washington

Obama expects debate on Iran nuclear deal 'to be robust'



She also added that there will not be any independent American inspectors separate from the IAEA.

### FRIDAY PRAYERS INTERRUPTED BY 'DEATH TO AMERICA' CHANTS

Friday's main prayer service in Teheran was interrupted by repeated chants of 'Death to America' in the wake of this week's landmark nuclear deal.

The chanting by several hundred hard-liners came as conservative cleric Mohammad Ali Movahedi Kermani was leading the Friday prayers at the Tehran University campus.

He praised Iranian nuclear negotiators for their efforts in concluding the nuclear deal and criticized the United States for its tough sanctions on Iran.

Anti-U.S. chants are frequent at gatherings of hard-liners in Iran.

Since the deal was reached earlier this week with world powers led by the U.S., Iranian hard-liners have offered mostly mild criticism while scores of ordinary Iranians have welcomed the agreement with street celebrations.

According to analysts interviewed by right-wing website <u>Washington Free Beacon</u>, the news that no American experts will be present during nuclear inspections has 'attracted concern'.

The website claims that analysts believe 'only American experts can be trusted to verify that Iran is not cheating on the deal and operating clandestine nuclear facilities'.

This comes as a senior Muslim cleric announced that Iran will only accept the deal if sanctions are lifted immediately and frozen revenues are returned.

Speaking to worshippers at Friday prayers in Tehran, Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Movahedi Kermani added that some of the countries with whom the accord was signed were untrustworthy and had made excessive demands that were an 'insult'.

The U.N. Security Council vote on the Iran deal has been scheduled for first thing Monday morning.

With all five veto-wielding permanent members of the Security Counci - China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the U.S. - involved in the marathon Iran negotiations, the resolution's adoption Monday is almost certain.



- SHARE PICTURE
- \_
- •
- •
- •

+5

Celebrations: Jubilant Iranians sing and wave Iran flags during street celebrations following the landmark nuclear deal earlier this week



- SHARE PICTURE
- •
- •
- .
- •

+5

Changes: The agreement requires Iran to dismantle key elements of its nuclear program, lower its uranium enrichment levels, and give up thousands of centrifuges, in exchange for billions of dollars in sanctions relief

Monday's vote came despite calls from some U.S. lawmakers to delay Security Council approval until Congress reviews the deal.

The chairman of the Senate's foreign relations committee, Bob Corker, on Thursday wrote a letter to President Barack Obama saying, 'We urge you to postpone the vote at the United Nations until after Congress considers this agreement.'

But the chief U.S. negotiator in the Iran talks, Wendy Sherman, rejected that idea Thursday.

She told reporters: 'It would have been a little difficult when all of the (countries negotiating with Iran) wanted to go to the United Nations to get an endorsement of this, since it is a product of the United Nations process, for us to say, 'Well, excuse me, the world, you should wait for the United States Congress."

Sherman said the council resolution allows the 'time and space' for a congressional review before the measure actually takes effect.

### FROM COVERT NUKE PROGRAM TO FINAL DEAL, A DECADE OF TALKS

August 2002 - Western intelligence services and an Iranian opposition group reveal a covert nuclear site at the eastern city of Natanz.

An inspection by the UN's International Atomic Energy Agency reveals it was used to enrich uranium, a process

for producing fuel or nuclear warheads.

June 2003 - Britain, France and Germany engage Iran in nuclear negotiations. Washington refuses to join.

October 2003 - Iran suspends uranium enrichment.

February 2006 - Iran announces it will restart uranium enrichment following the election of hardline president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, a critical Iran report by the IAEA to the UN Security Council, and after Britain, France and Germany walk out of stalled negotiations.

June 2006 - The United States, Russia and China join Britain, France and Germany to form the P5+1 group of nations trying to persuade Iran to curb its nuclear program. Washington initially stays away from the negotiating table.

December 2006 - The U.N. Security Council imposes the first set of sanctions on Iran, banning the sale of sensitive nuclear technology. Five more Security Council resolutions are passed by 2010, tightening the sanctions vise on the Islamic Republic.

November 2007 - The number of uranium-enriching centrifuges assembled by Iran reaches about 3,000 from just a few hundred in 2002. Its stockpile of low-enriched uranium also grows, giving Tehran a theoretical ability to make enough-weapons grade uranium for a bomb within a year.

July 2008 - Under President George W. Bush, the United States joins the nuclear talks for the first time.

September 2009 - Western leaders announce that Iran has dug a covert enrichment site into a mountain, escalating concerns because the facility may be impervious to air attack.

October 2009 - Under President Barack Obama, a senior U.S. diplomat meets one-on-one with Iran's top nuclear negotiator. The talks are some of the most extensive between Washington and Tehran in three decades.

February 2010 - Iran announces it has started to enrich uranium to near 20 percent, a technical step away from weapons-grade material.

May 2010 - Brazil and Turkey announce their own nuclear deal with Iran, to America's great dismay. The arrangement quickly falls apart.

January 2011 - Negotiations between Iran and the six world powers break off for what proves a 15-month hiatus. Iran refuses to make deep cuts in its nuclear program.

November 2011 - The IAEA outlines the possible military dimension to Iran's nuclear activities. Iran denies the allegations, saying they're based on falsified Israeli and U.S. evidence.

January 2012 - The IAEA says Iran is enriching to 20 per cent at its mountain facility near Fordo. The European Union freezes the assets of Iran's central bank and halts Iranian oil imports.

April 2012 - Negotiations restart between Iran and the six world powers but go nowhere.

July 2012 - U.S. and Iranian officials meet secretly in Oman to see if diplomatic progress is possible. Talks gain speed the following year, particularly when Ahmadinejad's presidency ends.

August 2013 - Hassan Rouhani defeats several hardline candidates to become Iran's president, declaring his country ready for serious nuclear talks.

By now, Iran has about 20,000 centrifuges and the U.S. estimates the country is only a few months away from nuclear weapons capability.

September 2013 - Rouhani and Obama speak by telephone, the highest-level exchange between the two countries since Iran's 1979 Islamic Revolution.

U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif begin their diplomatic exchanges.

November 2013 - Iran and the six powers announce an interim agreement that temporarily curbs Tehran's nuclear program and unfreezes some Iranian assets. The deal sets the stage for extended negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear accord.

July 2014 - Talks miss the deadline for a final pact. A four-month extension is agreed.

November 2014 - The final pact remains elusive. Talks are extended a further seven months.

April 2015 - A framework deal is announced, outlining long-term restrictions on Iran's nuclear program and the removal of many international sanctions. Much remains unresolved, however.

July 14, 2015 - World powers and Iran announce long-term, comprehensive nuclear agreement.

### Read more:

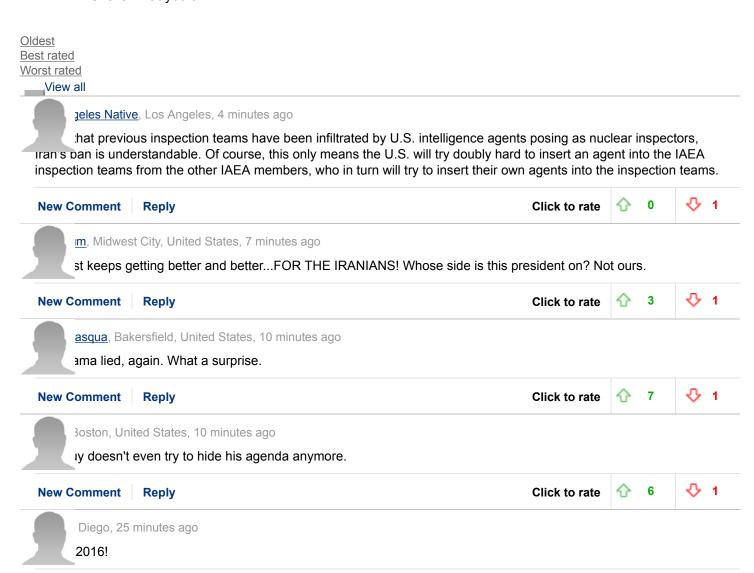
- Iran Bans U.S. Inspectors from All Nuclear Sites | Washington Free Beacon
- Does the deal restrict Iran's ability to buy weapons? CNN Press Room CNN.com Blogs



# Comments (180)

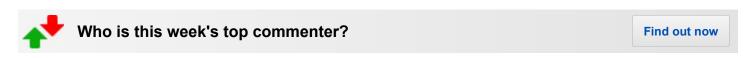
Add your comment

Share what you think





# Add your comment



- SHARE PICTURE
- •

•

Copy link to paste in your message

Find this story at http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3165063/US-inspectors-banned-Iranian-nuclear-sites-controversial-deal-amid-warnings-American-experts-tell-cheating.html

Published by Associated Newspapers Ltd

Part of the Daily Mail, The Mail on Sunday & Metro Media Group

© Associated Newspapers Ltd