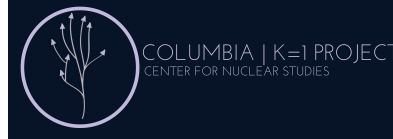


**COLOR LEGEND**

Negotiations and Agreements
Agreements Break
Disclosed Nuclear Program Development
Secret Nuclear Program Development
Sanctions*
IAEA Involvement
Iranian Political Changes

\*Only sanctions that directly halt the Iranian nuclear development program are listed



Year	Type	Title	Description
1950s	Negotiations and Agreements	U.S. Atoms for Peace Program	Iran begins its nuclear program through the U.S. Atoms for Peace Program created by President Eisenhower. The U.S. shares its nuclear technology with other countries to be used for peaceful purposes.
1967	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Receives 5 MWt Research Reactor	The Tehran Nuclear Research Center (TNRC) receives a 5 MWt research reactor, powered by highly enriched uranium (HEU), from the U.S. Atoms for Peace Program.
February 1970	Negotiations and Agreements	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	The Iranian Parliament ratifies the Treaty.
1974	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Establishes the AEOI	The Shah establishes the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) and aims to build 20 nuclear power reactors, a uranium enrichment facility, and a reprocessing plant for spent fuel. The Shah also wants AEOI to build a 23,000 MWe by the end of the 20th century.
1974	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Starts Bushehr Nuclear Reactors' Construction	The German company Kraftwerk begins construction of two nuclear reactors that continues until the start of the Iranian Revolution in 1978.
1974-1979	Negotiations and Agreements	Contracts with Foreign Powers	Over a five year period, Iran enters into nuclear-related contracts worth nearly \$2 billion with entities in France, Namibia, and South Africa, to increase its baseline capability of nuclear technologies.
April 1st, 1979	Iranian Political Changes	The Iranian Revolution Ends	Ayatollah Khomeini replaces the Shah as the leader of Iran, completely changing the country and its nuclear program.
1979-1984	Iranian Political Changes	Considers Nuclear Program "Un-Islamic"	Following the 1979 Iranian Revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini halts the Iranian nuclear program because he considers it "un-Islamic."
1984	Agreements Break	Looks for New Partners to Complete Bushehr Plant	Following the 1979 Iranian Revolution, the U.S. Atoms for Peace Program's support ends, and the U.S. pressures Germany to not assist Iran further with its nuclear program. In 1984, Ayatollah Khomeini begins looking for other international partners to help him restart the nuclear program.
1987	Negotiations and Agreements	Nuclear Cooperation Agreement - Pakistan	In this agreement, Pakistan agrees to train Iranian nuclear personnel.
1987	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Imports P-1 Centrifuges	Iran secretly imports P-1 centrifuges through a foreign entity.
1990	Negotiations and Agreements	Nuclear Cooperation Agreement - China	In this agreement, China gives Iran a 27 KW miniature neutron source reactor (MNSR) and two 300 MW Qinshan power reactors. China also agrees to train Iranian nuclear personnel.
1990s	Agreements Break	U.S. Blocks Iranian Deals with Some Nations	The U.S. stops China from providing promised materials to Iran. Many other countries face similar pressure from the United States.
August 1992	Negotiations and Agreements	Bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreement	Iran signs this agreement with Russia to enhance nuclear facilities development and to acquire additional nuclear materials.
1993	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Acquires Shahab-3 Missiles from North Korea	Iran and North Korea enter into a deal that gives North Korea money for their ballistic missile program in exchange for Iran receiving training and Shahab-3 missiles, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.
1993	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Completes 5 MWt Research Reactor Conversion	Argentina's Applied Research Institute completes conversion of the Tehran Nuclear Research Center's (TNRC) 5 MWt research reactor from running on highly enriched uranium (provided by the U.S.) to uranium fuel that is just less than 20% U-235.
1994	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Imports P-2 Centrifuge Drawings	Iran secretly imports P-2 centrifuge drawings through a foreign entity.
January 1995	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Russia Helps with Bushehr Nuclear Reactors	Russia agrees to help complete the Bushehr-1 nuclear power plant and to construct three other reactors. Russia secretly agrees to give Iran a large research reactor, a fuel fabrication facility, and a gas centrifuge plant. Facing pressure from the U.S., Russia quickly scales back these commitments.
Late 1990s-2003	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Project Amad	Project Amad, Iran's secret nuclear weapons program, began in the late 1990s or early 2000s. The program developed most rapidly in 2002 and 2003, but was halted abruptly in 2003.
August 14th, 2002	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Undeclared Nuclear Facilities	The National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) reveals the construction of undeclared nuclear facilities: Natanz Enrichment Complex and Arak heavy water production plant. The Council also reveals companies and individuals used as fronts for the Iranian nuclear program.
September-October 2003	IAEA Involvement	IAEA - Inspects Nuclear Facilities	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspects Iranian nuclear facilities and meets with Iranian nuclear officials to understand the capabilities of Iran's nuclear program.
October 2003	Negotiations and Agreements	IAEA - Additional Protocol	Iran signs the Additional Protocol, which grants the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) access and information to a country's nuclear program and allows the Agency to use the most advanced technology to inspect each nuclear site. Iran also begins talks with France, Germany, and the United States (EU-3). The nation agrees to halt conversion and enrichment of uranium but continues to construct centrifuge components and to perform conversion experiments on small-scale.
Early 2004	Secret Nuclear Program Development	P-2 Centrifuge and Uranium Hemisphere Casting Plans	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) finds blueprints for a P-2 centrifuge and uranium hemisphere casting. Iran initially rejects the IAEA's findings but eventually admits to possessing the previously secret technologies.
Early November 2004	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Modifies Shahab-3 missile	The U.S. discovers that Iran is changing the nose cone of its Shahab-3 missile so it can carry a nuclear warhead.
June 28th, 2005	Sanctions*	U.S. Imposes Sanctions	President George W. Bush responds to Iran's actions with an Executive Order that restricts the financing of Iran's nuclear program. The Order directly targets four Iranian-specific organizations.
August 1st, 2005	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Continues Uranium Conversion at Esfahan	After agreeing to stop uranium conversion, the first step of uranium enrichment, Iran begins to convert uranium again at Esfahan Nuclear Fuel Research and Production Center (ESFAHAN).
February 2006	Agreements Break	Additional Protocol - Withdrawal	Iran discontinues its participation in the Additional Protocol agreement and continues enrichment activities at Natanz Enrichment Complex.
March 15th, 2006	IAEA Involvement	UN Calls on Iran to Work with IAEA	With a United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Presidential Statement, the UNSC asks Iran to work with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). A month later, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad announces that Iran has another undisclosed P-2 centrifuge facility.
June 2006	Negotiations and Agreements	The P5+1 - Negotiations Fail	China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (P5+1) attempt to negotiate with Iran to commit to the Additional Protocol and halt all enrichment activities in exchange for advanced civilian nuclear technology. Iran does not agree to the terms.
July 2006	Sanctions*	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	With the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1696, the UNSC passes a resolution that orders Iran to halt all enrichment activities, bans all nations from transferring nuclear and missile technologies to Iran, and freezes foreign assets of those connected to the Iranian nuclear program.
July 2006	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Continues Heavy Water Production Plant at Arak	Iran continues enrichment activities and unveils a heavy water production plant at Arak.
December 2006	Sanctions*	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	With the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1737, the UNSC passes a resolution that imposes additional sanctions to stall Iranian nuclear development.
November 2007	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Reveals Association with Pakistani Scientist A.Q. Khan	Iran reveals that a majority of its foreign knowledge and technology came from the Pakistani scientist A.Q. Khan's nuclear trafficking network.
June 14th, 2008	Negotiations and Agreements	The P5+1 - Negotiations Break Down	P5+1 offers economic incentives, nuclear fuel supply, and Light Water Reactor technology for Iran to halt enrichment activities.
September 27th, 2008	Sanctions*	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	With the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1835, the UNSC imposes additional sanctions after Iran does not accept the P5+1's second offer.
September 21st, 2009	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Reveals Second Pilot Enrichment Facility	Iran reveals to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) a second pilot enrichment facility in an underground tunnel complex at the Oom military base. Iran's Atomic Energy Organization manages the facility named the Fordow Enrichment Plant (FFEP), which holds 2,784 centrifuges.
October 2009	IAEA Involvement	IAEA - Inspects Nuclear Facilities	After negotiations with P5+1, Iran agrees to allow the IAEA to inspect Fordow Enrichment Plant (FFEP). In exchange, Iran will send 1,200 kg of its low-enriched uranium (3.5% enrichment) to Russia for further enrichment to 20%. The uranium will then go to France to process it for fuel plate fabrication. Iran quickly backs out of negotiated terms.
February 2010	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Produces 20% Enriched Uranium	Iran claims to have produced 20% enriched uranium and can enrich it further.
May 17th, 2010	Negotiations and Agreements	Brazil, Iran, and Turkey Declaration	These three countries try to exchange uranium but are blocked by the P5+1.
June 9th, 2010	Sanctions*	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	With the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1929, the UNSC imposes sanctions that ban outside countries and entities from sending major weapons systems to Iran.
May 8th-10th, 2011	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Makes Bushehr Operational	The Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant becomes operational, and a sustained chain-reaction occurs within two days.
July 13th, 2011	Negotiations and Agreements	Russians Attempt to Create a Deal	Russian foreign minister Sergey Lavrov proposes a plan for the P5+1 to scale back sanctions if Iran steps back from its enrichment activities. The plan falls through.
November 8th, 2011	IAEA Involvement	IAEA - Releases Iranian Nuclear Report	The report discloses that Iranian nuclear weapons-related activity may have occurred after 2003, when Project Amad, Iran's nuclear weapons program, was supposed to have ended. The report leads to crippling U.S. and E.U. economic sanctions against Iran.
Early 2012	IAEA Involvement	IAEA - Negotiations	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) attempts to negotiate with Iran to gain access to the Parchin military complex for inspection. Initially, Iran denies access to the IAEA but agrees after it dismantles the majority of its complex.
2012-2013	Negotiations and Agreements	The P5+1 - Negotiations Break Down	Iran and the P5+1 attempt to come to an agreement, but fail to do so, leading to the imposition of additional sanctions.
June 14th, 2013	Iranian Political Changes	Elects Hassan Rouhani as President	President Rouhani wants to negotiate and come to an agreement with foreign powers.
November 11th, 2013	Negotiations and Agreements	Framework for Cooperation Agreement	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Iran come to an agreement that gives the IAEA greater access and information to Iran's nuclear program.
July 14th, 2015	Negotiations and Agreements	The P5+1 - Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	The P5+1 and Iran reveal the plan to slow Iranian nuclear weapons-related development by limiting Iranian enrichment activities. Iran also agrees to ratify the Additional Protocol and grant even greater access to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including monitoring uranium through every stage of the process.
July 29th, 2015	Sanctions*	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	With the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2231, the UNSC issues its support for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), but also calls on Iran to not research or develop further ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons.
January 28th, 2017	Disclosed Nuclear Program Development	Medium-Range Ballistic Missile Test	Iran tests a medium-range ballistic missile, violating the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2231.
January 16th, 2016	IAEA Involvement	IAEA - Releases Iranian Nuclear Report	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) announces that Iran is in compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), which lifts some sanctions on Iran.
October 13th, 2017	Agreements Break	President Trump Does Not Certify Iran's Compliance	When President Obama agrees to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), Congress institutes a 90-day compliance check-in by the President. On his third compliance check, President Trump finds Iran non-compliant.
April 30th, 2018	Secret Nuclear Program Development	Israeli Document Raid	Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announces that Israeli spies stole Iranian nuclear documents that prove that Iran had a nuclear weapons program in 2003, which was long-suspected to be the case, but never fully confirmed.
May 8th, 2018	Agreements Break	Joint Plan of Action - U.S. Withdrawal	President Trump declares that the United States will no longer participate in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and will begin imposing sanctions on Iran. The U.S. President cites Israel's findings in his reasoning for withdrawing. President Rouhani of Iran announces that Iran will start limited enrichment activities. The European Union and Russia reaffirmed their commitment to the JCPOA.