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Ključna beseda "jedrska politika"

15 Rezultati

Datum nastanka : 19-04-2024

EU relations with Iran

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 31-01-2023

Avtor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda akcijski program | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | Iran | jedrska politika | Mednarodna agencija za atomsko energijo | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odnosi EU | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravo Evropske unije | rusko-ukrajinsko vprašanje | sankcija (EU) | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | svetovne organizacije

Povzetek Even though the EU and Iran have worked together over the past 4 years to save the nuclear agreement known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), relations between the two sides have reached a new low. The EU is concerned about the acceleration of Iran's nuclear programme in violation of the JCPOA and the country's reluctance to cooperate fully with the International Atomic Energy Agency. In addition, the Iranian authorities' violent crackdown on and execution of peaceful protesters has outraged Europeans – and their allies – and drawn new attention to human rights violations in the country. Iran's military support for Russia in the context of Russia's war against Ukraine has put the spotlight on Iran's conventional weapons capabilities. Moreover, Iran continues to stoke tensions in the Middle East, providing military, financial and political support to non-state actors in countries such as Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen, as well as the Gaza Strip. In response to these concerns, the EU has imposed restrictive measures on an increasing number of high-ranking Iranian individuals and entities under four EU sanctions regimes. Sanctions include an asset freeze and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to the listed individuals and entities; individuals are also banned from travelling to the EU. Nevertheless, in December 2022, EU Member States reaffirmed their commitment to, and continued support for, the full and effective implementation of a restored JCPOA. The European Parliament has adopted several resolutions critical of human rights violations in Iran, most recently in January 2023, and has called for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to be added to the EU terrorist list, while also expressing its continued support for the JCPOA. After Iran began to sanction certain of its Members in October 2022, Parliament decided in November 2022 that delegations and committees would no longer engage with the Iranian authorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cross-border nuclear safety, liability and cooperation in the European Union

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 11-02-2019

Zunanji avtor Prof.Dr. Michael G. FAURE, Dr. Kévine KINDJI

Politično področje Energija | Javno zdravje | Okolje | Peticije Evropskemu parlamentu

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | jedrska elektrarna | jedrska politika | jedrska varnost | jedrsko pravo | lokacija elektrarne | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odgovornost | politika sodelovanja | PRAVO | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, aims at gaining deeper insights into the legal aspects of cross border nuclear safety and cooperation in the European Union. It analyses the legal framework of nuclear safety as well as the liability and insurance schemes for nuclear accidents. The study examines the current liability and insurance framework and formulates possibilities for a further involvement of the EU in the liability regime. Specific attention is paid to citizen and NGO involvement in decision-making concerning nuclear power plants. The study analyses the case law in that respect and formulates various recommendations to improve the regime concerning cross-border nuclear safety, liability and corporation in the EU.

Študija [EN](#)

Brexit and Energy Policy - Workshop Proceedings

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-06-2018

Zunanji avtor Gustav FREDRIKSSON, Bruegel
Alexander ROTH, Bruegel
Simone TAGLIAPIETRA, Bruegel
Georg ZACHMANN, Bruegel

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | izstop iz EU | jedrska politika | osebna družba | pogajanja za sklenitev sporazuma (EU) | Pogodba ESAE | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravne oblike družb | pravo Evropske unije | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek This document summarises the presentations and discussions of the workshop on "Brexit and Energy Policy", which was held on 16 May 2018. The impact of Brexit on the EU27 energy systems and the future EU electricity and gas partnership with the UK were assessed. The effects of Brexit on Ireland and the potential impact of the UK's withdrawal from Euratom were also discussed. This document was prepared at the request of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Študija [EN](#)

US decertification of the Iran nuclear deal

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-10-2017

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Iran | jedrska politika | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodni sporazum | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | odpoved sporazuma | politična geografija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | Združene države | zunanja politika

Povzetek On 13 October, US President Donald Trump announced his decision not to certify Iran's compliance with the international nuclear agreement of 2015. This will likely result in a vote on the deal in Congress. The EU and the rest of the international community intend to keep to the agreement.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Republic of Korea: Impact of the Leadership Crisis and Security Threats on the Economy

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 25-11-2016

Avtor SAARELA Anna

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | enodomni sistem | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | Japonska | jedrska politika | Južna Koreja | kazensko pravo | Kitajska | korupcija | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naložba | OECD | OZN | parlament | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | politična stranka | politična stranka | politični okvir | politični položaj | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | regionalna varnost | Severna Koreja | sporazum o sodelovanju (EU) | Svetovna trgovinska organizacija | svetovne organizacije | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | vodja države | vojaško sodelovanje | Združene države | Združeni narodi | zunanja politika | človekove pravice

Povzetek After decades of authoritarian military rule, South Korea — an East Asian nation on the southern half of the Korean Peninsula — has opened up politically. The current president, Park Guen-hye, faces a range of domestic problems. Recently, a corruption scandal triggered widespread protests and caused her approval ratings to plummet. The US continues to be an important ally in both economic and political terms, particularly in light of deteriorating relations with North Korea, whose nuclear programme has accelerated in 2016. Economically, South Korea, one of the world's most rapidly aging societies, faces major challenges despite its strong growth and export record. Measures are needed to tackle low employment among women and young people and to support the elderly as well as to promote social inclusion. The large proportion of irregular workers on the labour market accounts for the big wage gap and high relative poverty rate. Economic restructuring in China, South Korea's biggest trading partner, also has a spill-over effect. In July 2016, trade between the EU and South Korea was fully liberalised, apart from certain agricultural products, under the ambitious 'second generation' free trade agreement (FTA) signed in 2011. The FTA has benefited both sides. It does not contain an investment chapter and could be revised to incorporate one. However, public concerns in both South Korea and the EU would first have to be addressed.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

An EU Strategy for Relations with Iran after the Nuclear Deal

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 23-06-2016

Zunanji avtor Rouzbeh PARSI (European Iran Research Group, Lund University, Sweden)

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Okolje | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | države GCC | ekonomska geografija | ekonomski odnosi | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | Irak | Iran | jedrska politika | jedrska varnost | kazensko pravo | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naftna industrija | odnosi EU | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | politični položaj | PRAVO | promet s prepovedanimi drogami | regionalna varnost | Sirija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | sodelovanje na področju energetike | terorizem | trajnostni razvoj | TRGOVINA | trgovinski odnosi | upravljanje voda | zemeljski plin | zunanja politika

Povzetek This report outlines the potential for a more structured and strategic relationship between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). To both address areas of disagreement and complaints, as well as pursue common interests and matters of mutual benefit, the EU needs to put in place an institutional framework that can withstand the various setbacks that have, to date, derailed all previous efforts of political dialogue. There are a number of areas where both actors can benefit from cooperation; trade, environmental and sustainability issues, education, and combatting drug trade. Even when pursuing more contentious issues such as human rights, having a strategic and fully-fledged multilevel relationship will be helpful. There are also a number of political crisis in the region (ISIS, migration) where reaching a solution without Iranian involvement will either be unnecessarily costly or near impossible.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

North Korea: Seventh Party Congress Enshrines Nuclear Ambitions but Says Little about Economic Reform

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 02-06-2016

Avtor BENDINI Roberto

Politično področje Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | avtoritarni režim | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska reforma | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | jedrska politika | jedrsko orožje | Južna Koreja | Kitajska | komunistična stranka | kongres stranke | mednarodne sankcije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | oborožene sile | obramba | obrambna politika | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politična stranka | politični okvir | Severna Koreja | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | vodja države | Združene države

Povzetek The Korean Workers' Party (KWP) held its Seventh Congress, the first since 1980, from 6 to 9 May 2016. In theory, the Congress is the highest deliberative body of the only governing party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The Congress yielded relatively modest results, with no real breakthrough, apart from establishing the 'defensive' nuclear deterrence concept. Kim Jong-un's position as North Korea's supreme leader was fully formalised and now seems to be stronger than ever. The Party is likely to gain further power at the expense of the military. Nuclear deterrence is now firmly enshrined in the Party's statutes as well as the country's constitution. Pyongyang has made clear that no nuclear deal is possible unless the US and its allies accept North Korea as a 'nuclear state'. Despite its propaganda announcements, North Korea is not ready to modernise its sclerotic economy. While some cautious developments cannot be ruled out, the regime's open criticism of the Chinese economic model suggest that any reforms would be limited and very probably inconclusive.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Iran after the nuclear deal: Implications for the region and the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-02-2016

Avtor PAWLAK Patryk

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | Bližnji in Srednji Vzhod | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | Iran | jedrska politika | jedrska varnost | Južna Azija | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodni sporazum | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | odnosi EU | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | regionalna varnost | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | sodelovanje na področju energetike | vojaški poseg | ZNANOST | zunanja politika

Povzetek The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action signed in July 2015 between Iran and France, China, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union provides an opportunity for the normalisation of Iran's relationship with the rest of the international community. The main purpose of the agreement is to ensure the entirely peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. In exchange, upon the implementation of the commitments included in the deal and verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the sanctions against Iran will gradually be lifted. It is not surprising therefore that after years of tense relations; both the international community and sections of Iranian society have high hopes for the results of this agreement. Even though other international political issues were purposefully excluded from the negotiations, there is an expectation that Iran will become a more responsible member of the international community and will facilitate the finding of solutions to conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Yemen. In that sense, Iran's relations with its neighbours in the Persian Gulf, and other regional powers – Egypt and Turkey in particular – will be an important part of that equation. At the same time, Iranian society is hoping that implementation of the agreement and the lifting of sanctions will significantly contribute to improving their living standards, in particular by reducing the unemployment rate. See also our briefing outlining the nuclear agreement with Iran, PE 572.820.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's domestic energy policy

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-02-2016

Avtor RUSSELL Martin

Politično področje Energija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda administrativna cena | cena energije | cene | diverzifikacija oskrbe z energijo | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska učinkovitost | Evropa | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | hidroelektrična energija | izvozna politika | jedrska politika | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naftna industrija | naftna industrija | obnovljiva energija | plinska industrija | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | Rusija | sodelovanje na področju energetike | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | čista energija

Povzetek Russia's domestic energy mix is essentially fossil fuels with some nuclear power, a situation which is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. Except for large-scale hydroelectricity, renewable energies are still in their infancy. Energy efficiency is very poor and only slowly improving.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The nuclear agreement with Iran

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-01-2016

Avtor DIETRICH Christian | PAWLAK Patryk

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske sankcije | graditev Evrope | Iran | jedrska politika | Mednarodna agencija za atomsko energijo | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne sankcije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | pristojnost institucije | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | svetovne organizacije

Povzetek The International Atomic Energy Agency referred the issue of Iran's nuclear programme to the UN Security Council (UNSC) in 2006. The UN gradually adopted restrictive measures against Iran, including an embargo on states exporting materials that could be used for Iran's nuclear programme and placing financial and travel restrictions on certain individuals. Following several years of rather chilly relations between Iran and the E3/EU+3 (France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the EU High Representative, China, Russia, and the United States) the discussions about Iran's nuclear programme gained new impetus with the election of Hassan Rouhani as president in June 2013. Building on a series of contacts between Iran and the E3/EU+3, the Joint Plan of Action was adopted on 24 November 2013. In April 2015, negotiators announced agreement on a set of parameters which provided the framework for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and annexes agreed on 14 July 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Nuclear deal with Iran

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 04-09-2015

Avtor PAWLAK Patryk

Politično področje Globalno upravljanje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Bližnji in Srednji Vzhod | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Iran | jedrska energija | jedrska politika | Mednarodna agencija za atomsko energijo | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodni sporazum | miroljubno sobivanje | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | oplemenitenje goriva | politična geografija | regionalna varnost | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | svetovne organizacije | uporaba energije v miroljubne namene | uran | Združene države

Povzetek The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed on 14 July 2015 concludes the long process of negotiations concerning Iran's nuclear programme. A political understanding by the parties concerned, it aims to ensure that Iran's nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful, in exchange for termination of restrictive measures against Iran. The deal received a generally positive reaction in Europe and Asia but mixed reception in the US and the region.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea): Kim Jong-un Softens his Punch

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 06-11-2014

Avtor BANDONE Anete | BENDINI Roberto

Politično področje Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Varnost in obramba | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | humanitarna pomoč | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalna struktura | jedrska politika | Južna Koreja | Kitajska | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odnosi EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | politični položaj | pomoč tujini | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | Severna Koreja | Združene države | zunanja politika | človekove pravice

Povzetek Kim Jong-un became the third leader in North Korea's history, after succeeding his father Kim Jong-il, who died in December 2011. The succession took place smoothly and the new leader follows his predecessor's repressive political line and insists on the development of a nuclear and space programme in an effort to reinforce the country's international position and secure external aid. Pyongyang succeeded in both launching an intercontinental rocket in December 2012 and testing its third nuclear bomb in February 2013. This caused an international outcry and resulted in more UN sanctions against the DPRK regime. The situation was normalised after China imposed severe limitations to bilateral trade and financial transactions. Since last year North Korea has softened its tone, even launching a 'charm offensive' to appease its opponents. Two decades after the great famine that killed more than one million people, agricultural production hardly covers the population's nutritional needs. North Korea depends mainly on aid granted by China and some other donors for its survival. The country is also one of the most repressive in the world and holds a very poor human rights record.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Iran at a Crossroads: What Will Follow the Nuclear Deal?

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 11-12-2013

Avtor BENDINI Roberto | HAKALA Pekka

Politično področje Demokracija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbena sprememba | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | Iran | jedrska politika | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodni sporazum | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politični položaj | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | regionalna varnost | Sirija | zunanja politika | človekove pravice

Povzetek The agreement reached in Geneva on Iran's nuclear programme should allow Iran to return to the international scene as a political as well as a trade partner. While the terms of the deal will require attention and effort, hopes in Europe, Iran and the MENA region are running high for the first time in many years. Tehran could soon play the role of constructive regional power, helping resolve a wide range of regional security problems and serving as a motor of economic growth for the entire region. If the country's recently-elected president, Hassan Rouhani, also manages to carry out his ambitious political and economic reform programme, the Iranian people may gain civil rights and enjoy a more prosperous economic future. The EU has a strategic interest in supporting reformist forces within Iran.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Is a nuclear deal with Iran on the cards?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 17-10-2013

Avtor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politično področje Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | diplomatski odnosi | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske sankcije | graditev Evrope | Iran | jedrska politika | jedrska varnost | mednarodna pogajanja | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | oplemenitenje goriva | politična geografija | regionalna varnost | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | Združene države

Povzetek Iran's new President, Hassan Rouhani, has stated his intention to improve Iran's ties with the West. This change in tone raised hopes for a deal on Iran's nuclear programme. The recent talks in Geneva were not a breakthrough, but they did restart the dialogue.

Na kratko [EN](#)

High Expectations of the Moderate Cleric's Victory in Iran

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-06-2013

Avtor D'ANGELO Sandro

Politično področje Demokracija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda absolutna večina | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Iran | islamska država | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | jedrska politika | kandidat | mednarodna politika | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | notranja politika | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | predsedniške volitve | volilni postopek in glasovanje | volilni sistem | zunanja politika

Povzetek Centrist cleric Hassan Rowhani wins Iran's presidential election in a surprise landslide victory, securing 52 % of the votes. The Iranian presidential election took place at a time of unprecedented economic isolation. Rowhani's victory is due to an unprecedented upsurge of mobilisation a mere three days before the vote. President Rowhani will have little leeway in foreign policy matters, these powers belonging to the Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei. Whether Rowhani will be willing to challenge the primacy of the clerical establishment remains to be seen. Voter turnout rose to 72 %. Out of the 51 million registered voters, 37.5 million came to the ballot box, with young voters accounting for one third. Haunted by the 2009 chaos, this election's voter turnout was instrumental in consolidating the foundations of the Islamic Republic. Ayatollah Khamenei played an instrumental role in the election, exercising great influence over the Guardian Council's vetting process. The Guardian Council disqualified reformist movement candidates. Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei, Ahmadinejad's heir, was also barred from running. The disqualification of Rafsanjani and Mashaei was a strong indicator of the clerical establishment's intent to micromanage the election. Recurrent allegations of rigged elections and fraud were further exacerbated by Khamenei's attempt to engineer the election. While the massive participation by Iranians and the choice of president are a reflection of a participatory electoral process, it is primarily a victory for the Supreme Leader. Khamenei successfully used the elections to legitimise the foundations of the Islamic Republic and redeem the situation after the massive protests of 2009. The electoral outcome will have little impact on Iran's regional policies, particularly as regards Syria, or on the nuclear issue. The election will, on the other hand, determine the fate of Iranians over the next four years. For Iranians, the election represented an opportunity

Briefing [EN](#)