

Abstract

The bachelor thesis *UN sanctions against Iran* deals with the issue of proliferation and international sanctions – an element in the strategy to prevent proliferation in the Middle East. In order to halt Iran's efforts to become a nuclear state, the UN Security Council adopted several rounds of sanctions targeting mainly Iran's nuclear programme, its trade and finances. However, Iran's continuous defiance of international isolation and political pressure and its refusal to give up the nuclear programme raise the inevitable question of the sanctions' efficacy.

The first part of the thesis constitutes an introduction to the issue of international sanctions, it presents the history of Iranian nuclear programme and also the response of the international community not only in the form of sanctions, but also negotiations. It attempts to analyse the security threat posed by Iran, its defending arguments and probable motives.

The second and third part of the thesis deal with the sanction measures imposed on Iran. The author examines the individual UNSC Resolutions and their subsequent implementation, gradually moving towards the assessment of the effectivity of sanction measures with an emphasis on economic and psychological impact and how it affects the nuclear programme. The thesis attempts to analyse the factors undermining the effectivity of sanctions and outline future development.