

News; International

**Mueller's Questions for Trump Leaked; Vatican's Third Highest Official Faces Trial on Sexual Abuse Charges; Prime Minister Netanyahu Sending a Message for Trump About Iran's Nukes; Trump Looking at DMZ for U.S.-North Korea Summit; Brazilian Apartment Building Partially Collapsed In Massive Fire; Netanyahu, Iran Lying About Nuclear Weapons Program; Iranian Nuclear Deal; New Home Secretary Vows Fairness For Windrush Generations; Questions Remain Over Russia's Nerve Gas Factory; CNN Discovers Child Labor In Cobalt Mines; A Look Inside's St. George Chapel. Aired 3-4a ET**

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[03:00:00] ROSEMARY CHURCH, HOST, CNN: -- has more than a few dozen questions for U.S. President Donald Trump. The clues they gave us about where this investigation is going, just ahead.

Plus, Israel's prime minister claim Iran had a secret nuclear weapons program. We will look at the impact this could have on President Trump's upcoming decision to stay in the deal or not.

And Australia's highest ranking Catholic official with face trial on historical sexual abuse charges. Cardinal George Pell has pleaded not guilty and vigorously denies all the allegations.

Hello and welcome to our viewers joining us from all around the world. I'm Rosemary Church, and this is CNN Newsroom.

We are getting our first glimpse that the questions special counsel Robert Mueller has for Donald Trump in the Russia investigation. The New York Times reports they show a keen interest in Mr. Trump's business ties and his campaign's ties to Russia.

CNN's Evan Perez has the details.

EVAN PEREZ, JUSTICE CORRESPONDENT, CNN: The president's legal team compose a list of nearly 50 questions following a meeting last month with special counsel Robert Mueller's investigators to discuss a possible interview with the president.

A CNN reported that there are questions would roughly fall into four categories and they deal with the firings of James Comey, the former FBI director, and Michael Flynn, the former national security advisor, as well as the president's dealings with Attorney General Jeff Sessions and the potential coordination between the Trump campaign and Russians.

The questions published by the New York Times show a focus on the president's state of mind during key events, such as the Comey firing which would be important to the investigation into possible obstruction of justice. One question reads, quote, "What did you mean when you told Russian diplomats on May 10, 2017 that firing Mr. Comey had taken the pressure off? The president and his lawyers say that the Comey firing falls within the president's power to hire and fire anyone in his administration.

And there are also possible illegal contacts between the Trump campaign and the Russians. One of those questions reads, quote, "What knowledge did you have of any outreach by your campaign including Paul Manafort to Russia about potential assistance to the campaign?"

Paul Manafort is the former Trump campaign manager and he's pleaded not guilty to charges of money laundering and other financial crimes. His deputy, Rick Gates is now cooperating with the Mueller investigation.

It's clear from some of the questions that despite the president's claims that collusion is off the table, the Mueller investigators are still pursuing questions of whether anyone broke the law in those repeated contacts between Trump campaign associates and people at the FBI believes were Russian government operatives.

Evan Perez, CNN, Washington.

CHURCH: Joining me now to talk more about this is CNN legal and national security analyst Asha Rangappa. Thank you so much for being with us.

ASHA RANGAPPA, LEGAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY ANALYST, CNN: Thanks, Rosemary.

CHURCH: So, the New York Times is reporting that special counsel Robert Mueller has nearly 50 questions he wants to ask President Trump relating to Michael Flynn, James Comey, Jeff Sessions, and Russia. What do these questions reveal to you about the direction this Russia probe is taking?

RANGAPPA: Well, I think it confirms what we have suspected so far which is that there is two big themes that Mueller is investigating. One is obstruction of justice and this is the avenue that affects the president most directly because he's kind of in the middle of this. This is about whether or not he broke the law when he fired James Comey.

And the other is about collusion. That is coordination between members or associates of his campaign and with Russia in their efforts to interfere in the election. Now the majority of the questions have to deal with obstruction.

And the reason for that is that what Mueller needs to show to determine whether obstruction occurred is that the president acted with what's called corrupt intent that when he fired James Comey he did it for illegal reasons. He was trying to cover up an investigation or stop things from coming out.

And so, all of these questions kind of go to what were you thinking, Mr President, and what was your intent when you did a number of various actions and they are all laid out in those questions.

CHURCH: Right.

RANGAPPA: The collusion questions have to deal with other members of his campaign.

CHURCH: OK, so how big a role will the president's May 11th interview last year with Lester Holt on the firing of James Comey, and of course, the posting of his many tweets playing determining Mr. Trump's intent on all of these issues.

[03:05:04] RANGAPPA: Well, I don't think any one of those standing alone is going to make or break the case. So this is why his answers to this entire series of questions, the pattern of activity that he engaged in that's going to be indicative of what was going on his mind when he fired James Comey.

And unfortunately for the president, he has built a lot of the case against himself through his tweets and his interviews and public statements. And now he is going to be called upon to explain them. And because they are now essentially on record it is going to be more difficult for him to back track or create an alternative narrative around that which is what makes giving this interview quite problematic for him.

CHURCH: Right. And of course, these questions were leaked to the New York Times which is another issue in itself. But what happens next, will Mr. Trump's lawyers offer written answers to these questions first, and what point will Mr. Trump need to be interviewed, and when you talked about that the risk involved what sort of legal jeopardy does he confront there if once you have these legal answers and then you're having this verbal answers?

RANGAPPA: Right. So I think that there is going to be some negotiation on how this interview is going to move forward. I suspect as you mentioned, that the president's lawyers are going to want to give written answers. I don't think that that is going to be acceptable to Robert Mueller.

Again, because so many of the questions have to deal with exactly what the president was thinking, what was going through his mind when he did certain actions. And a part of this is asking follow up questions. These are just starting point for the interview. These are -- this is not the end of the story, and so there are maybe other follow up questions and Mueller knows he's going to get one chance with president.

He's going to want to sit down and ask all of them at one time. And if the president doesn't agree then we're in a little bit of uncharted territory because it would mean that Mueller needs to issue a grand jury subpoena to compel the president to testify.

CHURCH: Right. So no matter what he's going to end up being in this interview, isn't it, it's just a matter of time presumably. Asha Rangappa, thank you so much for talking with us. We appreciate it.

RANGAPPA: Thank you.

CHURCH: Well, Donald Trump has less than two weeks to decide if the United States will remain a part of the Iran nuclear deal. And on Monday, Israel's prime minister gave him a huge reason to pull out. Benjamin Netanyahu says he has proof Iran lied about pursuing a secret nuclear weapons program.

U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo says he can confirm the documents are authentic.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

MIKE POMPEO, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE: This will I think spell out the scope and scale of the program that they undertook there. And I think it makes -- I think it makes very clear that at the very least the Iranians have continued to lie to their own people.

So while you say everyone knew, the Iranians have consistently taken the position that they've never had a program like this. This will -- this will lie any notion that there wasn't a program like this.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: And we get more now on all of this from CNN's Oren Lieberman in Jerusalem.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER: And here's what we got.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

OREN LIEBERMANN, CORRESPONDENT, CNN: It was Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at his most theatrical standing in front of a screen taller than him, publicizing what he says is proof that Iran lied.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

NETANYAHU: First, Iran lied about never having a nuclear weapons program, 100,000 secret files proof that they lie. Second after nuke Iran continued to preserve and expand its nuclear weapons know-how for future nuke use.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIEBERMANN: Netanyahu said Israel recently acquired 55,000 documents of Iran's nuclear archive and 55,000 files on display behind him. He called it one the country's biggest intelligence achievements. He built his case that Iran lied to International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors in 2015 before the deal was signed, and has lied since about their nuclear program and its intentions.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

NETANYAHU: Iran lied again in 2015 when it didn't come clean into the IAEA as required by the nuclear deal. And finally, the Iran deal, the nuclear deal is based on lies. It's based on Iranian lies and Iranian deception.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIEBERMANN: Netanyahu spoke first in English. It wasn't a speech for local audience. This was meant for President Donald Trump and his base. Trump was listening.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

[03:09:58] DONALD TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I think if anything of what's happening today and what happened over the last a little while and what we've learned has really shown that I've been 100 percent right.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIEBERMANN: Iran's Foreign Minister Javad Zarif mocked Trump and Netanyahu, tweeting, "President Trump is jumping at a rehash on old allegations already dealt with by the IAEA to nix the deal. How

convenient. Coordinated timing of alleged intelligence revelations by the boy who cries wolf just days before May 12. But Trump's impetuosity to celebrate blew the cover."

Netanyahu used to reiterate that the deal was a bad deal.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

NETANYAHU: This is a terrible deal.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

LIEBERMANN: In recent months he's change his language to fix it or nix it, a language echoed by Trump. Now it seems to be a new tactic, nix it or else.

Oren Lieberman, CNN, Jerusalem.

CHURCH: And CNN's Ian Lee is live in Jerusalem. He joins us now. So Ian, the timing of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's presentation on Iran is very interesting, isn't it, just days away from President Trump's decision on whether to stay with the Iran nuclear deal. And Iran suggests there was some coordination between the two leaders. What's being said about that?

IAN LEE, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT, CNN: Hi, Rosemary. I don't think it's any secret that President Trump and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu have been working hard to try to build their case for backing out -- the United States backing out of the Iran agreement.

You know, last night, watching Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu talk about this, he was presenting a strong case. He was bringing up schematic of nuclear weapons, talking about delivery systems, missiles, as well as this being a covert plan.

The only problem is, according to experts we already knew all of this. The IAEA has signed off that Iran has complied 10 times, and so they have intrusive methods of looking into Iran's nuclear program. And so when you look at when they're talking to, as we heard from Oren, definitely the prime minister was talking to President Trump, also talking to the -- President Trump's face. But this was done also in primetime Israel as well.

And so, the prime minister also talking to his own people, his own base, building up this case despite the fact that the international community at least right now isn't sold on this new information.

CHURCH: And Ian, as you mention, Iran, and indeed, other critics say there was nothing new in what Mr. Netanyahu revealed. Is that case -- is that the case when you look broader and you get information from others? I mean, we heard from U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, as far as his concern this is all very authentic, but he didn't address the possibility there we perhaps knew a lot of this already.

LEE: You bring up a good point, Rosemary. Here's the deal. He deliver -- he presented all this information, the prime minister last night. Now this information has to go to the parties that are actually involved with this Iran nuclear deal. You have the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA that's going to have to look over this.

Also Germany, France, the United Kingdom, China, Russia. These are countries that signed on, they are going to go over this as well.

And what we heard from the E.U.'s foreign affairs high representative who said on the surface this doesn't look like anything is new in this -- in this latest information that the prime minister presented. And so, you are going to have these countries go over there. They have the experts, they have the know-how to look at this and see if Iran is complying or aren't they. And if they are complying then what the prime minister presented last night really is just more information that really doesn't lead anywhere, Rosemary.

CHURCH: All right. Ian Lee reporting there live from Jerusalem. Many thanks to you.

We'll take a short break here, but still to come, one of the most powerful figures in the Vatican faces charges of historical sexual abuse. Now a judge has decided Cardinal George Pell will stand trial. We'll have the details for you next.

And after seeing Friday's meeting between North and South Korea's leaders, U.S. President Trump weighs in on where he would like his meeting with Kim Jong-un to take place. We'll have that and a live report when we come back.

[03:15:00] (COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CHURCH: Welcome back, everyone.

Well, one of the most powerful officials in the Vatican will stand trial on charges of historical sexual abuse. That was the ruling of a magistrate in Melbourne, Australia Tuesday. Cardinal George Pell entered a plea of not guilty.

In a statement, his lawyer said the 76-year-old Vatican treasurer is steadfastly maintained his innocence.

And journalist Lucie Morris-Marr joins us now from Melbourne with more on this. Good to see you, Lucie. So, what will likely happen next with this trial?

LUCIE MORRIS-MARR, JOURNALIST: Well, already actually, Rosemary, it's moving quite quickly for what is usually about a slow moving justice system here in Australia. At 9 a.m. tomorrow he will then be adhering at the county court over the road where I am at the magistrate where his first directions hearing for the trial.

So this is an extraordinary situation that we see, the one of the most senior figure in the Vatican, he is likely to be standing in the dark tomorrow in this fate, which is calling the attention of the world of, quote, "under Catholic Church" have been buffeted by scandals of historical sexual abuse.

And now this goes right to the heart of the Holy See but making a very difficult situation for Pope Francis to see the senior figure here facing justice.

CHURCH: Yes. What about George Pell himself, how he is being reacting to this decision?

MORRIS-MARR: Well, he's in court today for decision that (Inaudible), and in fact, quite emotional and didn't show any reaction as it ended. Indeed, when he left the court he was move away as quite a lot of shouts to protesters and the police have to escort him to his car.

It was only within an about an hour a statement was released by his lawyers, saying that he very much welcomed the press, support of people that he maintained his innocence, and that he really, really forward to clearing his name that's what he wants to do since he was charged last year.

He used an interesting term. He said he found the situation exact thing which is probably something evident and understatement at the moment because actually it's pretty devastating. The devastating situation for someone of his caliber, of his standing from not only in Australia, but around the world.

CHURCH: And Lucie, you mentioned Pope Francis. What sort of impact will this likely have on him?

MORRIS-MARR: Well, it's very, very difficult. It's already a difficult week for Pope Francis and it's just what a lot worse with this decision today. He is currently troubleshooting constantly with this whole scandal of historic sexual abuse. This week hosting in his private residence abused victims from Chile who thought very wrong and upset that their cases had since been ignored and unrelieved by the Catholic Church at this point. And he was there to apologize to them. He's having private audience (Inaudible).

And so it's very difficult at the time for Pope Francis to have to constantly deal with this on almost daily basis, and of course, a lot of emotion around this subject from around the world. It's very interesting to see what will unfold in the next month and years to come with this which is critical on for quite some time.

CHURCH: Yes, indeed. And we will be watching this very closely as will you. Lucie Morris-Marr, thank you so much for joining us. We appreciate that.

Well, U.S. President Trump is floating the idea of holding the summit with the North Korean leader at the demilitarized zone. Mr. Trump says he's intrigued by the symbolism of the peace house, the site where Kim Jong-un met with South Korean President Moon Jae-in last week.

[03:20:06] U.S. officials say Singapore is still a possibility. President Trump talked about concerns over Kim's motives and his history of violating previous agreements. Take a listen.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

TRUMP: Kim Jong-un who has been very open and very straightforward so far, I can say again, so far, but he's talking about getting rid of the site, which was their big site, he's talking about no research, no launching of ballistic missiles, no nuclear testing and he has lived up to that for a long period of time.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: And for more on this we turn to our Alexandra Field who joins us live from Seoul in South Korea. Good to see you, Alexandra. So, what are the pros and cons of holding this summit between President Trump and Kim Jong-un at the demilitarized zone? And how likely is it that this will be the venue in the end?

ALEXANDRA FIELD, CORRESPONDENT, CNN: Well, there seems to be nods from a few besides involved here that it could in fact be the venue although that certainly isn't set in stone at this point, but we have to assure from the Blue House here in South Korea. They've raise the point that nowhere would be more symbolic perhaps than the DMZ, which really get to the same point that President Trump himself made when he said that he was intrigued by this.

He also went on to say that if things were to go the right way in terms of the sit down between the U.S. president and the North Korean leader that this would be the place for a celebration over that of a third party country. If you are somebody who watches President Trump you know that this would also appeal to him for other reasons.

The moment that we saw unfold just a few days ago when the North Korean and South Korean leaders met was truly a made-for-TV moment. It was highly choreograph and it was rich with symbolism, Rosemary.

We all remember of course seeing President Moon and Kim Jong-un both stepping over that demarcation line. This is a moment that millions of people watch it. And it seems from those inside the president's inner circle that this was a moment that certainly struck a chord with the president. The handshake, the ceremony, the pomp and circumstance of it all.

There are also practical concerns that would make the DMZ perhaps a compelling place much like the fact that they've essentially have the reversal for a summit of this scale and of this nature. There's a press center there, there's a media center there; there is a great deal of security there so it does make it the kind of place that could be appealing.

The president has said that he spoke to President Moon on the phone about the idea of doing this at the DMZ and that President Moon has connected with North Korea. Certainly there would be some incentive for North Korea to have this summit at the DMZ. It is a foreign trip for Kim Jong-un to make.

There been other concerns about how the North Korean dictator would travel to location of the summit that could be farther afield to North Korea. He's got an aging fleet of aircraft. His father preferred to travel by armored train, so certainly this would solve some of the logistics concerns potentially for the North Korean side.

But really we are talking about the symbolism here. You cannot underestimate the historical impact of a U.S. president sitting down with the North Korean leader, and certainly from the perspective of the imagery here, perhaps no more powerful place to do it than at the DMZ.

That said, you've certainly got sources inside the White House who were saying, including the president himself, that Singapore is still in contention that third party venues are still certainly in contention, and skeptics would say that perhaps it appears too conciliatory for President Trump to travel all the way to the DMZ to meet face-to-face with the North Korean leader. Rosemary?

CHURCH: That is a valid point, isn't it? Because you got a situation where the U.S. president has agreed to sit down with the North Korean leader. He is going to see him. And there is that the optics are interesting there.

FIELD: Yes, the optics are certainly interesting there and the optics have to be considered from all sides and that's why very early on you had many who are watching the situation ruling out the possibility that this meeting would ever take place in a place like say, Washington, D.C., Pyongyang itself, or even Beijing because there would be too many political implications.

Then you had to also factor in security concerns and certain neutral places were discussed. Again, we keep saying that Singapore is something that been cited as a possible location. There were also talks that this could happen in a place like Mongolia.

Certainly to do it at the DMZ would mean that the U.S. president was travelling to Kim Jong-un although they would be meeting in that demilitarized zone between the two countries. But there would also be the historical opportunity for President Trump to perhaps cross into the northern part of the DMZ.

Certainly, a big historical moment and the kind of image that this president might be interested in projecting to the world. This will be a calculation that has to be made both Pyongyang and certainly, Washington, D.C. Rosemary?

CHURCH: Certainly a lot to consider. Alexandra Field joining us from Seoul in South Korea. Many thanks to you.

Well, 10 journalists are among 31 people killed in a series of attacks in Afghanistan. ISIS claimed responsibility for two bombings which killed nine journalists in the capital. Among those killed is well-known

photographer for Agence France-Presse. The journalist were covering the aftermath of one bombing when they were attack by a second suicide bomber disguised as a TV cameraman.

[03:25:06] In another attack south of Kabul, gunman killed this BBC reporter who was on his way home.

So let's discuss what was one of the deadliest days on record for journalists in Afghanistan. Ali Latifi is a journalist based in Kabul, he joins us now via Skype.

So Ali, you and I spoke 24 hours ago just after those two blasts went off and now we know 10 journalists were among the 31 people killed. It's a shocking number and brings into focus just how dangerous it is to cover events like this in Afghanistan. What impact is this having on journalist based there in Kabul and elsewhere across the country and how might it perhaps change the way they report on this story from a security perspective?

ALI LATIFI, JOURNALIST: Well, I think what we have to keep in mind is that this isn't the first time journalists been attacked in this country. There have been repeated instances of this. And the thing that the BBC case in the in the province of Khost in the east proves is that there is impunity for these kinds of crimes, whether be into journalists or civilian or anyone else.

And it also shows that, you know, it's not just say these armed opposition groups like of Taliban are the so-called Islamic state which claim responsibility for Monday's attack in Kabul that are orchestrating these sorts of things, for instance of the BBC journalist and another BBC journalist last week in the southern province of Kandahar. It was armed gunmen that no one really knows who they were or if they were part of any group or that any political affiliation or anything like that.

So anything in terms of security that's something I've been thinking very seriously. You know, we need to find out in this instance of these two journalists at the very least who committed the crime and hold (AUDIO GAP).

CHURCH: Unfortunately we appear to have lost our Skype connection there. Journalist Ali Latifi joining us from Kabul on -- in the aftermath of those two blast and the impact they are having on journalists.

We'll take a short break here. Israel accuses Iran of brazenly lying about its nuclear weapons program. Why one analyst says they are just a few problems with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu claims. Plus, massive protest force out Armenia's prime minister a week ago. We will look at who could take the helm of the country's new government.

We're back in just a moment.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

[03:29:58] CHURCH: Welcome to CNN Newsroom. I'm Rosemary Church.

And this just in to CNN. An apartment building in Sao Paulo, Brazil has partially collapsed for massive fire. Witnesses say they could hear at least one person calling for help from the upper floors. These photos show some of the flames and the large pile of rubble.

The Fire Department says, the fire is now under control, it is unclear what cause it or if there are any casualties, but a spokesman from the Fire Department told CNN, they don't expect any deaths or injuries. We will of course, bring you more details on this story as soon as they come in to us.

Another headlines, the New York Times has obtained nearly 50 questions, Special Counsel, Robert Mueller, wants to ask President Donald Trump in the Russia investigation, a top of the Trump campaigns ties to Moscow and the firings of FBI Director, James Comey, and National Security Adviser, Michael Flynn.

President Trump is suggesting the planned meeting with North Korea's leader take place at the Demilitarized Zone. Some critics raise concerns it would like a confession to Kim Jong-un, but Mr. Trump said he likes the idea of a great celebration of a possible agreement at that site.

Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, claims he has proof Iran lied about not pursuing a secret nuclear weapons program. Tehran fools the allegations childish and laughable, but President Trump said, it shows he was 100 percent right to criticized the Iran Nuclear Deal.

Aaron David Miller, joins me now. He is a CNN global affairs analyst and a vice president at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for scholars, always great to have you on the show.

AARON DAVID MILLER, CNN GLOBAL AFFAIRS ANALYST: Always great to be here, Rosemary.

CHURCH: So, just days before President Trump is to decide whether to stick with the Iran nuclear deal, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, revealed what he called new and conclusive proof of the secret nuclear

weapons program that Iran has been hiding for years from the international community and then U.S. Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, put out that this statement he said, the documents obtained by Israel from inside of Iran show beyond any doubt that the Iranian regime was not telling the truth. A nonproliferation and intelligence officials have been analyzing tens of thousands of pages and translating them from saucy, we assess that the documents we have reviewed are authentic.

So, how conclusive is this in your mind, of course, we don't have access to this documentation and doesn't spell the end of the current Iran nuclear deal?

DAVID MILLER: Well, the question is conclusive at what point? The Iran tried to conceal and claim this time nuclear program to enrich or to keep going the extraction, ultimately they have the capacity to produce a weapon. Should they make the decision to do between 2003 and 2007 where even our intelligence agency judge that they discontinued the program. That is not new. And it definitely suggests more than suggest that Iranians will try to conceal and cheating.

The question is though, does that same logic applied to what was covered by the agreement that is to say whatever you had been doing between 2015 and 2018. And based on what I heard, the Prime Minister needed to make a claim that is in fact. And as for the future and remember what witness today was a tremendous intelligence with coup, in the sense that he's filed and no one has seem to (inaudible) and our own intelligence organization are reviewing them.

All of this points to the fact to one basic reality that people should know and should focus on now. And that is one scientific knowledge enters the brain of the nation's scientist and how do you respond and extract and get rid of that knowledge. Once you have the capacity and the knowledge to do the how to, to enrich Uranium, can you ever expect to go back to a clean slate, the answer is no.

CHURCH: Right and let us just listen to a part of Mr. Netanyahu's presentation.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER: Tonight I am here to tell you one thing. Iran lied. Big time. After signing the nuclear deal in 2015, Iran intensified its efforts to hide its secret nuclear files.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

[03:05:00] CHURCH: All right. So, you specifically said after 2015, doesn't he and that is -- that is the main idea.

DAVID MILLER: He just, but what did he say? And yes, I am not trying to refer Iran here, I think the reality is that is that we will always, we will never be assured, unless you arguably change the inquisitive character of the regime, or find a way to constraint it. That Iran will at some point continue to maintain the capacity to enrich Uranium and develop weapon.

What the Prime Minister said is that, Iran concealed an effort to hide its files. The files. Not the actual material evidence, the (inaudible) and the physical material itself, and this back to my point. I think it is virtually impossible to somehow get to a situation where all the work that the Iranians have done on nuclear weapons infrastructure is somehow going to be a waste. And they simply will have to access to it in the future. They do have access to it. And they likely will continue to have access to it.

And that was the concern, that is one of the elements that is, I think is problematic with respect to the JCPOA, but that does not, in my judgement, I will reflow (ph) the agreement is make it dysfunction. The reality is the IEE has repeatedly certified and demonstrated that Iran is abiding by the major provisions of the agreement, it is flawed and it is imperfect, but frankly, since we don't have a plan B, I would argue it is foolish in the extreme to somehow abandon it.

CHURCH: Presumably though and in the eyes of the Trump administration this is enough for him to bail out on May 12. We shall see what happens it's just a matter of days away, Aaron Dave Miller, thank you so much for joining us and bringing your analysis to the table. We appreciate it.

DAVID MILLER: Thank you, Rosemary.

CHURCH: And here is a reminder of what's in the 2015 Iran nuclear deal, the country basically got relief from sanctions in exchange for curbing its nuclear program. Iran agreed to transfer the bulk of its enriched uranium stockpile to Russia which is the number of centrifuges, the machines used to enrich uranium and replace the reactor core added Iraq nucleoside essentially rendering it harmless.

Now the International Atomic Energy Agency carries out inspections to make sure Iran fulfills its obligations, the group has reported eight times since the pact was brokered that Iran is in compliance.



On to another story we are watching closely, Armenia's Parliament is set to elect a new Prime Minister in the coming hours, this follows weeks of sometimes violent antigovernment protest. The demonstrations led to the resignation of Prime Minister Serzh Sargsyan, now protesters accused him of trying to carry on unconstitutional power grab.

A leader of the demonstrations has emerged as the opposition party's favorite decade, the new government. Let us look at more closely in all of this, Harry Tamrazian, is a reporter Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty joins us now from Yerevan in Armenia. Harry, good to see you, so Armenia's Parliament is poised to elect a new prime minister and that the only candidate opposition leader, Nikol Pashinyan, is the inevitable next leader, what does he bring to the table and when might he call a snap parliamentary election as he has promised?

HARRY TAMRAZIAN, REPORTER RADIO FREE EUROPE: Here you can see behind me the building of the Armenian Parliament and all of this five members of the parliament right now are inside and they will start deliberation in 20 minutes. And yes, you are right, Nikol Pashinyan is the only leader not from the opposition, but the whole parliament, because you hardly can (inaudible) the ruling party, said that it has no -- its own candidate, so the big question is, whether Republican Party will derail this election going out. If they decide not to vote, to boycott the election then Nikol Pashinyan will not be elected and then that means that in one week time, there will be another elections.

If the second election also fails, then there will be snap election. So, this is the procedure, but Nikol Pashinyan knew, was very concern and he post it in his Facebook page, warning, calling all his supporters to show up in a public square and he said that you should come there hundreds of thousands which hardly 12,000.

[03:40:05] Strong and stay there and wait until the results so that the ruling party can see that you are here, you are standing behind me -- promising what Nikol Pashinyan is promising them, to -- first of all, the (inaudible), he says that for decades, Armenia's were -- did not have the motives. Dis not have a chance to vote and elect their leaders. So this is their chance to elect for the first time, the Prime Minister who said that -- if I am the Prime Minister, each one of you will be the Prime Minister, as you know, Armenia is rapidly losing its population, because there is no job, and people really cannot find a job here and they go to Russia, to Europe, to United States, so people hope that with Nikol Pashinyan, there will be more jobs to beat those democracy, Western investors can bring money, can invest in Armenia, you know, -- hello.

CHURCH: All right. Harry Tamrazian, we are having some audio issues there, but thank you so much for that report from Yerevan in Armenia as we wait till for that.

Well, Britain's new home secretary says, his most urgent task is making sure the Windrush migrants are treated with decency and fairness. Sajid Javid, is the first member of an ethnic minority to hold the position and Barack resigned Sunday after admitting she inadvertently misled lawmakers about deportation target, Javid says the Windrush issue is personal to him.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

SAJID JAVID, BRITISH HOME SECRETARY: I want to start by making a pledge. A pledge to those from the Windrush generation for fleeing in this country for decades and yet have struggle to navigate through the immigration system. This never should had been the case and I will do whatever it takes to put it right.

Learning about the difficulties, Windrush migrants had face over the years had impacted me greatly. Particularly because, I, myself, I'm a second-generation migrants. Like the Caribbean Windrush generation, my parents came to this country from the Commonwealth in the 1960's, they too came to help rebuild this country and offer all that they have. So when I heard that people who are long-standing pillars of their community will be impacted for simply not having the right documents to prove their legal status in the U.K. I thought that it could be my mom, my brother, my uncle, or even me.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

CHURCH: And that is worth noting, Javid voted remain in the referendum on British membership in the European Union, his appointment maintains the balance between Brexiteers and remainers in the government. Well, dozens of Central American migrants are spending a second night out in the cold outside an Immigration Center at the U.S. border. They are waiting for their chance to turn themselves into authorities and make their case for asylum. Our Leyla Santiago has the latest.

LEYLA SANTIAGO, CNN CORRESPONDENT: The migrants who once sort as they simply want to seek asylum are now adding something else. They are now saying, they want the opportunity to seek asylum, the United States now saying they don't have capacity to process such claims at this hour. And so the big question is, when will they have that opportunity about 20 to 30 women have gone as far as they can. They had waited overnight for hours in the cold and in the dark, waiting for that opportunity, in the meantime, a

bigger crowd, a second wave of the caravan about 100 people remain outside doing the same, waiting for their opportunity.

They are very much aware of statements made from the Trump administration and took offense to being called victims. They say, this caravan has provided support and they are not a victim of any -- any sort of extortion's at this time and in fact they said this is what protects from it.

But again they are continuing to wait and see when they will be allowed to make some sort of contact with U.S. officials to make that request, seek asylum and so many had said that in Central America they are fleeing violence and poverty. Leyla Santiago, CNN, Tijuana, Mexico.

[03:45:00] CHURCH: Malaysia has convicted the first person charged under its new fake news law. This 46-year-old Danish citizen posted a YouTube video criticizing police, for taking too long to respond to the shooting of a Palestinian lecturer. Sala Siliman (ph) says, officers took 15 minutes, to get there. Police say it was eight, he pleaded guilty, saying he posted the video in a moment of anger, a judge fine him about \$2500 but he opted to stay in jail for a month, because he couldn't pay.

We are going to take a short break here, but still to come, Russians have announced a chemical weapons program after the break, and we will break down what we know about a super-secret nerve gas lab in Russia and talk to scientist who worked there. We are back in just a moment.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CHURCH: Welcome back everyone. Well, Russia has come under scrutiny lately after the poisoning of a former Russian spy and his daughter in the U.K. The poison used on Sergei and Yulia Skripal was reportedly developed at a secret facility. Russia said it dismantled. Fred Pleitgen spoke with a former Soviet scientist who believes that may not be the case.

(BEGIN VIDEO)

FREDERIK PLEITGEN, SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT, CNN: For chemical weapons research center in Shikhany, around 600 miles south of Moscow. Once the centerpiece of Soviet nerve agent development and the place the British believed the chemical Novichok used to poison former Russian spy Sergei Skripal and his daughter was produced.

THERESA MAY, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER: It is highly likely that Russia was responsible for act against Sergei and Yulia Skripal.

PLEITGEN: Russia denies any involvement, but now new claims in the British media, saying Moscow seems to be covering up its tracks and it is tearing down the former plan in Shikhany. The mayor of Shikhany, a city still closed off to foreigners is quoted in Russian media as saying the remnants of the lab are currently being dismantled and will be incinerated. Although official Russian documents indicate work on destroying or converting the buildings was mostly complete by 2014. One of the scientists who worked at the Shikhany site now lives in the United States.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The shock version was, in two versions, my time is working was so, I was the development not important.

PLEITGEN: Just how important was (inaudible) for Soviet chemical weapons production. CNN has obtained these historic photos from Dutch journalist Hans (inaudible) who was taken on a tour of Chicane in 1987. The Soviets showing their arsenal of poison gases including VX and Sarin and the weapons to deliver them.

When the U.S. and the Soviet Union signed up to the chemical weapons convention work began to dismantle both sides chemical arsenal.

[03:50:00] The organization for the prohibition of chemical weapons certified last year that Russia had destroyed all its chemical warfare agent, but it would not confirm to CNN that its inspectors had visited Chicane. Mirzayanov, believes the Russians held back some of their material.

VIL MIRZAYANOV, RUSSIAN CHEMIST: Russia has used this chemical weapons in a convention, the story all of the aged old reference, keeping intact, this new generation of chemical weapons. They circumvent this chemical weapons convention.

PLEITGEN: The Kremlin has not responded to CNN about claims the Shikhany is on the site is still being demolished. Fred Pleitgen, CNN, Moscow.

(END VIDEO)

CHURCH: Tariffs on steel and aluminum for at least three U.S. allies won't kick in for another month. The White House says its extending negotiations with Canada, Mexico and the European Union for another month and its finalizing agreements with Australia, Argentina and Brazil. Exemptions to the tariff set by President Donald Trump would you expire a few hours ago, the country's imports were to be taxed 25 percent on steel and 10 percent on aluminum.

If you own a battery powered car, or plan to own one, you may want to pay attention to this. You may not know the dark side of where this green energy comes from. In a CNN exclusively, Nima Elbagir, takes us to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where she discovers children working in cobalt mines. (BEGIN VIDEO)

NIMA ELBAGIR, CNN SENIOR INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: This is the start of the supply chain leading all the way to this makeshift mine to a luxury, battery powered car. The sack is full of Cobalt ore, a crucial component in lithium-ion battery set the car, the coming green energy revolution. That will it cost, there is growing evidence that the cobalt's supply chain uses child labor.

Although we had been given permission to film here. As soon as they see us, officials begin to scare the children away. Not all of them though are fast enough.

We have now witness, the children are working here, that they are involved in the production of cobalt and we had seen the products of that child labor loaded on a variety of different vehicle. I jump in this car that is headed to one of the main public selling cobalt (inaudible).

(END VIDEO)

CHURCH: And joining us Tuesday for an exclusive look inside Cobalt mines, right here on CNN. We will have more news for you in just a moment.

(COMMERCIAL BREAK)

CHURCH: Welcome back everyone. Well, Britain's Royal wedding is just over two weeks away. Max Foster, gives us an inside look at what the ceremony would be like, insides St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

(END VIDEO)

MAX FOSTER, CNN CORRESPONDENT: Windsor Castle, home to Kings and Queens for nearly a thousand years and within its grounds in wilderness grounds St. George's Chapel where many members of the family had been christen, married and yes, buried. For Meghan Markle is driven into these hollow grounds, count the special guests. Schumacher new chapter in this most famous the family histories.

[03:55:04] The call would come in to, what will be a quite eerie quiet cloister. It will stop here, and the first thing that will confront the bride is some 20 steps living up to the chapel. As Meghan Markle enters the church, the guest would turn around and see her of the West (inaudible) spectacular stain glass window. This whole are will be filled with seats, 600 people in total and mass, it looks vast and spacious, such a quite intimate on this level and quite a narrow aisle as we move from the (inaudible) in to the choir in a few more steps.

As she enters the choir, where does she look, you will see a nod, to the knights of the guard. It is the highest order chivalry in the land. The oldest in the world. High up on the ceiling a post for Henry VIII who completed this church 500 years ago. (Inaudible) represents all the current knights of the guardian. Including the best man, Prince William and below him the seat where he would sit. All of these claps represents a knight of the (inaudible). The grey marble slab, sunken into the aisle, another reminder of Henry VIII, as Meghan Markle will literally walk over his grave toward her fiancée. Past the royal family will be seated on the side, the bride's family on the other side and will eventually settle up there by the step where she will meet Prince Harry.

And with the words, I do. An American celebrity becomes British royalty. Max Foster, CNN, Windsor, England.

(END VIDEO)

CHURCH: Extraordinary isn't it? And a very exciting.

Well, more than half of a French museum art collection is fake. Some 80 paintings were on display in a sovereign French Museum, dedicated to Etienne Terrus, the Catalan painter was close to celebrate artist Henri Matisse, the town spent almost \$200,000 on what turned out to be forgeries. An art historian was the first to notice that the paintings were not genuine, oh dear.

Well, thanks for your company this hour, I'm Rosemary Church. The news continues next with our Max Foster in London. You are watching CNN, the world news leader. Have a great day.

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