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Article:	US-Iran Nuclear Deal, Laws and its Implications
Author(s):	Amina Iqbal Lecturer in Law, Department of Law and Shariah, Women University, Swabi, Pakistan.
	Umar Niaz Khan Lecturer, Department of Law, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat, Pakistan
	Syed Sikandar Shah Mohmand Assistant Professor of Law, NUST, Islamabad, Pakistan.
	Dr. Muhammad Asif Khan Associate Professor, NUST, Islamabad, Pakistan
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Author(s) Note:	Amina Iqbal is serving as a Lecturer in Law at Department of Law and Shariah, Women University, Swabi, Pakistan. Email: iqbalamina462@gmail.com
	Umar Niaz Khan is serving as a Lecturer at Department of Law, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat, Pakistan Email: umarniaz@kust.edu.pk
	Syed Sikandar Shah Mohmand is serving as an Assistant Professor of Law at NUST, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: sikandar@s3h.nust.edu.pk
Author(s) Note:	Dr. Muhammad Asif Khan is serving as an Associate Professor at NUST, Islamabad, Pakistan Corresponding Author's Email: asif.khan@s3h.nust.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

This article will make an effort to examine the political scenarios that are currently taking place between the United States and Iran on the topic of a nuclear agreement and its influence not only on these countries but also on other countries in the area. Specifically, this article will focus on the political scenarios that are taking place between the United States and Iran on the topic of a nuclear agreement. In particular, the emphasis of this essay will be on the political possibilities that are now taking place between the United States and Iran with regard to the subject of a nuclear accord. In the following paragraphs, an effort will be made to analyse the political possibilities that are now taking place between the United States and Iran on the issue of a nuclear agreement. In an attempt to accomplish what is outlined in the text, this step will be taken. In particular, the objective of the research was to investigate the following questions: why is the Trump administration pulling out of the Iran nuclear accord; what impact will US sanctions have on the economic ties that currently exist between Europe and Iran; and can China keep the Iran nuclear deal? The answers to these questions were deliberately meant to be delivered by the article as its major purpose, and the article's main goal was to do this.

Keywords: Iran, Nuclear Deal, Nuclear Treaties, Laws and Global politics.

INTRODUCTION

P5 + 1 (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States and Germany) and Iran have reached a verifiable and comprehensive agreement to limit Iran's sensitive nuclear activities is a historic turning point for nuclear non-proliferation and security international. The agreement, known as the global action plan whole- establishes a strong and effective formula to block all the ways in which Iran could acquire nuclear weapons material and quickly identify and prevent Iran's effort to prosecute secretly nuclear weapons in the future.

When implemented, the P5 + 1 agreement and Iran will establish long-term restrictions on sensitive and verifiable Iranian nuclear fuel cycle activities; Many of these restrictions will last for 10 years, some for 15 years and others for 25 years. The plutonium path from Iran to the pump will be eliminated, it's potential to "break" and the accumulation of enough bomb-grade uranium for a bomb will be extended about 2-3 months for at least 12 months.

The study points towards and has implications for the way political situation influence the ideologies of their leadership in imperceptible ways. The purpose of this study is also to establish a link between tensed situations and brotherly relations between nations. Specifically, it aims to analyze the published articles in the event of the disclosure that how U.S. and its other supportive countries forced Iran to stop its nuclear project and implemented number of unacceptable conditions on Iran. The information was revealed when documents pertaining to the idea of Iran's work on nuclear weapons has been disclosed.

US-IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL AND ITS IMPLICATION

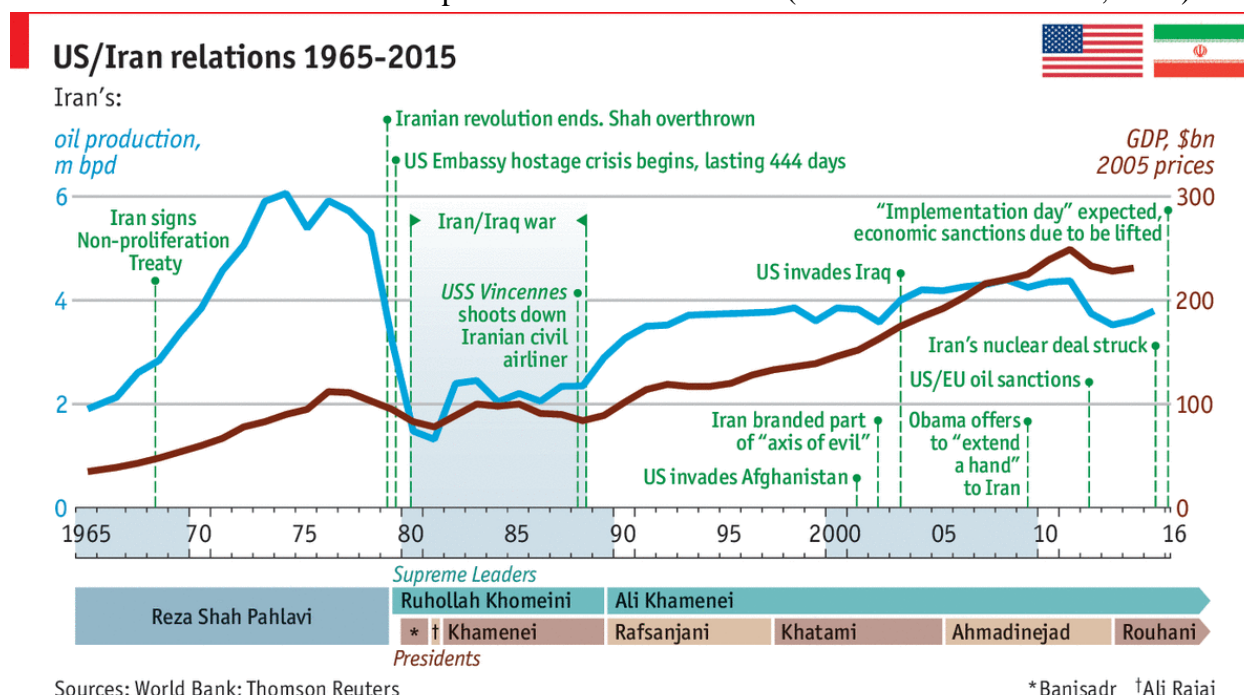
The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), which is also known as the Iran nuclear deal and was signed on July 14, 2015 by Iran, the P5+1, and five additional international countries, is also known as the Iran nuclear deal. The Iran nuclear deal was signed by Iran, the P5+1, and the five additional international countries. Officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, this pact was named for its contents (China France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States). A nuclear accord known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) received endorsement from Resolution 2231 of the United Nations Security Council, which was passed on July 20, 2015. On July 20, 2015, this resolution became effective and was adopted. In all, the JCPOA has 159 pages of text, in addition to the five appendices that are attached to it. (Kelsey, 2018)

According to BBC (2019), Iran is said to have committed, as part of this deal, to restrict its nuclear activity and to permit inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in accordance with specific conditions outlined in the agreement itself. This is in accordance with the conditions that were outlined in the agreement itself. This is in conformity with the terms that were mentioned in the agreement itself, thus this is acceptable. President Donald Trump made the decision to withdraw the United States from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and reimpose nuclear sanctions on the government of Iran on May 8, 2018.

The nuclear accord is a stopgap measure that will result in Iran's uranium stocks being decreased by 98% to a total of 300 kg over the course of 15 years. This reduction will take place during the course of the pact. This cut will be implemented gradually over the period of fifteen years.

The deal places restrictions on Iran on the number of centrifuges it is allowed to run, the kind of centrifuges it is allowed to operate, and the amount of enriched uranium it is allowed to store. These limitations are designed to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear weapon. One of the goals of the JCPOA is to eliminate the risk that Iran may covertly work on the development of nuclear weapons in locations that will not be made public. The JCPOA has this as one of its primary objectives. (Belfer centre)

The United States of America, the European Union, and the United Nations have all agreed to ease the sanctions that are currently in place against Iran in exchange for the constraints that are being imposed on Iran's nuclear program and for the giving of access to international inspectors. This is in exchange for the fact that Iran will give access to international inspectors. As part of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), the United States has agreed to remove certain entities from the list of those subject to sanctions and to seek legislation to repeal sanctions that have been suspended within eight years if the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) determines that Iran's nuclear activities have ceased. This will take place if the IAEA determines that Iran's nuclear activities have ceased. The United States has nonetheless provided this assurance despite the fact that it has only temporarily eased the nuclear sanctions that were already in place. They have not disrupted the normal course of events that take place in the natural world. (Samantha and Fedasiuk, 2018)



Economist.com

According to Sankaran and Steve, in order to provide justification for withdrawing the United States from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), President Trump cited the fact that the agreement "fails to address the regime's development of ballistic missiles that may carry nuclear weapons." This was done in order to justify withdrawing the United States from the JCPOA. To put it another way, the JCPOA does not address the reality that Iran is manufacturing ballistic missiles that are capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

According to President Trump, the nuclear deal with Iran, which is formally referred to as the Joint Comprehensive Action Plan, or JCPOA, was "terrible" and "unilateral." Even if

Iran were to comply with all of the terms of the JCPOA's "rotten" and "rotten" "structure," the president believes that the nation could still come "pretty close" to acquiring nuclear weapons in "very little time." This is because Iran is continually working on the creation of missiles that are capable of delivering nuclear weapons, in addition to giving help for terrorist organisations. This is the reason why this is the case. everywhere, which includes the Middle East as well as the rest of the globe in this category. — Cheang (2018) (2018) (The president's assertions stand in stark contrast to the conclusions reached by a significant number of analysts who specialise in international security issues. The invasive inspection mechanism included in the JCPOA, together with the other components of the agreement, would keep Iran from gaining nuclear weapons for an indeterminable length of time, according to these experts.

In 2018, Colin H. and Narang stated that when Trump announced the withdrawal of the United States from the deal with Iran, he threatened dire repercussions for Iran if it resumed development towards nuclear weapons. They stated that this threat was made when Trump announced the withdrawal of the United States from the deal with Iran. When he made the announcement that the United States will be withdrawing from the nuclear agreement with Iran, President Trump made these words. Regarding the statement President Trump made earlier, these comments were made in that context. At the same time, he said that his administration would engage with its friends on a new deal that was "ready, willing, and able" to negotiate with Iran. He added that this would take place simultaneously. This was something that he stated at the same moment. He dropped a few hints that both of these occurrences would take place at the same time. Iran has repeatedly maintained in the past that it would not rewrite the JCPOA, and these statements were made in the past (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action).

In Iran, many people who advocate for a literal interpretation of the Islamic republic's constitution have contended that the United States is actively destroying the Iranian economy. This view is supported by the fact that the United States has a long history of doing so. Iran may be able to keep up with the implementation of its responsibilities under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), according to U.S. News & World Report, so long as the European signatories to the accord maintain their dedication to the pact's implementation. This is the condition that must be met for Iran to be able to meet its obligations under the JCPOA. If the European countries that signed the deal continue to demonstrate their commitment to the pact's implementation, then this will be the outcome. However, since the United States has decided to withdraw from the deal, the pressure that is already being exerted on Iran to take actions that are seen to be punitive will increase. These might include Iran gradually expanding its nuclear program or, in the worst case scenario, Iran withdrawing from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action or even the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Both of these outcomes would be very problematic for the international community. Among the other possibilities is the possibility that Iran may slowly increase the size of its nuclear arsenal.

In point of fact, the agreement is performing exactly the functions for which it was designed to do so. It is demonstrating to the Iranian public the advantages of working together with the international community; it is buying Iran time to consider alternative courses of action; and it is preventing Iran from amassing sufficient fissile material for the production of a nuclear weapon. Iranian as well as connections with other international nations

Because of the pact, Iran was unable to produce the amounts of fissile materials required to develop nuclear weapons, which was the most difficult stage in the process of

manufacturing a bomb. As a consequence, Iran's ability to produce nuclear weapons was either suspended or reduced. This was the most important advantage to be gained from the transaction. This part of the process had the biggest amount of challenges that needed to be overcome. Iran has significantly reduced the amount of enriched uranium it has, has cut down on the number of centrifuges it employs in its research and development programs, and operates only around 5,000 centrifuges of an earlier generation. In addition, the core of Iran's heavy-water nuclear reactor has been filled with concrete, as has been found by the additional IAEA inspectors and the on-site cameras that have been placed as part of the deal. This was done in violation of the terms of the agreement. These cameras are functioning at all times of the day and night. (Hanau, and Tabrizi, 2016)

The idea that this region is suffering as a result of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on life support is reflected in the fact that the current state of the economy in Europe is dependent on the state of the economy in the United States. This idea is similar to the idea that this region is suffering as a consequence of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on life support. The United States has given the impression that one of the conditions for Iran's participation in this agreement is that the European Union and other countries must guarantee that Iran would get economic compensation in exchange for their cooperation. This is because the United States has stated that one of the conditions for Iran's participation in this agreement is that Iran will get economic compensation for their cooperation. The fact that Iran already had business connections with other communities and the possibility that this pact would improve Iran's economic situation were the two aspects of this arrangement that Iran found to be the most intriguing. Iran found that this arrangement had the potential to improve Iran's economic situation. Iran intended to earn its own economic advantages from the accord, and it also wanted to sell off its oil in order to create economic circumstances that were more favorable and lucrative for the future of the nation. By means of the agreement, both of these objectives were successfully completed. It was also vital for Iran because if it could have its own economic stability, then it would have the strength to defy the terms and conditions of the JCPOA, and it would be able to shield itself from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Both of these things are necessary for Iran to be able to continue its nuclear program. For Iran to be able to proceed with its nuclear program, it is vital for both of these things to take place. Both of these things are quite significant in their own right.

In light of the circumstances surrounding Iran's ties with European Nations According to what was said by Izewicz (2017), Europe maintained its trade contacts with Iran even after the sanctions were lifted. In a series of recent transactions, the following took place: the French company Total and the Chinese company CNPC signed a gas deal with a value of \$5 billion in United States dollars; the Italian state railways entered into an agreement with a value of approximately €1.2 billion; the German company Volkswagen announced that it will return to Iran; and the Finnish company Nokia signed a memorandum of understanding for the development of 5G technology in Iran.

According to Keating (2018), ever since the nuclear agreement was made, the amount of money that European countries spend in Iran has increased. This is the conclusion that can be drawn from the data presented in the previous section. This knowledge was gleaned via the author's examination of data gathered over the course of the previous two years. The overall value of goods and services exported by the EU to Iran in the previous year amounted to €10.8

billion (\$12.9 billion), while the total value of goods and services imported into the EU from Iran amounted to €10.1 billion. The value of goods exported by the EU to Iran at a greater price than those imported by the EU from Iran. According to a research on Iran and Trade that was published by the European Commission in May 2019 and focused on the year 2017, imports into the EU from Iran had a growth of 83.9%, while exports from the EU experienced an increase of 31.5% over the same time period.

In this regard, Hababi (2019) writes that Trump's unilaterally takes decision to pull out the United States from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), it's not only have security and political implication but also economic because the sanctions are the heart of deal, although Iran enjoyed the benefits from the deal: double the oil export, help in stable foreign market, created jobs but by US pulling out to the deal will weaken Iran economy but the response of the Iranian government will be to strengthen its nuclear program. After the United States, it is now Europe that holds the key to the future of the Iranian economy; however, the question that still needs an answer is whether or not Europe will be able to endure the sanctions that are being placed on Iran. In other words, the future of the Iranian economy depends on the answer to this question. It seems to be difficult to retain the accord in its present condition without the involvement of the United States due to the penalties that were imposed by the United States. As a consequence of this, it could not only be difficult for Europe to back Iran in opposition to the United States, but it might also be expensive to do so.

According to the report, the deal has both political and security repercussions, and if it were to fail, it would compound the security hazard in a region (the Middle East) that Europe had sought to keep away of. If the agreement were to fail, it would also have political ramifications. In the event that the deal is not achieved, Europe may decide to place a higher priority on economic cost than the potential threat to their security and act against the United States. This is as a result of the fact that President Trump is essentially taking a risk with Europe's safety in order to satisfy the demands of his own people.

On July 4, the European Parliament cast a vote in favour of enabling the European Investment Bank (EIB) to participate in commercial operations inside the Iranian market. This vote was carried out in favour of the motion. In addition to this, as a direct result of this agreement, Iran made progress toward the removal of limits that were meant to safeguard European business and investment with Iran. These constraints had been placed on Iran to protect European business and investment. Iran had been subjected to these restrictions for the purpose of protecting European business and investment. Because of all of these problems, the European Union (EU) has been having some difficulties in its relationship with Iran, and at the same time, Tehran has been exerting pressure on the EU. While this was going on, the process of placing pressure on Iran continued to produce solutions that were beneficial to the sanctions that were imposed by the United States. In the study that she carried out and eventually had published, Rouhi (2018) shares her ideas on the connections that exist between Iran and China in terms of the deal. In 2005, it was estimated that the value of the economic connection between Iran and China was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 8.5 billion dollars; however, subsequent estimates put the value of the relationship at over 31.6 billion dollars. This demonstrates that there was a rise of around 19 percentage points in the volume of commerce that took place between China and Iran throughout the course of the time period that was analysed. On May 9th, it was shown that Chinese enterprises were more isolated from the rest

of the world than US corporations were, and this had a big impact on the perspectives held by the various governments of the two countries.

China has an interest in the Middle East, but not because of the geopolitical or political difficulties that are common in the region; rather, China has an interest in the Middle East because of the region's higher economic potential. If China were to be successful in conducting negotiations with Iran that resulted in high-profit deals, then as a result of this success, many new ways would emerge as to how China could work in US sanctions to be aware of the risks that they face as a result of US trading. These risks include the possibility of China being accused of engaging in unfair competition with the United States. These innovative approaches will make it possible for China to take into consideration the risks that they confront as a direct consequence of trade with the United States. These forward-thinking strategies would bring to China's attention the risks that are presented to them by the economic system in the United States.

At this time, Iran's three most major business partners are the European Union, China, and the United Arab Emirates. These three areas account for Iran's trade in the proportions shown above, representing 19.5%, 16.8%, and 16.3% of Iran's total commerce, respectively. Iran's most important commercial partner prior to the imposition of the current sanctions was the European Union. On the other hand, such restraints have only recently been implemented. According to the CEO of the China International Contractors' Association (CHINCA), an economic organisation that controls 23 percent of the world's assets, CHINA invested 241 billion yuan in Iran in 2018. The Chinese government has kindly given us with this information.

Since the year 1979, China and Iran have been actively seeking to strengthen their economic connections with one another so that it is to the mutual interest of both nations. The sum amount of all the deals that were made in 2014 was something in the neighbourhood of 400 million dollars. During the course of his official visit to Iran in 2016, Chinese President Xi Jinping made the daring promise to increase the value of bilateral commercial connections to \$600 billion over the course of the next decade. If the size of Iran's economy, which the World Bank estimated to be \$406.3 billion in 2014, was increased to \$600 billion, the outcome would be roughly equivalent to a 33 percent increase in size. The World Bank evaluated the size of Iran's economy in 2014. (Scott, 2016)

It is reasonable to assume that Iran did not intentionally violate the terms of this agreement; rather, the fact that the United States withdrew from the deal made it more vital for China to continue working toward its implementation. There is a significant gulf between the policies and agreements of China and those of the EU in relation to Iran's foreign policy, which China staunchly supports and backs. China's position is quite different from that of the EU. China's regulations and treaties are significantly more restrictive. Even if Iran has more economic strength and stability, China will continue to assert that it has more economic strength and stability, and it will continue to exercise its influence. China will continue to exert its influence despite the fact that Iran may have more economic power and stability.

According to Al Jazeera (2019), the United States of America and Iran have been involved in a scenario that is filled with tension over the preceding few months. The authorities in the United Nations have stated that they are contemplating launching an attack using an aircraft carrier, while the authorities in Iran have threatened to deploy B-52s in an assault on the states that are located in the Gulf. The town has been subjected to both of these types of

dangers throughout the course of the most recent few months. Iran has increased its attention on Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China in accordance with the pledges it made in the nuclear agreement. This serves as an example to show that there is just a very minimal number of new things that need to be done in order to construct new arrangements to prevent a nuclear war from occurring.

According to Fitzpatrick (2018), the choice to withdraw from the nuclear deal would be the most devastating mistake that an insecure child president could make, and the rest of the world would be required to pay the price for it. Iran has been subjected to a range of economic sanctions, which has prompted the nation to threaten to close up the Strait of Hormuz in order to protect its oil supply. The only other body of water that can be reached from the Persian Gulf is the rest of the world through the Strait of Hormuz. As a reaction to the sanctions, Iran has vowed to take this course of action. The response from the United States of America has been to threaten to use force, but if it did so, Iran would react with force, which would end in a clash in the region (Abumaria, 2019). The only reason why peace throughout the globe is in peril is because of unilateral actions or policies that have been adopted by Trump.

In 2015, Iran agreed a long-term deal on its nuclear program with a group of world powers known as the P5+1 - the US, UK, France, China, Russia and Germany. It came after years of tension over Iran's alleged efforts to develop a nuclear weapon. Iran insisted that its nuclear program was entirely peaceful, but the international community did not believe that. Under the accord, Iran agreed to limit its sensitive nuclear activities and allow in international inspectors in return for the lifting of crippling economic sanctions. Here are the commitments set out in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the agreement is based on five important pillars

1. Uranium enrichment

An enriched form of uranium is used in the production of both the fuel for nuclear reactors and the nuclear weapons themselves. Iran kept two facilities, known as Natanz and Fordo, both of which were furnished with centrifuges intended to extract fissile uranium 235 from uranium hexafluoride gas. Both of these facilities were maintained by Iran. Uranium with a U-235 level of between 3 and 4 percent is required for use in the manufacturing of fuel for nuclear power reactors. This particular kind of uranium is suitable for industrial use. "Weapons-grade" uranium has a 90 percent enrichment level.

As of July 2015, Iran has around 20,000 centrifuges that are fully functioning. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) placed a moratorium on the construction of more than 5,060 of the most antiquated and ineffective centrifuges at Natanz until the year 2026. This date corresponds to 15 years after the "implementation day" of the deal, which took place in January of 2016. The amount of uranium that Iran has has been decreased by 98%, reaching 300 kilogrammes (660 pounds), which is a threshold that cannot be surpassed until the year 2031. In addition to this, it is necessary in order to preserve the stockpile's enrichment level at the current 3.67 percent. By the beginning of 2016, Iran had already sent tonnes of uranium with a low level of enrichment to Russia, and it had made a significant reduction in the number of centrifuges it had installed at Natanz and Fordo. Additionally, by the year 2024, it is required that all research and development activities be confined to the Natanz location.

After the year 2031, the subterranean facility at Fordo will be repurposed as a centre for nuclear research, physics, and technology, and enrichment will once again be prohibited there. The

1,044 centrifuges at this location will create radioisotopes that have potential use in a variety of fields, including medicine, agriculture, industry, and research.

2. Plutonium pathway

Near the city of Arak, Iran has begun constructing a heavy-water nuclear facility. It is possible that plutonium in spent fuel from heavy-water reactors may be repurposed for use in nuclear weapons. At first, the world's most powerful nations lobbied for Arak to be destroyed because of the proliferation risk posed by the island. Iran promised in a short-term nuclear agreement inked in 2013 not to restart the reactor and to cease supplying it with fuel. As part of the JCPOA, Iran committed to modifying its nuclear reactor in a way that would prevent the production of plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. As long as the new reactor is online, it also committed to shipping all spent fuel elsewhere. The construction of new heavy-water reactors and the storage of heavy water in Iran will be prohibited beyond the year 2031.

3. Covert activity

After the JCPOA was signed, the Obama administration held out hope that Iran would be unable to launch a covert nuclear program in spite of the agreement. According to this account, Iran has promised to submit to "extraordinary and stringent monitoring, verification, and inspection. "The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which acts as a worldwide watchdog for the nuclear sector, has inspectors stationed at Iran's stated nuclear installations to guarantee that no fissile material is being surreptitiously transported to a hidden location in order to manufacture a bomb. These inspectors do routine surveillance of the locations. In addition, Iran gave its approval to the IAEA's Additional Protocol to its Safeguards Agreement. This gives the organisation permission to enter any site inside the country that it deems to be of concern to the organisation. Acceptance of the Additional Protocol on the part of Iran was essential to the successful completion of this agreement. In the event that the IAEA requests access to Iran's facilities, Iran has until 2031 to comply with the request. In the event that the attempt is unsuccessful, a group of eight knowledgeable individuals, including a representative from Iran, will make a decision. It has the power to decide on punitive actions, such as the reimposition of penalties, and it can do so. It is sufficient if a majority of the commission votes in favour of the proposition.

4. 'Break-out time'

Iran allegedly had between 8,000 and 10,000 nuclear weapons' worth of enriched uranium and around 20,000 centrifuges prior to July 2015, as stated by the claims made by the administration of President Obama. Researchers in the United States estimated at the time that Iran would need two to three months of "break-out time" in order to amass sufficient amounts of uranium that had been enriched to a level of 90 percent in order to produce a nuclear weapon.

Iran wouldn't be able to produce a bomb for at least a year, according to the administration of former President Barack Obama, but the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) would take away the necessary components for it to do so. Iran also pledged that it would not take part in any research or development that may possibly lead to the construction of nuclear weapons. This was another of Iran's promises.

In December of 2015, the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency came to the conclusion that the investigation into the potential military applications of Iran's nuclear program should be closed. This decision came after the study had been ongoing for ten years. Before this decision was made, the inquiry had already been under progress. Iran was

found to have participated in "a spectrum of operations connected to the creation of a nuclear explosive device," as stated by Yukiya Amano, the director-general of the organisation that conducted the investigation. This information was provided by the report that was produced following the investigation. It was reported that after the year 2009, there was "no credible proof" of Iran continuing to work on developing weapons. However, some of Iran's efforts persisted until that year. In spite of the fact that certain of Iran's activities continued on until 2009, this was the case.

5. Lifting sanctions

It was successful for the United Nations, the United States of America, and the European Union to impose crippling economic sanctions on Iran as a consequence of Iran's refusal to suspend its uranium enrichment program. These sanctions were imposed as a result of Iran's refusal to suspend its uranium enrichment program. Between the years of 2012 and 2016, Iran saw a decline in oil revenue of more than 160 billion U.S. dollars or 118 billion British pounds as a direct consequence of these sanctions. As a direct consequence of the agreement, Iran was granted permission to resume selling oil on international markets and to participate in the international monetary system for commercial purposes. In addition, the unfreezing of assets totaling about one hundred and zero billion dollars that had been frozen was a component of this procedure.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings of this study, it is of the utmost significance for President Trump to realise that war is not a game that should be played by children at this point in history. This is something that should be ingrained in him from an early age. This study was carried out with the purpose of doing an analysis of the political possibilities involved in the nuclear deal between the United States and Iran, as well as the implications of this agreement. This study was carried out in order to analyse the political possibilities involved in the nuclear deal. This conflict has the ability to escalate to the point where it swallows the whole world, and as a consequence, it has the potential to bring about widespread devastation. If the United States were to withdraw from the pact, it would be to their harm from a reputational standpoint in the context of any future discussions that may take place. In the words of Albert Einstein, peace cannot be preserved via the use of force, and in the words of Barbara Tuchman, war is the unavoidable consequence of a slew of errors in judgement that have accumulated through time. The book titled "The Coldest War" is where you may find both of these quotations. Comprehending what is being communicated is an essential must if there is to be any possibility of achievement with regard to this endeavour.

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