



**US foreign policy towards the Iranian nuclear crisis  
(2016 -2022)**

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## **Abstract**

American policy has witnessed an escalation and a change in attitudes toward the Iranian nuclear file since the Iranian revolution. Especially after President Barack Obama came to power, which was characterized by diplomacy and negotiations, which resulted in the signing of a 5 + 1 agreement in 2015, and with the arrival of the US administration with the administration of Donald Trump, the policy changed by canceling the Iran nuclear agreement, on the grounds that the agreement is a loss and harms interests American. On the other hand, after current President Joe Biden came to power, he wanted to restore the Iran nuclear deal all over again.

Therefore, the study attempts to answer the extent to which the policy of successive US administrations towards the Iranian nuclear file differed from 2016 to 2022. The study assumes that the US policy towards the Iranian nuclear file is based on defining Iran's role in the region and preventing it from acquiring nuclear weapons so as not to endanger US interests in the region.

**Keywords:** American foreign policy, Iranian nuclear file, the agreement (5 + 1), the withdrawal of the United States, Military intervention and armed conflict

## **Introduction**

This research deals with the foreign policy of the United States towards Iran in general and focuses on the Iranian nuclear crisis in particular in the period from 2016 to 2022. It is a period that follows the rule of President Barack Obama, Donald Trump and current President Joe Biden, and this period witnessed different policies of the White House in dealing with The Iranian nuclear file, as evidenced by important American, regional, Middle Eastern and international events. It had and still has significant repercussions on the foreign policy of the United States towards Iran and the crisis of its nuclear file.

Which gave them a golden opportunity to implement their imperial project aimed at changing the geographical and political map of various geopolitical areas, including the Middle East, in favor of the United States of America.

While on the Iranian and international levels, this period witnessed the emergence of the Iranian nuclear crisis on the international scene, as regional changes cast a shadow over the formation of US foreign policy towards Iran. And then things were complicated by the decline in the influence of Iranian reformers on conservatives since 2003. In light of the superior skill of Iran's diplomacy in dealing with the crisis, and following the policy of investing in mistakes and re-shuffling documents, opportunities were wasted for the US government to implement its goals after the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq.

## **Research Importance**

The importance of this study indicates that understanding the US foreign policy towards Iran and how it deals with the Iranian nuclear crisis in the absence of international deterrence and American control over the three dimensions of power in the economic, military and technological worlds has become a necessity. Because of its many and dangerous repercussions on the future of the eastern region. In addition, the process of creating the foreign policy of the United States is a

complex process because it is not the product of a single apparatus or department, but many agencies and departments in the environment of the American system participate in its creation.

On the other hand, Iran represents a challenge to the unilateral American security model, and the American project aimed at changing the geographical map of the Middle East, and it is a rising regional power that has many playing cards that affect the current supported regional policies. With determination and unremitting efforts to develop an ambitious nuclear project that would affect the interests of the United States, the United States and its allies in the region.

The study concluded that the Iranian nuclear file is primarily a political and economic file with dimensions and orientations mainly related to the American strategy in the Middle East, as the United States is trying to use it by various means to destabilize Iran's internal stability and thus weaken the regime. And to change it as an undeclared goal of the American strategy in the Arab Gulf region and a means to resolve all outstanding issues between the two countries.

### **Research Methodology**

In its analysis of the US foreign policy towards Iran and the crisis in its nuclear file, the study relied on a set of scientific approaches in a way that serves the progress of research and is consistent with the presentation and analysis of information such as historical and descriptive and analytical methods

- **Research problem**

This research seeks to study the following problem: What is the US foreign policy towards Iran in general, and the crisis of its nuclear file in particular, in light of international and regional developments and changes within the time period that extends from 2016 to 2022?

- **Research questions:**

This study seeks to answer a set of central questions, which are:

1. What are the determinants of the US foreign policy towards Iran and its nuclear program?
2. What is the difference in the White House's handling of the Iranian nuclear file between Republicans and Democrats?
3. What is the impact of Iran's insistence on developing a nuclear program on the US foreign policy towards Iran?
4. What are the possible US scenarios for dealing with the Iranian nuclear crisis?
5. How do superpowers like Russia and China view the United States' dealings with the Iranian nuclear file?
6. Does the increase in Iran's regional power affect the interests of the United States and its allies in the Middle East?

- **research aims**

Since President Barack Obama took office in the United States, the relative weight of American goals in the Middle East and the world has changed, and perhaps the events of September 11, 2001 formed the intellectual framework that determined the next stage of the political and strategic directions of the United States. The United States in the context of the new world order which he could not achieve. Which led to a radical change in the US military strategy, shifting from deterrence to preventive attack. This research aims to analyze the US

foreign policy towards Iran and the crisis of its nuclear file, and to know the dimensions and tools of this policy in the period from 2016 to 2022.

**Thus, this research aims:**

1. Identifying the determinants from which the US foreign policy towards Iran and its nuclear program is based and how it is formed in decision-making circles within the framework of international and regional changes.
2. Knowing the extent of the influence of ideological trends between Republicans and Democrats on making American foreign policy towards Iran and its nuclear program.
3. Knowing the repercussions of Iran's insistence on developing a nuclear program on the directions of the American foreign policy. The Union to deal with the Iranian nuclear file crisis.
4. Anticipating possible US scenarios to resolve the Iranian nuclear crisis.
5. Knowing the position of the great powers such as Russia and China on America's strategy towards the Iranian nuclear file.

- **Research axes:**

- **An overview of the Iran nuclear deal:**

- **Policy of the Obama and Trump administrations toward the Iran nuclear deal:**

- **The orientation of the new American strategy during the era of Joe Biden towards the Iranian nuclear file:**

**First: An overview of the Iran nuclear deal:**

Iran has been isolated from the outside world for many years; Because of multiple international sanctions on it by the United States of America and Western countries, as a result of Iran's blatant interference in regional conflicts and the development of ballistic missiles. In addition to its support for some terrorist groups in the Middle East, until Iran and the West eventually reached peaceful solutions, crystallized in the Iranian nuclear agreement with the five permanent members of the Security Council plus Germany known as the "Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action." In July 2015, according to which Iran will commit to producing a certain percentage of uranium (u235), where the low enrichment ranges between (3: 4%).<sup>(1)</sup>

Although Iran has reduced the number of centrifuges it has, and although Iran is working on building a heavy-water facility containing spent fuel plutonium, which can be used to make a nuclear bomb.

However, the text of the Iran nuclear deal obligates Iran not to build additional heavy water reactors or store additional heavy water for 15 years, with all spent fuel sent outside the country to Russia.

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<sup>1</sup> . Nict Cunningham. Oil price. To fal or fly depending on Iranian nuclear talks,oil price.com.30 march 2015. P,55.

Hence, Iran pledged to submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor and inspect any nuclear site in Iran under the nuclear agreement, which led the United States to believe that the JCPOA had undermined Iran and prevented it from secretly building any nuclear program in Iran.

Iran is keen to present itself as a unique country, claiming that it is humiliating and unacceptable, and this claim is due to the unique political model that it pursues, and the uniqueness of its culture.

Moreover, understanding Iran's trends in terms of foundations and goals will allow us to understand the limits of its policies, positions and interests, which the major countries, especially the United States of America, have realized, is to deal with them with caution. Especially in the area of nuclear documentation, while Iran is trying to develop its nuclear program, it is ignoring many great powers. By influencing, whether at the regional or international level, including the United States of America, a way to achieve multiple goals by compensating for the shortcomings of its conventional defense capabilities, As follows: <sup>(1)</sup>

1. A conviction from it should not depend too much on the self-restrictions that opponents might impose on themselves or on their adherence to international obligations.
2. Exercising a more active regional role in the Arab Selig region or in the Middle East in general through soft powers such as assistance in rebuilding and developing infrastructure, or the media and investments.
3. Gaining the international character and prestige that it can gain by owning nuclear weapons. <sup>(2)</sup>
4. He filled the ideological vacuum in the Third World after the collapse of the Soviet Union.
5. Securing 20% of its electrical energy to achieve its consumption of gas and oil with the aim of directing it towards export, as well as facing the population explosion and rapid industrialization of the country.

The truth is that Iran may not want to build a nuclear weapon as a goal in itself, but rather wants to have the ability to turn into a nuclear state in the event it faces an imminent danger. Iran is possessing the ability to manufacture weapons without intending to manufacture them.” He also stated: “Knowledge of how to enrich uranium is a deterrent in itself.” And there are countries that do not hide their concern about Iran’s acquiring the technology that enables it to produce nuclear weapons, including the United States. The United States, based on its refusal to (who possesses nuclear capability for peaceful purposes, can produce nuclear weapons), Based on the opinion that says: “there is a direct relationship between the spread of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and the spread of nuclear weapons in the world, as the two sides depend on almost the same

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1 . Cinelli & Balmer, Deals and warm words flow as Iran president visits Europe, Reuters USA, 2016: <http://www.reuters.com/article /us iran-europe-rouhani>

2 . Iran Nuclear Agreement: The International Atomic Energy Agency's Authorities, Resources, and Challenges, Accountability Office, GAO-16-565, June 2016.

facilities, formations and materials, there is no peaceful nuclear energy and military one, but there is one nuclear energy”).<sup>(1)</sup>

As a result of these goals, each country interprets a different perspective according to its different interests and positions. There are countries that recognize Iran's right to obtain nuclear technology, despite its relative stability in the situation, but there is the possibility of encircling and isolating it. Iran, regionally and internationally, was a priority of the US administration, and its attempt to transfer the nuclear file to the security forces of the Council in order to impose strict sanctions on it and increase pressure on the countries supporting it (Russia), Pakistan).

In fact, Iran's economic capabilities do not allow it to remain in a position of permanent hostility with those who reject its nuclear weapons, and this issue is the highest degree of concern in Iran's perception of regional or international powers. Therefore, the events of what happened in neighboring Iraq in 2003 gave it a chance to take a breath and think before bowing to American demands, convinced that time was no longer in favor of the success of the American project to attack it, but rather. On the contrary, it should play an active role in light of current events, and its capacity for Iranian diplomacy was clear and embodies the current and future situation.<sup>(2)</sup>

However, it achieves clear credibility in many aspects that must be carefully dealt with realistic data. As Iran's continued non-compliance with regard to its nuclear file, despite its knowledge of its insistence, will be fraught with the dangers of definite confrontation, in addition to the heavy costs.

### **Second: Obama and Trump administration's policies towards the Iran nuclear deal:**

US President Barack Obama defended the agreement with Iran over its nuclear program, warning US lawmakers that rejecting diplomatic solutions would lead to war and threaten US credibility.

Describing the congressional debate over the deal with Tehran as "the most important foreign policy debate" in a decade, Obama said Congress should not be swayed by pressure from critics, who he said had been proven wrong, and said that "the same people who defended the war in Iraq are now rejecting the deal." nuclear deal with Iran," he said, calling on lawmakers to choose strong, traditional US diplomacy.<sup>(3)</sup>

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1 . Suzanne Maloney, Done deal! As the Iran nuclear agreement is implemented, sanctions and prisoners are released, Brookings Institution, 2016: <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/markaz/posts/2016/01/17-iran-nuclear-deal-sanctionsrelief-prisoner-releasemaloney>.

2 . Democratic Party of the United States, 2020 Democratic Party Platform, July 31, 2020, <https://www.demconvention.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/2020-07-31-Democratic-Party-PlatformFor-Distribution.pdf>.

3 . Senior Administration Officials Hold A Background Briefing Via Teleconference on Iran," January 12, 2018; "Director For Policy Planning Brian Hook Holds A State Department News Briefing Via Teleconference on the JCPOA Joint Commission Meeting," March 21, 2018.

"It is ironic that the biggest beneficiary of this war in the region is Iran, which has strengthened its strategic position by overthrowing its old opponent, Saddam Hussein," he added. "Congress' rejection of the deal would make any US administration determined to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons in the face of the option of another war in the Middle East. When he expressed that he was not saying this was provocation, but a reality".

While the position of the Republicans on Obama's talk about the importance of the Iran nuclear deal was completely opposite of the position of the Democrats, as usual, as Republican Party Chairman Reince Priebus criticized Obama's speech, saying that it is "shocking and Obama should be ashamed".

Obama has long considered the vote to invade Iraq a fatal mistake that plunged the United States into a bloody eight-year war. Citing the Iraq war, widely opposed by public opinion, to show the option of pursuing the issue of the deal with Tehran, Obama cited late President John F. Kennedy's efforts to limit nuclear testing. <sup>(1)</sup>

The truth is that there is always controversy revolving around the feasibility of Iran's nuclear agreement with a group of (5+1) countries, which has led to a divergence in the orientations of both Iran on the one hand, and Western countries on the other, especially the United States of America, as the nuclear agreement The Iranian regime with the group of Western countries has allowed Iran several good things at the same time, for example: getting out of international isolation, overcoming the barrier of international consensus against it and thus lifting international sanctions on it, which will attract international investment inside Iran again, and then overcome The current internal economic problems, and the agreement allows Iran to legitimize its nuclear program, and to avoid a possible war to eliminate its nuclear program. <sup>(2)</sup>

As a result of the foregoing, Iran has already overcome the barrier of international consensus on it and eased the pressure exerted by the United States and Israel on it through this agreement. Many of the sanctions that had been issued against Tehran, but despite the fact that the United States and the European Union lifted the sanctions imposed on Iran following this agreement in return for its commitment to implement the terms of the nuclear agreement.

This did not stop the White House from imposing other sanctions related to Iran's ballistic missile program, human rights record, and support for terrorist groups identified by the United States and its role in the conflicts of the Middle East region through the tasks of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards in the region, and therefore the United States of America is always trying to link these issues to the East The Middle East in which Iran is involved in the future of the Iranian nuclear agreement, and the best evidence of this is the announcement by the US

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1 . Statement for the Record Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community, Senate Armed Services Committee. February 9, 2016.p 7.

2 . Mohammed Cherkaoui. Trump's Withdrawal from the Iran Nuclear Deal: Security or Economics?, 10 May 2018, pp 6-8.

State Department earlier: that Iran's nuclear tests and the development of ballistic missiles constitute a major challenge to the aforementioned UN Security Council resolution. <sup>(1)</sup>

In this context, we find that the US administration, led by Obama previously, aimed to: prevent a war in the Middle East and eliminate the specter of nuclear weapons. Indeed, it has been achieved. Obama realized that if nothing changes, Iran will obtain nuclear weapons before imposing sanctions. On it, which will put the United States in front of only two options: Either accept Iran as a de facto nuclear power or engage in wars with it, and this is in contrast to Trump's vision of the Iranian nuclear agreement, which highlighted other goals that the Obama administration had postponed before, which lies in (imposing more sanctions against Iran).

On the other hand, the goals of the European countries and China do not go beyond maintaining international peace and their common interests in the Middle East, which will be achieved through the integration of Iran into the global economy, and then Iran will not allow this opportunity to be lost through the support of the major powers. For the first time against the American will, the major countries' support for the Iranian nuclear agreement was not a coincidence, rather, the European countries and China also have several motives with which the major countries feed their influence in the Middle East region, which these countries cannot refrain from as a result of the amount of European money invested according to the "comprehensive plan for Iran" in many sectors in Iran such as the oil, gas, and hotel sectors. This leads to the freezing of these funds at any time when Iran may feel the deviation of European countries, especially France and Germany, from the Iranian nuclear agreement. <sup>(2)</sup>

Therefore, US President Donald Trump decided in 2018 to withdraw the United States from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal with various (5 + 1) countries and signed a presidential memorandum according to which sanctions were re-imposed. With regard to the Iranian regime, the President is focusing on sanctions that would be of a very serious economic nature. Trump's argument is that the Iranian regime supports the terrorist regime and squanders the wealth of the Iranian people, and he asserts that the administration of former President Barack Obama allowed the Islamic Republic of Iran to develop its nuclear program, especially with regard to uranium enrichment, to meet the threshold of having a nuclear bomb. <sup>(3)</sup>

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1 . A. Applebaum, What Trump and His Mob Taught the World About America, The Atlantic, 7 January 2021,

<https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2021/01/what-trump-and-his-mob-taught-world-about-america/617579/>

2 . Andrew England and Katrina Manson, "US and Middle East: strongmen contemplate post-Trump era", Financial Times, September 20, 2020, <https://www.ft.com/content/132ad76d-0ad4-4cf8-9dc7-acd1797c9e6d>

3 . Ellie Geranmayeh, Reviving the Revolutionaries: How Trump's Maximum Pressure Is Shifting Iran's Domestic Politics, European Council. on Foreign Relations, June 23, 2020, [https://www.ecfr.eu/publications/summary/reviving\\_the\\_revolutionaries\\_how\\_trumps\\_maximum\\_pressure\\_is\\_shifting\\_irans](https://www.ecfr.eu/publications/summary/reviving_the_revolutionaries_how_trumps_maximum_pressure_is_shifting_irans).



Trump also described the nuclear agreement as catastrophic, as it caused Iran to obtain huge sums of money and support its nuclear program. For itself, it presented a number of evidence condemning the Iranian regime and accusing it of seeking to acquire nuclear weapons for non-peaceful purposes. After US President Donald Trump withdrew from the Iranian nuclear agreement, one of the six international parties withdrew from the agreement, which became an international agreement after its adoption by the UN Security Council. Despite the US withdrawal.

Based on the foregoing, Trump has many options in dealing with Iran, with the aim of deterring or canceling the Iranian nuclear agreement, by: Imposing sanctions on Iran to pressure it and cancel the nuclear agreement. However, the Europeans' position is somewhat different from that of the Americans towards Iran, as they vacillate in their position between supporting and rejecting the American approach towards Iran based on sanctions, which means that it plays a somewhat balanced role.

Although it accepts Iran's integration into the global economy, it supports the US position against Iran's nuclear program for ballistic missiles, and its revolutionary activity that permeates all regional files.<sup>(1)</sup>

In this regard, we find that France has already proposed solutions regarding the nuclear agreement, represented in the possibility of conducting new negotiations to settle these prominent differences between the American and Iranian sides, especially Iran's ballistic missile program, and the expansion of the Iranian regional role, but despite the possibility of this French initiative to bridge The gaps in the nuclear agreement between both parties, but the US side made it clear that there is no point in entering into new negotiations with Iran on the agreement, which the Iranian side faced by threatening to withdraw from the agreement, because it realizes that any new negotiations will lead to a reduction in the privileges granted by the agreement. It is similar to the restrictions that will be lifted in 2025.

Therefore, Tehran is well aware of the consequences of these US sanctions imposed on it, with all possibilities of the European side withdrawing and isolating it from the world once again. The Chief of Staff of the Iranian Army, Major General Muhammad al-Baqeri, announced that any US sanctions would classify the "Iranian Revolutionary Guards" as a terrorist group. means that US military bases in the region will be in danger, in addition to the Iranian parliament's vote to allocate \$520 million to develop Tehran's missile program, and to strengthen the Revolutionary Guards' foreign operations, and Iranian President Hassan Rouhani's announced that the United States is trying to violate the text of the Iranian nuclear agreement.

1. Attempts by the United States of America to change the rule of the Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khomeini, by supporting some minorities inside Iran, and this has emerged in the protests inside Iran recently, in addition to the trend of the Al-Ahwaz faction currently to

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1 . Fabian Hinz, A Roadmap to Pragmatic Dialogue on the Iranian Missile Programme, European Leadership Network, March 6, 2019, <https://www.europeanleadershipnetwork.org/policy-brief/a-roadmap-to-pragmatic-dialogue-on-the-iranian-missile-program/>

separate from Iran and the establishment of a national state for them, and the support of the American side for them.<sup>(1)</sup>

2. There is also another American mechanism to encircle and pressure the Iranian side, which is represented in playing with regional balances by supporting other regional powers such as Israel or Saudi Arabia at the expense of Iran in the region.
3. The United States of America is also making shuttle tours in the international community, highlighted by the moves of the American permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador, Nikki Haley, to unify views against Iran, similar to what it did in visits to the International Atomic Energy Agency to convince it that Iran is still working on its nuclear program and is not bound by the provisions of the "Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action".<sup>(2)</sup>

### **Third: The orientation of the new American strategy during the era of Joe Biden towards the Iranian nuclear file:**

In the context of trying to predict the future of President Joe Biden's new US policy toward Iran, in light of the great risks and the nature of the intertwined relations between actors or parties that have interests or concerns in the region, Iran's nuclear program has become a regional problem that casts a shadow over the regional system, and this may be due to The multiplicity of relevant actors and embodies the conflict of regional and international interests. From the region, they are of course engaged in their own interests depending on the forms of balance in the coming villages that they try to shape in the region. The region is threatened by great fears because of the interests and knowledge of the active and influential forces, the most dangerous of which may be a military conflict in the region. This is in light of what is expected of the scenarios that the new US policy under President Joe Biden will lead to Iran, and these scenarios are classified into two cases: The first says that there will be no conflict or military action. The second says that Iran's nuclear program will be interfered with.<sup>(3)</sup>

#### **A. In the event of an agreement with Iran:**

Through an objective reading of the most important factors influencing the new American policy during the era of President Joe Biden, the conflagration of Iran, we find that this

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1 . France's Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Joint statement by the Foreign Ministers of France, Germany and the United Kingdom on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, joint statement, January 14, 2020, <https://www.diplomatic.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/joint-statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-of-france-germany-and-the-united>.

2 . Joe Biden, "Joe Biden: There's a Smarter Way to Be Tough on Iran," CNN, <https://edition.cnn.com/2020/09/13/opinions/smarter-way-to-be-tough-on-iran-joe-biden/index.html>. 2020, 13.

3 . Joseph R. Biden, Jr., "Why America Must Lead Again," Foreign Affairs, March/April 2020, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2020-01-23/why-america-must-lead-again>. The Washington Post, October 8, 2020,

scenario is the most likely, and it is the result of the repercussions of the appointment of Robert Malley. As the US agent for Iranian affairs, who is known for his sympathy with Iran since he was a member of the Supreme National Security Council, which could bring the two sides back to the negotiating table and conclude an agreement supplementary to the previous nuclear agreement. Which can be marketed as a win-win for both parties. This scenario represents most of the prevailing trend in US-Iranian relations, such as Iranian relations, which means that Iran temporarily abandons its nuclear program until the stage of weapon production.

At the same time, the United States of America lifts sanctions on Iran and reaches a formula with it, which is to limit the conflicts to the hotbeds of tension in the region, so that Iran does not use the Houthis to carry out attacks outside the borders of Yemen. And for Iran to refrain from striking oil supplies coming from the Gulf, and at the same time the United States accepts Iran's inclusion in the region's files because of its strong influence and influence in the region. That is, this will be based on three axes: activating the agreement, Telecom Egypt, amending the agreement and the eventual expansion of the agreement to include ballistic missile programs, which is very unlikely for Iran to accept that this is a subject of discussion or bargaining. It is considered one of the most important Iranian deterrent forces in the region. <sup>(1)</sup>

#### **B. Military intervention and armed conflict:**

This scenario is considered somewhat unlikely, but at least it is still highly unlikely, because if the interests of the United States of America in the region are close to a real threat, or if Iran is on the verge of reaching the stage of nuclear weapons. , The possibility of military action Here comes the option, a scenario in which the United States of America conducts a limited and targeted military strike against Iran, forcing it to comply with the demands of the United States, first to curb its nuclear program, and at the same time. Preventing Iran from impeding oil supplies and attempting settlements is included in the remaining files.

If this happens, it may burn the area. The allies of the Iranian regime (Hezbollah in Lebanon), Shiite groups in Iraq, Hamas and Islamic Jihad in the Gaza Strip will not stand idly by. And it will try to hit Israel's interests and drag Israel into a confrontation, which will lead to an all-out war, as the Iranian regime did not respond to the conditions of the United States even after a limited military strike, and it was a mistake. Otherwise, miscommunication may lead to a broader conflict, then Iran will completely suspend the Strait of Hormuz, the oil facilities in the Gulf will be destroyed, the scope of the US military response will be expanded, and then not only the Navy will not participate in the game. But the Zionist air force will also participate with the help of countries in the region hostile to Iran. <sup>(2)</sup>

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1 . France's Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Joint statement by the Foreign Ministers of France, Germany and the United Kingdom on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, joint statement, January 14, 2020, <https://www.diplomatic.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/joint-statement-by-the-foreign-ministers-of-france-germany-and-the-united>.

2 . Andrew England and Katrina Manson, "US and Middle East: strongmen contemplate post-Trump era", Financial Times, September 20, 2020, <https://www.ft.com/content/132ad76d-0ad4-4cf8-9dc7-acd1797c9e6d>

However, this is the least likely to happen because historically it deviates from the prevailing course of the relationship, which is dominated by consensus, and because there is the lion's share of interests, the two sides avoid direct military confrontation. agreement between them.

**Conclusion:**

It is clear in the light of our study of Iran's nuclear record and the American influence in containing it that despite the past three and a half decades of sanctions and isolation that the Islamic Republic of Iran has experienced as a result of its nuclear record, and it is determined to continue its developmental approach and send a message to world leaders, led by the United States of America, no It is afraid and will not give up its positions, ambitions and dreams towards the Middle East with threats. and penalties.

The foregoing also did not prevent the United States of America and the countries allied with its policy towards Iran from continuing to besiege and isolate it regionally and internationally at the heart of their priorities and put pressure on security. The council must impose severe sanctions on it and increase pressure on countries that support it, such as Russia and China.

The truth is that under President Joe Biden, there has been a slow shift in US foreign policy to deal with the Kadyrov issue and the Iranian nuclear document that he inherited from the Donald Trump administration, but these efforts have transformed. As such, you will face difficulties, chief among them: undoing much of what Trump has done will not be easy, because this relationship has changed the United States of America and its allies and adversaries, in some cases, making it difficult for them. They have to return to the previous state in the future, and the internal constraints and crises facing the United States, during the Trump administration, will push Biden to focus on his administration from the beginning to rearrange the interior of the United States.

The US strategy for dealing with Iran during the Biden presidency also shows signs of conditional cooperation, i.e. Iran's renewed commitment to abide by all the terms of the nuclear deal. They see this approach as a prelude to new negotiations and seek to exert more comprehensive security and strategic pressure on Iran through the policy of sanctions and restrictions. The strategic policy of the United States on the nuclear deal is at odds with the views of Iranian officials. Robert Marley, William Tabriz and the new Blinken experimented with a progressive American policy toward Iran based on a model of interaction and treatment.

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