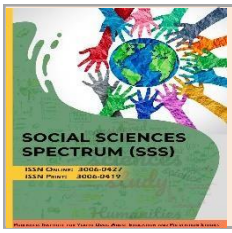

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Us - Iran nuclear deal and the economic prosperity in the Region

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Abstract

This study is proposed that the nuclear deal would reform the security structure of the Middle East. It was expected that in coming future the Iranian nuclear deal will change the Middle Eastern security structure by either becoming a source of peace and stability of the region or escalation in regional conflicts, depending upon the reaction to the deal. The research design of this study is descriptive and analytical, using qualitative methodology. The data for the research is collected mainly from the secondary sources such as books, print and online articles, newspapers and web based sources. The success of diplomacy; hence, great powers could actively play their role, in conducting negotiations or utilizing other diplomatic means, to resolve the critical regional issues for the sake of bringing stability in the chaotic region.

Keywords: Middle East, Iranian Nuclear, Qualitative Methodology, Regional Conflicts, Diplomacy.

Introduction

The genesis of Iranian nuclear program goes back to 1957 when during the office of Eisenhower and Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi the US– Iran nuclear cooperation started as "Atom for peace "programme. The programme was initially intended for production of electricity and went smoothly with support from friendly US government. But with the 1979 Iranian revolution and worsening relations between the two governments the programme was dismantled. It however resumed in late 1980s as intended for peaceful use of nuclear technology. In 2002, with the exposure of Arak and Natanz Iranian nuclear facilities in Iran the programme became controversial.

Diplomatic efforts were made to seek a solution and propose incentives to Iran for dismantling its nuclear programme. These efforts were not successful until the election of Hassan Rouhani in 2013 as Iranian President. In 2013 Joint Action Plan(JPA) was concluded and in July 2105 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), known as Iran- Nuclear Deal was signed between Iran and P5+1 in July 2015 for the intention to limited the Iranian nuclear program in the beginning of the Nuclear program.

It was expected that in coming future the Iranian nuclear deal will change the Middle Eastern security structure by either becoming the source of peace and stability of the region or escalation in regional conflicts, depending upon the reaction to the deal.

The deal is a diplomatic triumph. However, it received mixed reaction in the US and Iran as well as the Middle East. Both US and Iran there are factions supporting or criticizing the deal.

For some regional states, like Saudi Arabia, Israel and some of the Gulf states consider the deal as a source that will increase Tehran's influence in the region. They consider that because of a relief in sanctions, Iran would extend more support to its regional proxies i.e. Houthis in Yemen, Hezbollah in Lebanon, those in Iraq, and others. They think that the deal will bring a reduction in Iran's diplomatic isolation also. Israel considers the deal as strengthening Iran's influence in the region and threatening Israel's interest. The deal is said to be a source of economic boost up in Iran thus strengthening Iran economically and diplomatically.

Henceforth, analysis of the above mentioned facts reveals that the deal encompasses risks as well as opportunities for the regional security. After Trump as US President the deal is not favored in American Presidential office and Trump Does not want any deal with Iran on Nuclear issue. In Middle East, Iran has been portrayed as a rogue state by Saudi Arabia and its allies. The military alliance of Muslim countries is said to be an alliance forged against Iranian influence in the region.

Literature review

The literature of this research project will include mostly depend upon books and articles as well as internet sources like. The best seller *"Nuclear Iran the Birth of an Atomic State"* is written by David Patrikarakos.in this book the author explains the whole story of Iran's going nuclear. He demystifies the general misconceptions about nuclearization of Iran. He writes about the impacts of nuclear Iran on US and European foreign policies. According to him the program of nuclear Iran can became a means of assuming Western technology to help create an identity for Iran in the modern world, but on its own uniquely Iranian and Islamic terms and it is possible that Iran may permanently avoid nuclear-weapons ambitions and a negotiated settlement may be reached. What it most definitely will not accept is any limitation on its development of nuclear power. Unless the West and Israel come to accept this, the crisis cannot be resolved. Nuclear Iran could do much to fast-track that reception.

In the article *"Iran nuclear program"* the author Greg Bruno argue that the Iran nuclear program will be make progress with help of US but that deal will affect its relations with the Muslim countries and may be in near future the deal in the one hand will be great chance to boost Iran's

economy but in the other hand it will be became a cause of clash between Islamic countries as Saudi Arabia.

Christopher Hobbs and Matthew Moran Exploring *"Regional Responses to a Nuclear Iran"* published in 2013, in this article the journalist argue that the four major states i.e. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria and Turkey are not in the favor of the nuclear armed Iran and they can't accept the Iran as a nuclear state.

*"The Dangerous Regional Implications of the Iran Nuclear Agreement "*is an article written by James Phillips, in this article the journalist examines the importance of Iran as a nuclear state and its impacts on other states. He said that The Iranian nuclear deal will be supportive in to its, diplomatic economic and military as well as political sphere. But the Obama administration claimed that it threatens the United States and its allies in short in one side if Iran enjoy a lot of benefits but in the other hand it's nuclear deal is consider a threat to other Middle East states.

"The West and the Middle East After the Iran Nuclear Deal 'by Ricardo he argues that the talk between Iran that is continued for one and half year has based on the outcomes of Iran nuclear deal and its impacts on united states and its European allies. It is said that if the one hand the deal became a source of cooperation in the other hand it will be having some effects on Tehran to pursue more aggressive policies. So Iran will be face a lot of difficulties and criticism in such circumstances and may be in near future it will be become a declare nuclear state but it will affect the Middle East and the other counties no sure it will be remaining a peaceful nuclear state or will be became the cause of dangerous for Middle East countries.

Zachary in his article ***"The Impact of Nuclear Agreement"*** explained that the nuclear deal will be a great opportunity to boost up its economy that play a vital role in the development of the Iran but it also claimed that it will be use it for unlawful means and harm the other middle east states.

Dalia Kay and Jeffrey Martini in their article ***"Regional Responses to a Final Nuclear Agreement"*** claimed that Iran nuclear deal is not excepted by the two major states of the

Middle East two major states in the Middle East Israel and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has little bit show its interest towards the nuclear but Israel has openly refused to accept the Iran as a nuclear power.

The columnist Robert Einkorn in his article *"the Iran Nuclear deal"* he examines that the in upcoming future if Iran will become a nuclear state it become a source to boost up Iranian economy but may be middle east would be face its worth impacts.

Payam Mohseni in his article *"Iran and the Arab world after the Nuclear deal"* he argues that the Iran nuclear deal will became the case of the regional conflicts and Arab consider the deal a threat for them more precisely in this article author examines the reaction of Arab world regarding to this nuclear deal.

"Iran nuclear agreement" is a journalist article that is written by Chairman ED Royce in this article he highlighted that six powers such as the United Kingdom, France the United States, Russia, China and Germany, also known as the "P5+1) On July 14, 2015, have held a meeting for the Iran's nuclear program and assumed that the nuclear deal is a high-quality agreement for all of these and Iran use its nuclear program for the peaceful purpose in spite of violent means but in the other hands the Middle East states as Israel claimed that Iran will use it for the terrorist activities and become a cause of violation in the region.

In the article *"Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action"* author criticize the Iranian nuclear deal and he consider this deal as a propaganda of US against the other states in the one and this deal is like a

golden egg because it is a grant source to boost up Iranian economy and it also claimed that it will be destroy the middle East region worthy. And it's a risk for the security of Middle East region.

Background and Evolution of US- Iranian Nuclear Deal

This study will give a brief background of the US – Iran nuclear deal the deal was signed between p5and1 (France, United States, United Kingdom, Russia China, plus Germany) on July 2015. The agreement is known as JCPOA, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. In order to assess the political and strategic importance of deal it is important to have a look on the evolution of Iranian nuclear programme. Iran's struggle towards the nuclear deal and to achieve its goal as a nuclear state and the efforts towards reaching the Deal over the controversial Iranian nuclear programme is discussed in this chapter.

In 1957 Iran started its struggle for nuclear program under the reign of shah of Iran. In the beginning United States played a vital role for the development Iranian nuclear program. Under the Eisenhower 'Atom for Peace programme' 1957 the US provided economic, military and political support to the Iran in the region. The major reason behind enhanced US role in the region was curtailment of soviet expansionism in the region. As a result of this cooperation the bilateral relations between Iran and the US became stronger, the US involvement in the region deepened and the interests and powers of British declined.

In September 1967, US 's American mechanism and Foundry Company (AMC) provided the five megawatt (MW) reactors to Iran for its existing nuclear facility and helped Iran build its scientific infrastructure. Some other firm like General Dynamic also provided assistant in fuelling the Tehran research reactor by giving Iran enriched Uranium. Iran signed different agreements with the world top universities for the scientific assistant.

For instance, a $20 million agreement was signed with MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). As a result of US – Iran collaboration in the nuclear the number of scientific experts in Iran increased. Ali Akbar Salehi, later to become the head AEOI (Atomic Energy Organization of Iran) was a foreign trained nuclear expert under the scientific assistance programme. Inside Iran many nuclear technologies related departments opened in the local universities.

Iran signed NPT (Nuclear nonproliferation Treaty) in 1968. The Iranian Parliament ratified the treaty in 1970. Thus Iran officially endorsed peaceful use of nuclear technology under the treaty. Under the garb of NPT, United States continued assisting Iran's nuclear machinery for peaceful purpose.US –Iran nuclear assistance programme got more strengthened under President Nixon as a continuing agenda of curtailing Soviet expansionism in Middle East.

In 1974 Shah approved the plans to set up to 23 nuclear power reactors till 2000. He predicted that sometimes in near future the world's oil supply will run out. In 1970S European and American oil companies did business in Iran. The US – Iran strategic partnership on nuclear technology strengthen under President Ford of USA. In 1974, Iranian government declared its nuclear ambitions which were supported by USA. Consequently, Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) was established to pursue this policy. The same year US Secretary for State Henry Kissinger visited Tehran to tented and expand this strategic partnership between the two countries. An agreement worth $ 15billion as an assistance package for eight nuclear reactors, planned to have 800 MW capacities.

Besides this in 1978 the government of Carter also sustained its policy of nuclear assistance with Iran and in this regard it gives the status of most favorite nation to Iran. In 1978 the same year an agreement of Nuclear Energy cooperation was seized between Iran and the US. Carter administration continued its support to Iran's nuclear programme and granted MFN (Most Favored Nation) status to Iran.

The decade of 60s and 70s were the decades of rapid development in the Iranian nuclear programme. The programme would not have developed with such a speed without assistance of all the governments in US. The European and American Companies also played vital role in enhancing Iran's nuclear capability. The major force behind this assistance was countering the Soviet expansion in the region.

Islamic Revolution and Nuclear Program

The year changed the political, economic and strategic landscape in the region and in Iran. The nature of US – Iran relations transformed drastically and so the assistance of US to Iranian nuclear programme. After the overthrown of shah Iran government all the affairs of Iran were controlled by the religious minister. Ayatollah Khomeini was the new supreme leader after his return from exile in Paris in 1979.the Iranian foreign policy structure and goals changed drastically under the post revolution government. The new policy stated "Neither East, Nor West, and Only Islamic Republic." This policy had definite effects on US- Iran bilateral relations which no more remain friendly.

The troubled relationship between the two countries affected Iran's nuclear pregame. in the post revolution era the Iranian nuclear programme was badly affected. The reasons for this were

- lack of expertise,
- lack of resources,
- ideological challenges,
- extinction of international cooperation,
- Iraq intervention. Iran was dealing with its internal and external problems when it had to face a war with its neighbor Iraq.
- PM Mahdi Bazergan decision to cancel all agreements with other states.
- Us denied provided machinery and tools to Iran for which Iran had already paid.
- Us not only itself stopped all its supplies but pressurized and persuaded other countries to not to provide any help to Iran for its nuclear programme. Thus all the European countries withdrew their support immediately

Then suddenly in 1980, Iraq's interference in the state of Iran after the revolution in Iran enlarged the confusion and disorder but on the other hand, its play a great role to unite the nation against the hostility of the outer opponent. During the war much damage was caused to Iran's electricity system. Therefore, it was resolved that Iranian nuclear programme must be revived. Khomeini was not in favor of reviving Iran's nuclear programme. At first, he ordered to convert one of the power plants into wheat storage. However, later on forced by the sensitivity of the situation he ordered the government to revive Iranian nuclear programme. Special funds were allocated for this purpose in 1984.Esphan Nuclear Research Reactor and Bushehr Power plants were reopening and renovated.

In a bid to revive the nuclear programme Iran search for the potential suppliers. As per IAEA report Iran approached Pakistan's nuclear scientist Dr a Q Khan. Iran is also said to approach China as a facilitator and in 1991, an agreement was signed between the two countries. An agreement worth 60 million US Dollars was signed between China and Iran on nuclear assistance. Later Iran also had an agreement with Russia's Ministry of Atomic Energy in 1995. Soviet Union promised to help out Iran in its nuclear program and provide the training to the students in the nuclear related fields as well as provide the assistant to achievement of Bushehr's power plant as well as the plan was to make the two Russian Planned Reactors equipped by 2001.

Throughout the decade of 90s China and Russia continued their assistance to Iranian Nuclear

programme. The official deals with these countries enabled Iran to strengthen its nuclear capacity. By 2003 Iran had achieved uranium enrichment capacity. Iran's nuclear programme remained controversial with IAEA.

Controversy around Iranian Nuclear Programme

Since the Islamic revolution and Iranian decision to revive its nuclear programme, a controversy surrounded Iran's nuclear programme. The programme was strongly condemned by USA. The controversy. There are two ways to achieve nuclear capability.

- Enriching Uranium
- Making, separating and reprocessing Plutonium.
- Iran has acquired both.

The controversy on Iranian programme and US opposition dominated the international political stage in the 21st century. It is surprising that the same nuclear programme by Iran was facilitated and supported by US before the Islamic revolution. After the revolution US and its likeminded states all opposed Iranian nuclear programme. In 2002, an exiled opposition Marxist group in exile reveled that Iran has two secret nuclear reactor plants at Natanz and Arak. This news raised suspicion in international community against Iranian Nuclear programme. Iran's nuclear program was viewed as a serious threat to international security.

The international community made some allegations on Iran which Iran rejected. Iran claims its programmer to be peaceful and for domestic energy requirement. IAEA rejected Iran's claim as Iran is violating NPT despite being a signatory state. International efforts were made to resolve this controversy. In 2006 US. Secretary of State said that Security Council must take steps to stop Iran from its nuclear ambitions.

Iran, on the other hand justifies its nuclear programme on these grounds;

- As a peaceful nuclear programme, just aimed for it electricity needs. The 1973 oil embargo and war with Iraq damaged Iran's electricity system.
- Iran's past experience and geopolitical location describe its security interests and its foreign policy towards regional states. Iran is geographically situated in a region where there are states with ideological opposition, like Iraq and Israel.
- There are other states in the region with nuclear weaponry in their programmers, such as India, Pakistan and Russia.
- War with Iraq and military damages made Iranian external security more vulnerable and hence requires advanced defense mechanism.
- Iran justified its programme on the grounds that under Art IV of NPT Iran have the right to possess a peaceful nuclear programme. The programme, however, must be open for IAEA inspection.

Despite of all these claims for a peaceful and defensive nuclear programme Iran's nuclear programme was seen with suspicion and it continues to be controversial.

Iranian Nuclear as Controversy issue and Road to the Deal

As soon as the opposition groups disclosed Iranian secret nuclear programme comprising heavy water reactor and secret uranium enrichment plan. Enriched Uranium is used as reactor fuel and for making nuclear weapons. Heavy water reactors contain plutonium which is used for making bomb. The controversy arose because international community suspected that Iran is not honest in its claims about peaceful use of nuclear programme and has offensive designs. It was considered as a

threat to regional and international peace.

Source: New Scientist/ Global Security

Effort was made internationally to resolve the issue. In 2003, Iran agreed to open its programme for inspection by IAEA to resolve the conflict. International efforts towards resolution of conflict comprised several rounds of talks between the representatives of France, Germany and UK with Iranian authorities" between 2003to 2005. In 2004, an agreement was signed between Iran and the above mentioned three EU countries. This agreement was called Paris Agreement. Iran agreed voluntarily under this agreement to limit its nuclear programme.

Agreed to curtail Uranium enrichment and plutonium separation. However, the suspension of any activities by Iran was not legally obligatory. The voluntary suspension could not last more than one year. The reasons include the election of Ahmadi Nejad EU's failure to keep its economic and political obligations as were promised in case Iran withdraws from the nuclear programme.

In 2005, IAEA had failed to confirm that Iran has stopped pursuing its nuclear programme. It led US and its allies to press Iran to stop its programme immediately. IAEA referred Iran to Security Council due to its failure to act upon NPT. In July 2006, a unanimous resolution was issued by the UNSC to stop uranium enrichment within one month. Since then Security Council has passed six resolutions against Iran.

It must be noted that Iran is a signatory of NPT and has also endorsed and signed the IAEA's safeguard agreement. According to this agreement The IAEA team can inspect all nuclear facilities, detect the shift of nuclear technology from peaceful to offensive purpose of obtaining nuclear weapons. IAEA is however bound to inspect only those sites as are declared by the government. The Additional Protocol however fills this gap and allows IAEA to inspect all secret programs even though not declared by the government. The additional protocol increases the authority of IAEA. It is noteworthy that in December 2003, Iran has signed the Additional Protocol.

Several subsequent rounds of talks held between EU members and Iran .in 2009 Geneva round of talks between Iran and P 5+1 a joint agreement was signed. Under this agreement Iran was required to open its nuclear plants for international inspection. It was required to send its low enriched uranium to France and Russia. Here it was to be converted into high enriched uranium to be used in Iranian nuclear reactor. Iran declared that it will not have talks with P 5 + 1. Instead it will have all

negotiations with IAEA. However later Iran agreed on the agreement reached at Geneva with P 5+ 1.

UNSC adopted Resolution 1737 in December 2006 and several sanctions were imposed on Iran. Resolution claimed Iran not complying with IAEA's Additional Protocol.69. Afterwards, in 2007, third Resolution 1737 was adopted by UNSC. Iran faced wide-ranging economic sanction and arms restriction. The resolution was passed with 12 out of 15 votes (Brazil and Turkey voted against while Lebanon abstained from voting.

The sanctions badly damaged Iranian economy. Iran realized that it would have to rely on its own and it would have to depend on the national resources and personals for further progress of the nuclear program. the sanctions had following effects on Iran's economy and politics:

- Raised inflation and unemployment, in 2014 the rate of unemployment was 11.4%
- Iranian currency depreciated and subsidies schemes were abolished. Under these schemes Iran got subsidy on 16 items including energy, sugar and bread.
- The Central Bank of Iran was blockaded by both US and EU.

As Iran opened its programme for IAEA inspection, the agency declared that all US intelligence regarding Iranian nuclear programme was inaccurate and the Iranian programme was entirely peaceful. In 2007 Iran and IAEA entered into an agreement for resolving all the related issues except the question of alleged studies of weapnisation in August 2007, IAEA declared the peaceful nature of Iran's fuel enrichment plant at Natanz. IAEA and Iran agreed in 2007 on working on modalities to resolve all the outstanding issues. In 2007 Ahmadi Nejad announced to consult Arab Nations under the auspices of GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) to enrich High level uranium in a third country. Switzerland was proposed as the third country.

In 2011, IAEA declared in a report that Iran had been conducting experiments with Bomb until 2003 which continued on a lower level later on. In 2011 after getting evidence at Parching IAEA declared that Iran has been working on nuclear explosive.

This was a shocking situation for the US and its western allies. For USA, the increasing number of centrifuges with Iran meant a threat for Israel's security. Thus US expected and planned an Israeli attack on Iran. Meanwhile, the American intelligence report revealed that after 2003 Iran had stopped its structured nuclear weapons program.

Additionally, after this revelation, IAEA closed most of the cases until February 2008.

But just one month was passed that in March 2008, new economic sanction, 1803, was imposed by UNSC on the allegations of Iran's underground activities to build nuclear weapons. Afterwards, the US and its Western allies started imposing individual sanctions against Iran. Iran canceled such allegations and once again claimed the peaceful nature of its nuclear program and emphasize that its activities are in compliance with the NPT safeguards.

The cycle of escalation continued between IAEA and Iran. IAEA further imposed severe economic sanctions on Iran in the coming years until 2013 when negotiations started between Iran and P5+1 to resolve Iranian nuclear issue peacefully. With this international scenario Iran agreed to sit on the negotiation table in 2012, with EU-3(France, Germany, UK) and permanent members of UNSC (Russia, China and USA), These were jointly called P 5 + 1. Talks held between these countries but without any progress. However, these talks were an important step towards the final deal.

The Deal

With the change in government in Iran, and a moderate President Hassan Rouhani in office the road to the deal was clear. American President Obama used Back channel diplomacy. As a result of this nuclear diplomacy an agreement reached between P5 +1 and Iran in November, 2103. This

agreement was known as JPA (joint Plan of Action).

JPA ensured that Iranian nuclear programme will be purely for peaceful purpose. In response to this all sanctions were to be removed from Iran. Iran, therefore resolved to quit developing nay sort of nuclear weapons. The agreement was made initially for six months and was renewable.

The JPA provisions finally led to the JCPOA, the final deal. First it was decided between the parties that a roadmap will be framed and then the final deal will be concluded. The final agreement was framed in April 2015 in Switzerland. The deal was signed by Iran and P5+1 on 14 July, 2oi5. The deal was adapted by UNSC on 20th July, 2014. Some important provisions of the deal were as follows:

- Tehran was to limit its centrifuges and uranium enhancement for the first 10 years.
- Iran agreed to lower its uranium enrichment by 3.67% for the first 15 years.

Iran agreed to limit its uranium enrichment only at Nations and refused to build additional facilities for 15 years.

- Iran was required to curtail its Research and Development technology for 10 years.
- It was made a duty of IAEA to inspect Iranian programme and Iran was required to provide access to its nuclear infrastructure on daily basis.
- A joint commission was to be established to inspect the Iranian nuclear program on regular basis and to ensure that the programme is peaceful.
- The relief in sanctions on Iran was made conditional on compliance with the deal.
- Sanctions were lifted regarding transactions of foreign banks with Iran
- EU ban on purchase of Petroleum and gas from Iran was lifted
- Sanctions on trade with Iran were also lifted. Ban on Iran's export of oil to other states was also lifted.

Effects of Deal on Iran

Deal proved to be win – win for Iran .and the other parties. The effects of deal on Iran were great. Some of the effects were as follows:

- Sanctions gave a boost to Iranian currency and economy.
- Iranian trade figures surged up.
- A thaw was witnessed in US- Iran relations.
- The deal showed a success of diplomacy.
- The deal also revealed a success of negotiations and peaceful means of resolution of conflict. Over military solution.
- Iranian society got transformed as there was shift from radicalism to moderate elements in the politics.

Responses of Major Regional States

The Iranian nuclear deal faces d different responses from regional states. The regional response was both positive and negative. The deal is said to be have security implications both at regional and international level. the deal is said to have effected Iran's bilateral relations with the regional states. The deal revealed the patterns of enmity and friendship in the region. For instance, Israel is not in the favor of this deal and Israel strictly opposed this nuclear deal and considers it as a threat for itself whereas the Syrian President supported this deal and believe that this nuclear deal will be became a source of peace in the region. Saudi Arabia had also negative reaction towards the deal. The impacts

of the Iran nuclear deal on geopolitics and the responses of major regional sates will be discussing in detail in this chapter.

Response of Israel on Iran Nuclear Deal

Israel is considered the regional foe of Iran and it has strongly opposed the Iranian nuclear deal. On different international forums Iran has strongly opposed the deal and has declared the deal as a historic mistake.

Israel Concerns Against the Deal Are Due to Certain Reasons.

Israel maintains that Iran is a rogue state of region and is building up centrifuges. Israel as US has always given exaggerated figures regarding Iran's nuclear programme. Iran considers that the deal would make Iran continue building up its nuclear muscle and bring Iran out of economic disinter. The deal, according to Israel will enable Iran to strengthen and stabilize its economy. After the deal Iran will continue building nuclear and military strengthen. Thus Iran can become a big challenge for the unchallenged military power of Israel in the region. Thus the deal can damage Israel and US interest and hegemonic designs in the region. With the nuclear Iran, Israel fears to face regional cold war. Iran and Syria can together pose a threat to Israel's authority.

Israel is one of the biggest exporters of nuclear and military arsenal in the world. A nuclear Iran can damage Israel's threat to the states of the region. Israel has claimed that strict conditions have not been attached to the economic relief given to Iran under the deal. It considers that Iran may misuse the absence of strict conditions. Israel holds that relaxations must be given to Iran when Iran completely rolls back from its nuclear program.

In a response to Israel concern US President Obama, has said that the deal will curtail nuclear activities of Iran. President Obama also raised economic and military package to Israel. US even agreed to provide F-35 fighter jets and advanced defense technology to Israel.

The deal according to Israel will never change the political dynamics of Iran by shifting the politics from hardliners to the moderates. For Israel there is no difference between the two political groups. Iran is a hard liner state whatever is the ruling political group. For Israel Iran will be in a more strengthened position to support other regional actors against Israel like Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Israel considers that Iran has always opposed Israel existence ideologically. The nuclear deal will strengthen Iran's ideological opposition to the state of Israel. Thus due to all the above mentioned reasons Israel expresses its dissatisfaction over the signed nuclear deal with Iran.

Response of Saudi Arabia

In September 2015 after the visit of Saudi king Salman in Washington and the deceleration on nuclear deal of Iran by Barak Obama, Saudi Arabia has shown its satisfaction over the Iran nuclear deal but in the other hands the empire has stern concern with the nuclear deal.

Saudi Arabia has ideological rivalry with Iran which dates back to the days of Fourth Caliph of Islam. The two rivals can be termed as bloc powers or leaders leading Sunni and Shia blocs in Islam. Saudi Arabia claims to be the leader of Muslim World being the House of Holy Places and having historic importance. On the other hand, Iran having the imperial past of magnificent Persian Empire is not ready to accept Saudi's hegemony. The ideological rivalry between the two Muslim states has led to a rift in the region which is considered as the center of Muslim world.

Saudi Arabia opposed the deal as it was considered to empower the ideological rival with nuclear weaponry. It was considered to be a threat to Saudi Arabia claim of hegemonic leadership of the Muslim world. Like Israel Saudi Arabia claims that the deal has provided Iran a free hand in developing its nuclear programme. Thus the deal will complicate the security structure in the region

and lead to arms race in the region.

Saudi Arabia feared that a successful deal and dealing of USA with Iran may change the global power interest in the region. It may lead to a changing global – regional partnership in the region. The shift may be away from Saudi – US to Iran – Us strategic partnership.

In the consequent Saudi Arabia has announced to develop its own deterrent capability which means its own nuclear capability. This will enable Saudi Arabia to become the first line of defense against Iran. Thus Saudi Arabia now does not want to rely upon America to control and check Iran. The military alliance of all the Muslim States which is being headed by Saudi Arabia is apprehended to serve the same purpose.

Another concern of Saudi Arabia is betterment in Iran's economy. In order to counter this Saudi Arabia has started supporting economically the anti-Iran forces in the region. Saudi Arabia has supported politically, militarily and economically the anti-Assad forces in Syria. Syria is considered as a friend of Iran. Saudis attack on Hoot's tribe in Yemen is also an anti-Iran agenda. On the whole the deal is feared by Saudi Arabia as a source of enhanced Iranian influence in the region.

Response of the other Gulf States

The Gulf region comprises Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, Oman, Iran, Iraq Bahrain and Qatar. All these states except Iran and Iraq are the members of the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) which was found under the leadership of Saudi Arabia to counter Iran.

All the states show their response towards Iran nuclear deal in different ways. A mixed reaction was witnessed in the Gulf region. Some states consider it as a tactic of Balance of power in the region. For some it will destabilize the region.

Qatar has always favored the deal. Qatar and Oman share the views that the deal will pave to be a source of easing of tension between Gulf States and Iran this stance of Qatar became the reason Saudi Arabia has declared cutting diplomatic ties with Qatar recently. Moreover, the stance of Qatar and Oman made it difficult for Saudi Arabia to gather support of GCC against Iran and its nuclear programme.

Rest of the Gulf States has shown a negative response towards the deal. They fear that Iran may break the deal in the second decade and manage to pose a serious threat to the regional security. Therefore, they decided to prefer a military alliance of their own over reliance on Us against Iran. Gulf States also want to include other regional powers like Pakistan and Turkey in the military alliance against Iran which they have successfully achieved. GCC states opposing deal fear that the economically strong Iran as a result of the deal will support its regional proxies in Syria, Lebanon and Yemen.

Response of Egypt and Turkey

The nuclear deal of Iran has not only inspired by the Gulf States but the Maghreb and the states in the Levant have also show their response on the Iran nuclear deal which is signed between the P5+1 (Russia, China, the United Kingdom, France and the United States, plus Germany) and Iran on its nuclear program. Like the Gulf states Egypt and Turkey have vigorously demonstrate their concern on the Iran nuclear deal and they have different views regarding to this deal they consider that this nuclear deal might be bring cooperation or might be became the cause of reshape the conflict in the Middle East.

Turkey has publicly supported the nuclear deal. However, analysts have said that turkey is a part of a complex game behind the scenes. Saudi Arabia wants Turkey as an ally and a big Sunni power to counter Iran. Saudi Arabia hoped to bring Turkey and Saudi Arabia closer against Iran after the deal.

Turkey however is not favoring this entirely and despite cordial relations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia the deal has not brought the ends desired by Saudi Arabia. Turkey is supporting a nuclear solution in the region after the deal. Whereas; Saudi Arabia is supporting military solution. In 2010, Turkey tried to reach an agreement between P5+1 and Iran on nuclear issue Unlike Saudi Arabia Turkey does not consider Iran as a traditional rival. Although the empire times jealousy is there. Turkeys only concerns are with economic boost deal can provide to Iran.

More precisely Turkey in the other hands has a little worried about the deal because it thinks that if the Iranian economy will be boost up than the Iran provides billions of dollars to the Iranian backed non –states actors in bordering states of Turkey such as Lebanon, Iraq and Syria. And it also claimed that this type of economic and military support may be became a cause of regional violation and conflict.

Further like Turkey, Egypt has also shown anxiety for the nuclear deal of Iran. It is remarkable that Iran and Egypt since the last few decades have shown close relations with each other. But when Al Sisi became the president the close relations between Iran and Egypt has been developed. Egypt considered this deal as a chance of important development in the regional politics which is helpful for the stability of Middle. The deal brought Egypt and Iran closer but it was feared that it may affect the cordial relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Egypt believed that Iran will abide by the deal and the deal will curtail regional arms race and strengthen regional peace and security. Both Egypt and Iran have some common interest in the region. Most important of these is elimination of the threat of ISIS. It is noteworthy that ISIS has posed a great threat to Egypt. A nuclear Iran collaboration with Egypt may cause the revival of Egyptian glory and hence damage Israel's interest as were threatened by Egypt in the past.

Additionally, Iran and Egypt have some similar economic and geopolitical interests such as elimination of IS from the region as well as Egypt has the great desire to established its trade relations with Iran like Turkey in spite of havening the distinction with Iran.

Egypt has supported deal because Egypt is interested in healthy economic relations with Iran. After the deal the major product Egypt could receive from Iran was Oil. Egypt, being a populous country has huge demands for oil. Before the sanctions UAE has been the intermediary state for oil imports from Iran. After the sanctions on Iran have been removed Egypt is able to receive oil directly from Iran.

After analyzing the regional response by some of the major states towards the deal it can be said that the deal provoked a mixed reaction. Before the US elections, it proved to be a game changer in the region. There were shifts in regional alliances and regional – global alliances. For some states the deal checked the regional ram's race and provided stability to regional power structure. For other states it was a challenge to the regional status quo of power with Saudi Arabia and Israel playing hegemony in their capacity.

Conclusion

To solve a long standing issue in the Middle Eastern region, negotiations were held many times between IAEA, the US and the EU countries and Iran. However, these talks failed and could not achieve desired goals. But after the election of a moderate Iranian President Hassan Rouhani, diplomacy prevailed and a successful deal was made possible. Between Iran and the P5+1 on July 14, 2015.the deal is considered as a diplomatic success. According to the JCPOA, Iran is required to limit its nuclear program. In exchange for this Ban has been promised to be lifted on Iran there will be lifting of economic sanctions on Iran imposed by UNSC and other states.

As anticipated the deal has affected Iran's domestic politics and its regional and international

politics. The deal witnessed mixed reaction among the Regional states. some states favored the deal as a game changer bringing stability in the region. They claim that the deal is bale to check the arms race in the region. For some states the deal has upset their regional interests, like Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Saudi Arabia, Israel and the GCC states claim that the deal would increase Iranian influence the regional affairs. They fear that the deal would damage their interest in the region. They have started looking for joint military solutions to the deal instead of relying upon US only.

Internationally deal has improved US- Iran economic and political relations during Obama administration. European countries have also benefited from the deal as the sanctions on Iran have been lifted. Besides this, the Iran nuclear deal would provide Iran an opportunity to expand economic ties at both bilateral and multilateral levels. Trade relations with the US and the EU would significantly boost the Iranian economy. Since, Europe has geographical proximity to the Middle East; therefore, the EU is particularly interested in developing strategic as well as economic relations with Iran. Moreover, Iran's position as a strong economic actor in the region would, possibly, promote regional cooperation.

Therefore, it seems that the Iran nuclear deal would not only confine to the nuclear issue but it has broader connotations. Besides risks of chaos, it offers greater opportunities for the regional peace. This agreement demonstrates the success of diplomacy; hence, great powers could actively play their role, in conducting negotiations or utilizing other diplomatic means, to resolve the critical regional issues for the sake of bringing stability in the chaotic region.

Future of Iran Nuclear Deal and Challenges

Trump has replaced Obama as the new President of USA. Like many other policy issues Trump disagree with Obama Administrations decision of nuclear deal with Iran. Trump sees the deal as a threat to US interest in the Middle East and threats to the larger US and its ally's interests. Therefore, in its policy to deal hard with some of the Muslim states, Trump wants the deal to be reverted. Trump has policy of dealing with Iran without giving concessions. Trump has declared that the sanctions relieved as result of deal must be re imposed on Iran. Trump has declared the deal as for "the stupidest deal of all time.

It also claimed that If Donald Trump administration has made a decision to withdraw from the deal unilaterally. US are claiming that Iran is not complying with the deal. The sanctions must be re-imposed on Iran.US however cannot act this way as it will damage its image as cheater. However, USA has threatened to use its Veto power against Iran. USA has already imposed additional sanctions on Iran.

US are continuously asking other European states, and regional states like China and Russia to cut their ties with Iran. Chinese European and Russian companies are competing for greater roles in Iran's oil and gas economy; therefore, they may not act as USA desires.

Us decision to walk away from the deal is effected by a law passed in 2015. The law is known as Iranian Nuclear Agreement Review Act. The law provides President with the authority to stop waiving sanctions on Iran. Some parts of the law retire Iranian compliance. Law also gives importance to US National Security Interests.

Trump administration may have one more option or path to follow. It is doing away with the concessions but staying in the deal.US may also impose secondary sanctions, i.e., punishing other countries which engage in economic business with Iran.

US administration has also planned to have stricter inspections of Iranian nuclear facilities. And

imposing new sanctions on Iran. The new sanctions are imposed in a law called The Countering Iran in the Destabilizing Activities act of 2017" The law requires US president to report biannually regarding Iranian nuclear threats and its threats on US National Security and interests of its allies in Middle East and North Africa. Trump even wants to make it annual rather than biannual.

EU members including Germany, Italy and France are main beneficiaries of Iranian nuclear. These states have expressed that even if USA wants to withdraw from the deal, they are not going to do the same. Recently some agreements in the energy sector have been signed between EU members and Iran and between Iran and Chinese's companies. European companies are benefitting a lot from trade with Iran. With more Russian influence in Middle East in the recent past years, EU sees Iran as a major partner and safeguarding EU's interest in the region. France, one of the major opponents of Assad's regime in Syria has declared Assad's opposition as not the first priority of France. EU also wants to end war in Syria as this war has caused flood of refugees in Europe. To achieve this aim Iran is seen as a state promoting cooperation.

Conflict of Interest

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