One agreement with iran that as of late

Countries, United States



One of the primary political accomplishments of US President BarackObama is an atomic (nuclear) agreement with Iran that as of late was underrisk. The current President, Donald Trump, is slanted to pull back.

When did the nuclear problem of Iran begin? The creation of nuclear power in Iranbegan during the reign of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, when in the mid-1950s theAtomic Center of Tehran University was founded.

Developments in the field of atomic energy were carried out with the help of the United States, with which Iran signed the Agreement on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in 1957. Since 1958, Iran has become a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the early 2000s, some Western countries declared and accused Iran indeveloping a "military nuclear program" behind the agreement. But in 14 July 2015 The United States, Russia, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, the European Union and Iran agreed on a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (also known as the "Iran Agreement") to end the confrontation over Tehran's nuclear program.

The documentsignificantly restricts, reduces and restructures the Iranian nuclear-technicalcomplex, its development program, the reserves and quality of nuclearmaterials, and also prohibits activities of a potentially military nature. What did Iran get in return? Significant easing of the sanctions that obstructed the nation's financial improvement. In addition, funds have been unblocked from assets frozen in foreign banks; a ban on the purchase of Iranian oil, a ban on investments in Iran and a ban on the supply of technology to the oil sector have been lifted. The Iranians were given back access to the international SWIFT settlement system, and their Western partners were allowed to resume financial contacts with them. The head of

the White House more than once called the nuclear dealuseless and the worst that he has ever seen. During the election campaign, andthen as US President, Trump repeatedly criticized this document, arguing thatit gives unilateral advantages to the Islamic Republic.

Whilehe forced new punishments on Iranian authorities, they were not that put thearrangement in impending threat.