

Investigating the Impact of the JCPOA on the Economic Development of Iran (with an Emphasis on Contemporary Handicrafts of Iran)

Abstract

Markets associated with the production and export of handicrafts are one of the significant opportunities for economic progress. In the intervening time, international developments play an important role in the fluctuations of this market. One of the international political developments of Iran in the contemporary period is the issue of JCPOA. Examining the JCPOA not only from the political point of view, its regional and extra-regional effects, but also from the economic point of view is important. Its economic dimension will not only affect the domestic economy of Iran, but will also have consequences in foreign and domestic markets in the oil and gas sector and non-oil materials. The present research has been carried out using descriptive and analytical method and relying on data from library sources. The findings of the research indicate that after the nuclear deal in ۲۰۱۵ and the passing of it, its effects and consequences can be observed in the Iranian market both abroad and in national issues. The JCPOA is not a historical event, although it is a turning point in the political and economic history of Iran, but it is possible to examine all the potential quantities of Iran both before and after the JCPOA and obtain new quantities and theories. It is even conceivable to go a step further and consider the JCPOA as a freeze in the foreign market and to examine the potential of Iran in maintaining its domestic market. Economic resistance is also one of the new topics, which itself is one of the consequences of JCPOA.

Research objectives:

۱. Examining the role of JCPOA in the economic development of Iran in the contemporary period.
۲. Scrutinizing the role of the JCPOA on contemporary handicrafts of Iran.

Research questions:

۱. What role has the JCPOA played in Iran's economic situation?

۲. What is the status of Iran's contemporary handicrafts in the economic structure?

Keywords: JCPOA, development, economic development, Iran, politics.

Introduction

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) which was agreed upon in July ۲۰۱۵ between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council together with Germany, known as the P+۱, after the approval of the Supreme National Security Council, the Islamic Council and finally, the position of Supreme Leader was officially implemented on January ۲۶, ۲۰۱۵. Note ۱ of the Law "Proportionate and Reciprocal Action of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Implementation of the JCPOA" approved on ۲۱/۷/۲۰۱۵ by the Honorable Islamic Council of Iran stipulates that "the Minister of Foreign Affairs is obliged to report the implementation process of the agreement to the National Security and Policy Commission once every three months. The current report is the second quarterly report of the JCPOA implementation process for the period from April ۲۶ to July ۲۶, ۲۰۱۵ (Baidinejad, ۲۰۱۵). What is certain is that the JCPOA has faced successes and challenges during its implementation. With the lifting of nuclear-related sanctions, which constituted the major part of the sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, significant openings have been made in various economic fields. The main challenge in this regard is the time-consuming nature of returning to pre-sanction conditions. Of course, considering the groundwork laid by the United States and the West for the imposition of sanctions since the mid-۸۰s and long before the start of the final phase of sanctions in ۱۹۹۰, the conditions of the country's foreign economic relations were also inappropriate and the relations Iran's economic and especially banking relationship with the West has been very limited. Therefore, the return to relatively normal economic and banking conditions is not only dependent on the removal of sanctions regulations, which have been achieved to a significant extent, but also requires the removal of the psychological conditions imposed on banking and monetary institutions, which prevailed even before the imposition of sanctions regulations and hindered affairs. Also, there are problems and challenges on the way of the country's optimal use of the lifting of these sanctions, which are mainly caused by non-JCPOA restrictions and obstacles, nevertheless, they have their inevitable effects on the country's benefit

from the post-JCPOA conditions (non-compliance, ۲۰۱۴). One year after the finalization of the JCPOA and six months after its implementation, today it can be said with certainty that the day and night efforts of the country's nuclear scientists, and more than ten years of resistance of the Iranian people, to realize the slogan of "Nuclear Energy" "This is our inalienable right" has come to fruition and this great slogan, for which a lot of resistance and sacrifices have been made and the blood of precious nuclear martyrs has been paid for it, has now been "realized". The "Peaceful Nuclear Program of the Islamic Republic of Iran" with all its important and sensitive aspects including the fuel cycle, uranium enrichment, heavy water production, heavy water reactor, research and development of advanced centrifuges and other features have not stopped even for a single day, but they have been "recognized and respected" by all the powerful countries of the world, and the entire international community, and at the head of all of them, the United Nations Security Council. In addition, with the beginning of international cooperation, new horizons have emerged in the nuclear industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and new dimensions have been created in the nuclear program of our country and are expanding (Sadat Maidani, ۲۰۱۴). In this regard, the present research analyzes the impact of JCPOA on Iran's economic development between ۲۰۱۴ and ۲۰۱۷ by analyzing the discourse of ۲۰۱۴. In addition, it answers the question that considering the prominent presence of Iran, what was the impact of JCPOA on Iran's economic development between ۲۰۱۴ and ۲۰۱۷? The review of the background of the current research indicates that so far no independent work with this title has been published in the field of writing, therefore, in this research, which has been written in the descriptive and analytical method and relying on the data of library sources, seeks to respond to the mentioned issue.

Conclusion

After ۱۲ years of resistance of the Islamic system in the diplomatic battle against the arrogance of global egotism regarding Iran's nuclear programs and the fluctuations of negotiations during this period especially for the last ۲۲ months, it finally led to the finalization of the negotiations and the joint text about the nuclear program was summarized under the title of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), which can be called a new stage in the process of the nuclear issue of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, this stage does not mean the end of coercion between the parties and the settlement of the nuclear program since according to the JCPOA document, the implementation stages of the nuclear agreement have the following five stages: The JCPOA

agreement is an settlement at the international level and has international obligations for the Islamic Republic of Iran Therefore, making a decision for its approval requires legal procedures in the country. From this point of view, the Leader of the Revolution said in response to the presidential letter: "It is necessary to carefully consider the prepared text and put it in the prescribed legal path." The JCPOA agreement is related to Iran's national interests, therefore, due to the fact that this agreement is tied to national interests and benefits and the country's destiny, evaluating and deciding on it has a strategic load. "I expect the dear nation to continue to maintain their unity and sobriety so that national interests can be achieved in a calm and wise atmosphere. At the same time, the supreme leader of the revolution assured the public opinion that officials and legal channels should consider the national interests in reviewing and evaluating the JCPOA: "Iranian nation should also be united and nuclear issues should not be a cause of division in the country. As the nuclear issue is being pursued by the relevant officials and the officials are looking for national interests. The JCPOA agreement has an immediate effect on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, the outcome of the evaluation and conclusion of this agreement should ensure the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some parties to the agreement are covenant breakers. Hence, the sensitivity, value and importance of the JCPOA is not only on the day of finalizing the conclusions of the negotiations, but also includes all the steps foreseen in the JCPOA.

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