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Impact of International Sanctions on Recent Gravity in Iran

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Abstract: *During the six-year economic period (from 91 to 96), the longest recession with the greatest liquidity growth was created, with the most speculation and rents in the markets. The value of the national currency fell sharply. Due to the economic policies of governments, the volume of liquidity caused less real markets. Over the past few years, liquidity has increased in the money market and has been growing at an increasing rate. Because the value of the national currency was measured with money itself and did not enter the real sectors of the economy, its real value was hidden. With this accumulated liquidity, as soon as the uncertainty and expectations from US sanctions increased, monetary markets entered the currency and coin markets, its real value was apparent and then a portion of the liquidity flood entered the market for goods and services. The government's economic policies have worked to aggravate the recession, and the lack of coordination between monetary policies, trade (currency) and the fiscal state (budget) has been the main factor behind the economic downturn, the devaluation of the national currency and macroeconomic instability.*

Keywords: *International, Sanctions, Iran.*

INTRODUCTION

Theoretical Foundations

The six-year economic slowdown (from 91 to 96) in Iran, combined with inflation in the range of 9 to 35 percent, is called the inflationary recession. The inflationary recession is a situation in which the level of prices increases with considerable unemployment (Durham, 1976). According to macroeconomics, the stagnant inflation occurs when the total supply drop is more than the increase in total demand, which can have different reasons and roots. For example, one of the reasons is the government's misguided fiscal policy, such as taxes on production factors. Also, the government's inability to regulate laws and reduce labor productivity and expeditious monetary policies that cause time mismatches (changes in the preferences of economic decision makers over time) can also be a reason for the recession. From the perspective of applied studies, Bruno and Sach (1985), Roger (2005) and Killian (2009) study the effects of the economic downturn on the fluctuations of oil prices. In contrast to others, such as Barcock and Kilian (1991) and Hunt (2005), it is believed that the creation of money more than the growth of production causes a recession.

Therefore, although there is no global consensus on the global recession, each country should be analyzed according to the conditions prevailing on its economy, but it is possible to examine the price fluctuations of oil, the expedient methods of adopting monetary and fiscal policies (budgets) by The government called for creation of surplus credit for low productivity and labor productivity as the most important factors observed in the inflationary recession based on world experiences and studies (Mirzai and Bakhtiari, 2014).

Looking at the macroeconomic data and policies adopted by the government, most of these reasons can be considered as the main factor behind the economic downturn in Iran. The stagnation in Iran led to a decrease

in returns on real markets, the financial sector of the economy is smaller than the real sector, and access to financial resources is very difficult and at high cost. On the other hand, foreign investment problems have caused the economy of the country not to supply its supplies from abroad. For this reason, the Iranian economy has significant vacancies. One of the factors behind the decline in efficiency in real markets has been the lack of public sector investment and the wear and tear of technology over the past fifteen years. With the continuous decline in the share of development budgets and the reduction of construction and capital assets on the one hand and the increase in production costs due to the exhaustion of technologies and the reduction of the competitiveness of Iranian goods,

the recession in the economy occurred in the years 91 to 96, and the longest The recession has become the history of Iranian economy. In such a situation, when the government had to deal with monetary, budgetary and trade policies (currency), targeting production and employment, unfortunately, it was aggravated by the overthrow of the recession. The lack of coordination of the exchange rate and the general level of prices and the rate of bank interest, which arose from the lack of a technical and professional role of the monetary authority and the government's fiscal policies, spurred speculation in foreign exchange and gold markets. Additionally, price suppression and precarious intervention and awareness of the consequences of these interventions added to these problems. The role of the US withdrawal from the launch of the new round of US sanctions against Iran would leave most of its effects in the year of 97, and, of course, the previous US sanctions ceased to have effect in the years 91 and 92. In one of the studies conducted by Shakeri (2013), by analyzing the situation of macroeconomic variables and their possible impact on sanctions, the main factor of the recession during the years after the Islamic Revolution in Iran's economy was international sanctions. In this study.

the persistence of a twofold inflation rate over the years has been accompanied by the relatively limited growth of gross domestic product (GDP), which is the reason for the economic downturn in Iran. In the article, it is recommended that, in the first place, the exchange rate should not be used at all as a means of balancing the budget of the state. Second, monitor the performance of financial institutions and private banks. Thirdly, measures are being taken to make the exchange only for real transactions, which, of course, is advisable, operationally and operationally, not feasible, and we have seen that by smuggling the sale and purchase of currency in the spring and summer of 97, what is happening in the economy Iran is happening. Fourth, if sanctions are tightened, foreign exchange reserves between production needs, Basic commodities and pharmaceuticals, with prioritization. Also, the budget deficit is corrected through budget discipline, clarification and modification of the structure of costs and the use of banking resources. However, in the final recommendation on the use of banking resources, despite the current banking and monetary crisis, it is practical, feasible Very limited. One of the problems of applied and experimental studies in Iran is that some of the recommendations are not feasible due to the realities of the real economy in the real world.

Status of major macroeconomic variables

According to Table 1, the Iranian economic downturn in 2012 (2010) can be deduced later. In addition, in the last 6 years (2012-2017), economic growth has been negative for 3 years among these years, with the exception of 1395 (2016) with a growth of 12.5%, with the hope of achieving successful results , In economic growth of 2014 and 2017, respectively, with economic growth of 3.2% and 3.7%, economic growth was lower than the growth of developing and emerging economies in Asia and a little more than in the Middle East and North Africa, due to rising oil prices in these years. We were able to grow more As a result, due to the relative weakness and significant fluctuations in economic growth, the economic downturn has dominated the country since the year 2012 onwards. Also, as deduced from Table 2, inflation was 30.5% and 34.7%, with inflation rates of 9.0% and 9.6% lower than their own, largely due to the recession, and the inflation rate of 2018 was above 18.0 The percentage confirms the existence of a recession in the period 2012 to 2017. In general, part of the economic downturn in Iran is due to the low productivity of labor. Special attention is needed to policies to increase and improve human resource productivity and the supply side of the economy.

But, because the other reason for the country's recession is the incompatibility of monetary policy, within the framework of this theory, demand side policies should be designed in such a way that they do not lead to inflationary expectations in the economy. In the context of the time incompatibility theory, when the dependence of the economy on oil, sanctions and state structure are considered to be the main problems of the Iranian economy, the volatility of oil revenues forced the government to adopt monetary policy-oriented policies. Therefore, Iran's economy needs a major overhaul of the methods and structures of government policy in macroeconomics, especially in monetary structures and policies (Mirzai and Bakhtiar, 2014). In today's macroeconomic policies, the government must pay particular attention to inflation expectations.

In 13 years from 2005 to 2017, the country's economic growth rate, besides its 2.64 percent average, far below the growth rate in successful developing countries, has been very volatile, indicating a lack of proper economic planning and policy, To achieve sustainable growth within the country's potential.

The average inflation rate in this 13-year period, more than 18 percent, is high due to the fact that in recent decades the problem of other inflation has been solved in most countries of the world, which has exacerbated the devaluation of the national currency. The average percentage change in the free market exchange rate at 8 years (2005 to 2012) was close to 6 percent and in the five years 2013 to 2017 it was close to 8 percent, which is the annual decline in the value of the national currency in these 13 years, nearly 7 percent The year is remarkable, and this devaluation of the national currency annually leads to significant reductions in the value of the national currency for a period of at least 5 or 10 years. The worrying trend is the sharp change in the value of the national currency over the past 13 years, with the increase in pre-tax sanctions in 2012, the free market exchange rate (US dollar / Rials) increased by 92.1% in one year. And the same thing happened with the withdrawal of America from the implementation and implementation of the first round of sanctions by the United States in the first four months of 1397 (2018), so that only in the first four months of 1397 (2018) than in the 4th month First of 1396 (2017), with a percentage change in the free market exchange rate of 74.6%.

In 13 years, from 2005 to 2017, the annual growth rate of liquidity was above 26 percent. This increase in the annual growth rate of liquidity, on the one hand, led to 2-digit persistent and chronic inflation in the country.

and on the other hand, the main factor of devaluation National currency has not been made and the country has not been able to absorb some of this liquidity growth since it has lost its average annual economic growth. The other major macroeconomic variable is the unemployment rate that the country has had over the past 13 years, in addition to a 2-digit unemployment rate, in the range of 10.4% to 13.5%, but the remarkable high rate Unemployment for women and youth is about twice as high as the unemployment rate of the whole country (Appendix 1), which reflects its social problems. Among macroeconomic variables, perhaps the most unfavorable variable is the growth rate of investment in the country. In addition, from 2009-2010 to 2017, there were significant negative growth rates in 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016, even In years when this growth rate has been positive, Most of them have been very limited and almost can be admitted that in the last 9 years, in order to invest in the country and to strengthen the foundations of machinery and buildings (with its broad definition) in the country,

effective action has been taken by the government and the private sector And this will spur economic growth in the future, including low economic growth, high inflation and the devaluation of the national currency.

Therefore, the adoption of monetary, fiscal, currency and trade policies over the past 13 years has not helped to improve the major macroeconomic variables, and with the change of governments, the impact on the major and structural problems of the country to improve, And the years have seen that oil revenues have fallen or economic sanctions have intensified, the problems have been expanding and deepening. It should be noted that more detailed information on macroeconomic variables is presented in Annex 1.

Meaningful lexical meaning

Gregory [G] (Hamez) versus cheap at the rate. Gregory Bach: These days, it's expensive. || Hardness
Difficulty:

Going to be expensive. || (Hamez) versus lightweight in weight. (Anandarq). Heavy It's good Weighted:
Waiting: It was a burden that fell on people's sleep. (Asadi Nakhjavani Culture).

Meaning in the term

Expensive for economic growth and supply-side policies. To help get a better idea of the concept of value, one can analyze this phenomenon from three perspectives:

1. Expensive production and high cost of products: In this view, the cost is inherent in production and the origin of relations with production. Because of the low productivity in production, the amortization of industrial machinery, the old and traditional production methods, the high waste, the lack of skilled workers in small workshops, the weak link between manufacturing enterprises and universities and institutes, and Research, unnecessary overhead costs, such as long-term dwelling of raw materials or products, double carry-over, financial costs such as high interest rates and bank facilities, Increasing production costs annually, including increasing the salaries and benefits of employees and energy, the non-allocation of subsidies to production, customs duties and customs duties, and the commercial interest intended for machinery and spare parts, raw materials and semi-manufactured, low production circulation Despite fixed costs and initial investments, The existence of multiple intermediaries in the path of production to consumption ... All these factors and other variables affecting the expense of the goods lead to an increase in the price of sales of goods to the consumer.

The high cost of production and the costly product are not, in fact, expensive in the conventional sense, but rather a burden imposed on production and prices. As long as the causes and circumstances of rising commodity prices, such as those mentioned in some of them, are not resolved, the commodity at a reasonable price can not be expected to be at the disposal of the consumer. One can not expect a commodity, for example, to cost \$ 1,000, at a price below the market and be available to the consumer. In this regard, the government is more responsible than the others, especially the economic and financial sectors and the sectors related to production (industry and agriculture), as well as owners of capital and employer and labor organizations. An issue that needs to be emerged in the form of cooperation and mobilization of facilities with timed targets for the modernization and optimization of industries and the modification of production and distribution relations.

2. Low consumer purchasing power: When we are trying to define it and determine its coordinates from this angle, we still can not explain the exact price. Due to unbridled inflation and a sharp fall in the value of the national currency or because of the general level of public incomes Or because of the lack of awareness and benefit of people about the fundamentals of family and family resource management, or for any other reason; a significant portion of the people and the consumer community can not afford to pay for their living expenses easily;

It does not come and cost, and in the words of the elders, there is no rational and calm proportional balance between their contribution and spending.

In this situation, the concept of correctness can not be provided. Perhaps an industrial product or agricultural product with all the variables and considering all direct and indirect costs is at the right price to the consumer, but at the same time, many people, while in need of that commodity, are able Do not buy the item. The use of this category is not correct. What, in the meantime, makes people unable to meet their needs, not the cost of goods, but in fact the weak and low income and the purchasing power of these individuals, and the inappropriateness of their income and expenses.

Solving the problem of this number of people, adopting measures to generate income and increasing the purchasing power of them through special subsidies and other possible support, and more

important than providing training and incentives for these individuals to manage resources and direct the economy. The family is committed to prioritizing costs and expenses.

3. Commodity Expensive: The third view in explaining is the most expensive subject of goods and services. Expensive, which means that the suppliers of goods, including the manufacturer, intermediaries and the end users of the market, the shop and the store; by violating the rights of final consumers, profits and earnings beyond what they deserve and in the calculations To ask for it and impose this fee on the consumer. . For example, if the wholesale price of the commodity is 2000 USD and the expected profit for the retail sale plus 10% deductible expenses, this product should not be in any circumstances and under any heading at a price of more than 2200 USD Available to the consumer. Any increase in price over the amount specified, in addition to guilty violations of the law and requires fines and penalties.

"And the Lord has said:" We are the best of the Almustqim"

If we look at an unethical, simple, some of the major problems of our country today, we will definitely put our unemployment, value and addiction on top of our list for emphasis. Although these problems are interrelated and relative to one another But the dilemma of the problem, from the perspective of having a broader scope and more circle of inclusion, can be regarded as the head of a series of community problems, so far no comprehensive definition has been proposed. Therefore, when we say that "grainy" can not properly draw our coordinates and its features and its limits in theory and concept, and in the reality of society, we can not well and reasonably determine what is expensive and expensive. is not. Hence, measures taken to counteract and control the cost have been ineffective. As a result, the giant will continue to enter the market and will fight for the wreckage, and will endanger everyone.

Is the price increase expensive or inflationary!?

What is the reason for recent bouts? Is the increase in current prices in society expensive or inflationary ?! What causes costs? Is the government guilty of this? The concept of price and the factors affecting it are an essential and pivotal concept in the economy, which is closely related to the phenomenon of inflation in society and its effects on the structure of the economy, according to the East. The definition of the price in a simple expression is equivalent to the amount of the unit to be paid to the seller against each unit of the good or service for the exchange transaction from the buyer.

The price has a dedicated role for all economic agents and it's the price that designs the various dimensions of the market. In other words, price is the main tool for answering the fundamental questions of the economic system. In rational space, the production of goods takes place according to the price of the factors of production. How goods are produced depends on the cost of its production factors. Even the production method changes according to the system of prices in the form of capital and user. In this space, a product will offer more profits and more customers. The goods in this market are for those who have the ability to pay the price. The tool for detecting this process is the "price of the factors of production" and "product price". Therefore, assuming that the economy is in a chain of allotment, production, distribution and consumption circles, it can be argued that the price is the allocation tool in all four sectors. But it is worth mentioning, however, that it is imperative that, although the "price increase" and the "inflation phenomenon" are closely related, but at the same time, the two concepts are different. The concept of inflation means an ever-increasing, continuous and continuous increase in the general level of prices for goods and services. This definition is based on two bases First, inflation is an increase in the average price level. That is, with the rise in the price of one or more goods, there can be no claim for inflation, and with the fall in the price of one or more goods, it can not be claimed that it has been stopped by inflation.

Second, in the phenomenon of inflation, changes must be continuous and continuous. Inflation is significant over a period of time. If prices rise once but do not persist, there will be no inflation. For example, any policy that leads to an increase in prices is not a phenomenon of inflation, provided that it does not persist.

Economic crisis of 2018 Iran

While the Islamic Republic of Iran has been in constant recurrence of many economic crises, this time the economic crisis of 2018, Iran, has occurred in the aftermath of the US-Iranian withdrawal crisis in 2018. The current Iranian government is The present is faced with this challenge and the people of the country are also involved. The World Bank described the outlook for the Iranian economy positively in April, promising a growth rate of more than 4 percent in 2018. Against the IMF, which predicted a 4% growth in March, the change in its estimate in September estimated a negative growth of 1.5%.

Also, according to the estimate, the unemployment rate is up 12.8 percent and inflation rises to 29.6 percent, reflecting the recession. On May 8, 2018, Donald Trump officially announced the departure of the United States.

The continuous increase of the exchange rate in Iran after the 1979 Iranian Revolution began and accelerated during the presidency of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and after targeting subsidies in Iran between 2011 and 2013. During the first period of the presidency of Hassan Rouhani, the currency crisis slowly began to recover from the end of 1396 (2017), and on May 18, 1997, after the announcement of US President Donald Trump to withdraw from the program Comprehensive joint action called "success" intensified. Under the terms of the treaty, sanctions against Iran were to be lifted alongside confidence-building and adherence to Iran by the European Union and the United States, and some parts of it were still in progress, but after the withdrawal of the United States Eventually, a part of the US sanctions against Iran, which was taken at the Obama administration, was again reinstated by Donald Trump and the approval of the US Senate. And Iran's oil boycott was again raised by the United States.

The value of the Iranian Rial against the US dollar and other currencies fell sharply over the past months, and in the beginning of October 2018, it ran from \$ 1 to 160,000 riyals (\$ 16,000).

External interventions

The US Special Prosecutor's Office's investigation of the Trump Campaign has revealed numerous meetings between the Saudi representatives (such as General Ahmed Asiri) and the Trump government to undermine and ultimately overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran from the economic, intelligence and military lines. General Assari attended a meeting in Riyadh in March 2017 to plan information operations aimed at destroying the Iranian economy, with a \$ 2 billion investment by the Saudi government with a few private companies active in this regard.

Economic Analysis

Iran

In August 2018, a number of Iran's professors and analysts warned Hassan Rouhani about the economic crisis in Iran. The letter refers to the root causes of the multi-layered and very large-scale crisis of the present-day economy of Iran, and the current pattern of Iranian economy is "anti-production and non-human." 38 economists who signed the letter outlined 30 major reasons for the current crisis in the country, and proposed 20 solutions to quit. Part of the letter read: "In fact, the state economy was supposed to become a competitive economy, but in practice we were faced with a comradeship economy; This comradeship structure derived from the relationship between wealth and power has led to two important consequences for the Iranian economy, which is the current distinguishing feature of the current economy. "Finally, it is stated that the above statements are based on statistical evidence that will gradually become publicly available.

Hussein Raghefar, a professor of economics at Alzahra University, told Al-Zahra University in a speech with the IRNA news agency that "the current economic crisis has a clear solution, but it needs political

determination, and if the officials are honest with the people, a solution can be reached. In this way, there should be a national dialogue and let different groups discuss different issues. "

Masoud Khansari, chairman of the Tehran Chamber of Commerce, also met in a meeting in Tehran with the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture of Tehran in September 1997, pointing out the current state of the current Iranian economy.

saying that if the economic situation goes so far, The future of the famine will be on the market. In October 2018, Adel Azar, Chief Justice of the Court, announced that in the winter of 2017, the Prosecutor of the Court voted to suspend the service of Valiallah Saif, the head of the central bank and his deputies for widespread violations, but this vote was not taken into account.

the world

By looking at the current state of the Iranian economy, world experts are convinced that the Iranian economy is moving toward a situation like the economic crisis in Venezuela. Gert Freisen, an economist and analyst for Economics magazine Forbes, on the website of the magazine described the current situation of the Iranian economy shakily and predicted that if Iran would not be able to sell its oil under American pressure, it would face a dangerous geopolitical crisis. In its latest report,

the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced the world economy's growth rate in 2018 and 2019, with Iran's inflation rate projected to be about 30% this year.

Actions

A dollar

The value of Iran's largest banknote against the smallest US bills in 2018 continues to decline. The head of the office of the government of Hassan Rouhani announced the continuation of the economic crisis and the rise in prices for basic goods and public goods in Iran, according to the order of the President, which, for the purpose of containment, the warehouses will be evacuated quickly and its products will enter the market. In the wake of the record breaking and unprecedented increase in Iran's exchange rate, Hassan Rouhani was appointed as head of the Central Bank of Iran on the proposal of Massoud Karbassian, Iran's Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, under the decree of Abdel Nasser Hemati as governor of the Central Bank of Iran on 25/07/2018. The former head of government, Valiallah Saif, was also appointed as adviser to the president on monetary and banking matters.

With the continuing economic crisis, parliamentarians initially impeached and dismissed the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs on August 15, and in May 4, the Finance Minister Massoud Karbasiyan, the Minister of Finance and Finance, made the second Minister of State Eleventh also be dismissed.

Hassan Rouhani refused to defend the cabinet's secretary of defense in defense of this meeting. Representatives were not satisfied with the same, and two days later, on 6 September, he asked the president about his problems with 5 economic questions, which ultimately did not condone the 4 responses.

The five questions that 82 presidential congressmen condemned to his second answer to the voters, the meeting was publicly broadcast live on Iran's audio and television:

- The failure of the government to control the smuggling of goods and currency.
- The reason for the continuation of bank sanctions over two years have passed.
- Failure to act favorably and positively on cuts in unemployment.
- Severe recession has lasted for several years despite repeated government promises.
- An accelerated increase in foreign exchange rates and a sharp decline in the value of the national currency.

In early October, the High Council for Economic Co-operation decided to allow the Central Bank of Iran for the first time to allow "open market operations" to contain the economic crisis. This method has been known over the past decades as the most efficient tool for stabilizing the world currency market, which can help boost

inflation, create and stimulate the economy from recession to prosper and take responsibility from the country's banking system to finance the government's financial needs.

reactions

With the rising economic situation and the closure of many factories and industries in the country due to lack of raw material production and the lack of allocation of imported currency by the government, as well as speculation of essential goods from the profitable people, which led to a decrease in these goods in the market, The price of some of the basic goods and services of the people has grown a few times.

Some reports indicate that people were flocking to large stores and chains to buy these goods and empty the shelves.

The prices of various types of cars in the Iranian market have increased sharply. Due to the poor economic situation and the volatile exchange rate fluctuation, the Digital Internet Store, Iran's largest online store, has been modifying its workforce and expelling a large number of its employees.

MP Jalal Mirza'i, a member of the Hope faction in a conversation with Iran's Labor News Agency (ILNA), criticized Hassan Rouhani's performance in the face of the current economic crisis: "... Many economic analysts believe that the Iranian economy is already in crisis, that the value of the rial will be reduced by about 60 or 70 percent at a time ... that there is now a recession in the country and import of goods to our country is blocked, and in The effect of our American threats is to face the scarcity of currency inside the country, and this is not a problem ... I still think it is necessary for Mr. President to reconsider its definition of the crisis, and the things that Mr. Rouhani finds is not harmful and damaged. I do not think it's a challenge, and we are in crisis now... We need our politicians, especially those who are responsible for the situation, to be pessimistic and take steps to solve the problems, and this optimism does not make us realize the depth of the disaster, and this will help us."

Ahmad Tavakoli, an economist and member of the Expediency Council, on October 24, 2018 at a news conference, presented details of his package of proposals to the government to overcome the current crisis. He stated: Equalization of the exchange rate, fuel quota, the maintenance of the exchange rate for 2 to 3 years, capital income tax and the distribution of smart food cards are one of the pillars of his proposed package to overcome the current crisis. Massoud Medicalan, vice chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and former Minister of Health, criticized the 40-year-old regime of the Islamic Republic's regime for the slogan of Freedom, Independence and Justice in a part of his speech: "... unfortunately, the economic crisis that the United States has imposed Worse than the war with Iraq. We have to solve the problem, not to get stuck together, how to solve it and solve the problem?"

Strikes

The continuation of the economic crisis in Iran led to the closure of its shops in early July 2014 as part of Tehran's big bazaar marketers in protest of the continued decline of the Rials and the economic downturn and market downturn. The strikes were in markets such as Aladdin Passage and The Charsu market also occurred in several other cities. The truck strike in Iran began on June 1, 2018 in 160 cities in 25 provinces of Iran.

These strikes in response to the high cost of spare parts, tires, oil and the high cost of repairs, and the reduction of fuel quotas and rising prices for insurance, tolls on the roads, and ... continued to be the "constant loading of fares", which lasted for several days.

[The second wave of Iran's truck strike began after the first strike in June 2018, starting on the first day of May 2018 and extending over 236 cities in most provinces of Iran.

Sanctions against Iran

Sanctions against Iran are a set of measures by the world powers that have been used to punish Iran's government or to force it to do or not. Major sanctions against Iran after the 57th Revolution took place after the occupation of the US embassy in Tehran and intensified following a challenge to Iran's nuclear program. Iran's nuclear program has been subject to various sanctions since the 85th anniversary of its referral to the

UN Security Council by the IAEA. Sanctions against Iran can be divided into four categories: multilateral sanctions, such as United Nations Security Council sanctions, EU sanctions, unilateral sanctions by various countries such as the United States and US Congressional sanctions.

History of sanctions

The first comprehensive comprehensive boycott against Iran in the contemporary era was the boycott of Britain against Iran in response to the appointment of Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq to the ministry, which pursued the goal of nationalizing the oil industry. The first Security Council resolution against Iran during the term of Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh and as a response Iran's national oil industry was exported.

In 1980, the United States also imposed massive economic sanctions in response to the capture of the US embassy in Tehran against Iran. In 1995, President Obama, Bill Clinton, imposed sanctions on American oil companies from investing in Iranian oil and gas projects. Trade relations with Iran were also severed unilaterally.

Iran sanctions to prevent the production of nuclear weapons

The world powers, by claiming the incentive to halt the progress of Iran's nuclear program, formed sanctions against Iran. Experts say the sanctions have not been effective on the Iranian nuclear program, but have had a negative impact on the Iranian economy.

The sanctions are economic, scientific, political, arms sales and ammunition. One of the most influential of these sanctions is the sanctions on Iran's oil exports and the Central Bank of Iran, pointing out that the single-product economy of Iran (oil) and the role of the Central Bank of Iran are aimed at making easy money from the sale of Iranian oil to the countries of the world. Considering the boycotts of both sectors, the Iranian economy is in serious trouble. How long was the United States before 2007 when exporting drugs, food and agricultural products to Iran from the sanctions list, so it was not on the sanctions list. In a report in 2007, Iran was the third largest consumer of American cigarettes in the world, and in 2005 the US Census Bureau said that \$ 100 million worth of cigarettes had been exported to Iran. November 13, 2012 Iran Foreign Ministry spokesman Ramin Mehmanparast talked about new drug sanctions against Iran.

Bahman 1392 (January, 2014) Abbas Araghi announced the deputy minister of legal affairs and international affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the lifting of the ban on medicines and food. Some Iranian news agencies have claimed that drug and food sanctions have been around since 2011, when cigarettes were not sanctioned. Meanwhile,

the US Treasury Department removed the sanctions ban on medicines and foodstuffs for humans and animals against Iran in November 2011, and it was precisely determined that foodstuffs would not include cigarettes, chewing gum or alcohol. The meaning of smoking is on the sanctions list. But there were no medical and food supplies. US government officials called sanctions imposed on Iran the most difficult and crippling sanctions during the history of human civilization.

All kinds of sanctions in Iran

These sanctions are technically divided into four groups, each of which has a separate mechanism to approve and cancel. Part of the difficulty of the talks between Iran and the P5 + 1 is how to cancel these sanctions. Iran, in some cases, has complained of sanctions that they can cancel them from the European Court of Justice. Canceling a boycott through a court complaint Although it can slowly make a difference in the matter, the process of lifting sanctions is too time-consuming and costly, with an untenable outcome.

United Nations Security Council sanctions

Following the arrival of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and the intensification of disputes between Iran and the UN Security Council permanent members, two sanctions resolutions were imposed on Iran.

These Security Council sanctions against Iran are derived from the seventh chapter of the United Nations Charter, which speaks of "threats or violations of peace in the world." Principle 42 Chapter VII allows special

decisions to be taken to ensure peace, even if it requires recourse to military force. After the fourth round of sanctions against the Security Council against Iran, the United States and EU countries imposed unilateral sanctions on Iran beyond the ratified resolution. The case was referred to the Security Council on March 8, 2005, on March 8, 2006, by the IAEA Board of Governors. The Security Council has approved six resolutions against Iran's nuclear case, with four resolutions containing new sanctions.

The resolutions that the Security Council has issued on Iran's nuclear program so far is under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which addresses the responsibility of the Organization in dealing with the threat to global peace. These laws are binding on all members of the United Nations. At the time of the adoption of any United Nations Security Council resolution, there are sanctions committees whose work is to examine who and in what way the sanctions will be targeted.

As long as the Iranian nuclear case is not withdrawn from the Security Council, the sanctions committee will continue to work and update its list.

In the event of a resolution of Iran's nuclear case and a comprehensive agreement with the P5 + 1, the permanent members of the Security Council, with a resolution on the Council, will ask for the lifting of the sanctions and then ratify it, removing Iran's case from the council's agenda. European Union sanctions

The Council of Ministers of the European Union has already enacted various and various sanctions against Iran's nuclear program in the form of autonomous resolutions. EU sanctions require all member states to comply. The first European Union sanctions on Iran's nuclear program under UN Security Council sanctions was adopted in February 2007 (February 2007). It imposed certain restrictions on the supply of parts, equipment and technologies to Iran that could have been used to develop missile and atomic technologies, The goal was the first round of EU sanctions. In the following years, these restrictions were extended to aviation and maritime, banking, oil and investment in the Iranian oil and gas industry, and equipment and technology, individuals and companies subject to further sanctions.

In the case of Iran's comprehensive nuclear agreement and the P5 + 1, the Union's foreign policy chief, along with the three European countries present in the negotiations (Britain, France and Germany), are committed to abolishing the sanctions. The abolition of sanctions by the Council of Ministers of the European Union is being approved by the Council.

Unilateral sanctions by governments

The United States, Britain, Canada are the three main countries whose governments have ratified unilateral sanctions against Iran's nuclear program following UN Security Council resolutions. In terms of diversity and scope, US sanctions against Iran are one of the most widely sanctioned unilateral sanctions against a country. Due to extensive political and trade relations with different countries of the world, the United States has been able to effectively extend its unilateral sanctions against Iran to other countries. For example, some of the major companies owned by companies or US investors , They have actually been forced to follow US sanctions. Also, many countries and foreign companies are subject to varying degrees of fear of retaliatory action by the United States, including restrictions on access to American financial and trading facilities.

Measures to lift these sanctions must be taken at the decision-making institutions of these countries, at the presidential level or the highest executive level of the country. In the case of Iran's comprehensive nuclear agreement and the P5 + 1, the sanctions of the United States and the United States that relate only to Iran's nuclear program are abolished. Because of the vast amount of US sanctions against Iran over the past 35 years, one of the problems is identifying nuclear sanctions against other sanctions imposed for other reasons over the past three decades. Sanctions by the State Department, the Treasury Department and the Department of Energy, and eventually by the White House, can be overturned by orders by government officials and less complicated than the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, the European Union, and Congressional sanctions. British sanctions against Iran are approved by the government and not by the parliament, and canceled by the government's decision.

US Congressional Sanctions

The most difficult part in lifting the sanctions against Iran's nuclear program is the sanctions imposed on Congress.

The lifting of these sanctions requires the simultaneous approval of the House of Representatives and Senate MPs that the Republican radical differences with Democrat President Barack Obama can make the implementation of the US government's commitment to lift the nuclear sanctions against Iran very difficult. If the Iran-1 + 5 Comprehensive Nuclear Accession Agreement is approved, the US government is committed to lifting state sanctions, but according to its laws, the government will not have the option of suspending congressional sanctions and can only delay its implementation for six months.

This means that if the president changes (supposing that the next president of the Republic of the United States and his electoral promises will not necessarily be in line with the Obama administration's commitment), there will be no guarantee of strict implementation of the commitments of the previous United States based on a comprehensive nuclear agreement with Iran; For example, the next government may not necessarily postpone the implementation of sanctions every six months, or reopen the "Iranian Sanctions Act", which Congress has laid down and expires in December 2016. Currently, one of the issues negotiated between Iran and the United States is resolving this part of the problem. Representatives of the US government raise their legal issues, and representatives of the Iranian government say the domestic problem is the United States government should find its solution.

The first US embargo against Iran after the hostage taking of American diplomats in Tehran in 1979 (1357 CE). Following the hostage-taking in the US embassy, the United States seized 12 billion dollars of Iranian government assets. After the release of hostages by the Iranian government, this confiscation did not stop and Iranian assets are still seized. Following the US-led nuclear talks with Iran, US President Barack Obama, announced that the United States intends to reinstate this amount in installments to Iran.

Iran sanctions law

An extremely important boycott of Congress, which was extended to late 2016 for ten years. Meanwhile, the president usually has the option of "suspending" (and not dismantling) some of the congressional sanctions, while he can report full compliance with the congressional committee and claiming that the body's preconditions for lifting the sanctions against Iran have been met. They will act. Naturally, as noted, the US president can also prevent the extension of the ISA Act and even use its "veto" against Congress at its time of renewal.

But the point here is that in the American political culture (and in the public opinion of this country), the president's use of the "legal sanctity" and action against the will of the congresses and the congressional will (though lawful) is not considered a good and appropriate act. Particularly in the foreign policy field, the American people strongly expect all their political institutions to come together in a coordinated manner and in complete consensus, and naturally, the president's "legal" scenarios in sensitive cases such as Iran's nuclear case, with the principle of maintaining Congress's condemnation. (Which is, as a rule, a reflection of national will). Indeed, such actions by the president in the American End-Run Conferencing Dictionary of the United States say they may translate it into a so-called popular "round-the-clock" congress, often with a very negative attitude and as an unpleasant political trick They remember The Bank of Lembert in Belgium (Banque Bruxelles Lambert) cut off foreign exchange transactions with Iran in 2008.

International reactions

The European Union included 180 commercial and Iranian companies subject to new sanctions on the transportation and energy sector. Companies in this regard have joined the list of Iran's nuclear arrest suspects who have links to shipping companies and the Revolutionary Guard Corps of Iran.

Nevertheless, the European Union did not support the proposal of France and Italy for a full boycott of Iranian oil imports and support from Britain, Germany and the Netherlands, and it has been ruled out.

Britain has cut off all its financial exchanges with all banks in Iran, including the Central Bank of Iran, because of its pressure on Iran and the possible pursuit of Iran's nuclear weapons and the possible development of its military nuclear program.

The United States has already announced a boycott of Iran's petrochemical industry. The United States has repeatedly advocated a "targeted" and "counted" boycott of the Central Bank of Iran, but has not officially sanctioned it. The United States has placed Iran on the list of the largest international money laundering countries. The US Congress has begun a massive struggle to reach an international agreement (especially China and Russia) to adopt a new resolution against Iran that contains more international sanctions. The US Senate, in an effort to increase the pressure and sanctions on Iran, first adopted an amendment under the US military budget bill for sanctions against Iran's central bank and its oil buyers on November 30, 2011.

The bill will become legally binding if approved by the House of Representatives and signed by the President of the United States. Canada supported Iran's economic sanctions and banned exports of petrochemical equipment and Iranian oil and gas industries. France welcomed new restrictions on the banking and energy industries of Iran and called on Europe, Japan, Canada and the United States to block the assets of the Central Bank of Iran and cut off oil deals with Iran.

US human rights stance against Iran

The Iranian-American National Council has announced that it intends to send a call to the US government and ask Obama to stand with the Iranian people in order to reduce the pressure on the Iranian people and increase it on the government. From the beginning of the post-revolution years, the men of the United States state that our goal is the Iranian government, not the Iranian people. The analysis of the signatories of the call is that the differences between Iran and the United States are actually between the two governments and have nothing to do with the people. But sanctions have transformed people's lives.

The association also emphasizes that Internet access to the Internet should not be interrupted so that people can easily find tools and guidance to promote democracy and civil society.

Other sanctions

The chief shipping officer of the largest shipping company in Iran said that most of Iran's ships are flying through the United States because of sanctions without Iran's flag.

Cancellation of sanctions

In response, Iran has tried to deal with claims against some of these sanctions. Complaint from European governments to the EU courts has been one of these measures, which has also brought success to Iran. The lifting of sanctions from Mellat Bank and the Iranian Export Bank is two of these successes. This caused European governments' concern and they declared that if such successes were to come in the future, The chain of sanctions against Iran will be disconnected, which will cause them to become ineffective. On January 27, 2012, President Barack Obama annulled the executive orders 13574, 13590, 13622 and 13645 regarding Iran's nuclear sanctions. The EU has also abolished the final approval of the IAEA and enforced all its nuclear sanctions against Iran.

Iran sanctions after US withdrawal

On May 9, 2018, a few days after Prime Minister Netanyahu's inauguration, Republican President Donald Trump announced that the United States will be withdrawing from the Joint Action Plan 5 + 1 (JCPOA = Action).

Trump, who criticized the agreement since the presidential election, said May 18, expressing a clear critique of Iran's regional policies and its support for terrorism, said the destabilizing behavior of Iran after the nuclear deal was tightened and that America would not be hostage to these issues. The president of the United States is saying that the Islamic Republic of Iran has not complied with the agreement. Based on resolution 2231, which was approved by the Security Council after a nuclear deal, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been prohibited from carrying out an atomic missile-capable ballistic missile test. However, Iran has had several ballistic missile tests in the past two years, and Iranian missiles have been seen by some regional

terrorist and insurgent groups. He announced that Washington had withdrawn from the agreement of July 23, 2015,

between the six world powers of the P5 + 1 with Iran, saying that the United States is negotiating with its allies to reach a new decision to prevent Iran's destructive ambition.

According to his announcement, after 90 days of respiration and opportunity for businessmen and economic activists, the first part of the sanctions, and after 180 days, the second and final part of the sanctions will be announced to Iran, and investors and activists who have entered the Iranian economy in the course of the term should Get out of the country The 90-day period ended on August 4, 2018, and the nuclear sanctions were revived as follows:

- Implications for buying or acquiring US dollar banknotes by the Iranian government;
- sanctions on Iran's trade with gold or precious metals;
- sanctions for the sale, supply, supply or transfer of graphite, raw and semi-manufactured metals such as aluminum and steel and exports or software to integrate industrial processes into Iran;
- Sanctions for buying or selling Iranian rials or maintaining accounts and funds held outside Iran are based on the Iranian rial.
- Sanctions for purchasing, accepting or facilitating Iran's sovereign debt trading
- sanctions on Iran's automotive sector. In addition, after this 90-day period, the US government will cancel the licenses issued to abolish the following initial sanctions:
- Authorization to import carpets and food from the source of Iran to the United States and some related financial transactions under licenses issued under the Iran Sanctions and Exchanges Act

Activities undertaken in accordance with the permits issued for the export and sale of commercial airplanes and parts and services related to Iran; Persons who have entered the United States after the lifting of US sanctions against Iran, should be avoided to avoid listing on the US sanctions list until August 4, 2018. These activities are gradually reduced. One of the most important deals on this list is the sale of airplanes to Iran. Following a nuclear deal, Boeing signed a contract worth \$ 20 billion for the sale of more than 100 passenger aircraft to Iran.

After the 90-day end of the sanctions (180 days of withdrawal) on November 4, 2018, the following sanctions apply:

- Sanctions for shipping and shipping divisions of Iran and port agents including the Iranian Shipping Company, the Southern Shipping Lines and their affiliated companies;
- Sanctions related to the deal with the National Iranian Oil Company, National Iranian Tanker Company, Iran Oil Trading Co. (NIKO), including buying oil, petroleum products or petrochemical products from Iran;
- Sanctions on foreign exchange transactions with the Central Bank of Iran and Iranian financial institutions listed in the sanctions list pursuant to paragraph 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2012;
- sanctions related to the provision of special financial messaging services to the Central Bank of Iran and other financial institutions of Iran, which are required by CISADA clause 104;
- Sanctions for the provision of classified services, insurance or reinsurance
- Iran's energy sector sanctions.

In addition, by November 5, 2018, the US government will again apply sanctions against out-of-date individuals from the "Featured and Blocked Individual List" (SDN) and other lists.

Sanctions after November 14, 1397 (2018)

The US officially announced the new round of sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran on Monday, November 4, 1398 (2019), the US defense minister Pompeo said: "The sanctions are in the fields of energy, banking,

transportation and shipbuilding industries. Since the arrival of the Trump government, we have sanctioned 19 rounds targeting 168 Iranian entities. The Iranian regime has spent billions of dollars through its banking sector on the Revolutionary Guard.

Today's sanctions cover 50 Iranian banks, in addition to their foreign and domestic affairs, which are in line with the Iranian regime's support for international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or for the fulfillment of human rights violations. " Secretary of State Steven Monocin said: "From this morning, we will start our full sanctions against the Iranian regime. This is part of the unprecedented unprecedented economic pressure that the United States has put in place against the largest contributor to terrorism in the world. Today's sanctions cover more than 700 people, the IIS, the aircraft and the missile industry, which is partly one of the biggest actions that the Treasury has done in one day against Iran.

More than 300 sanctions cover new targets, as well as 100 other ones that were already on the list of sanctions, and were removed from the list and are now on the list again. These very powerful sanctions, as well as the Iranian banking, energy and shipping system, directly target ... Our actions today also identified 400 cases, including 200 individuals and ships, Iran's energy and shipping sector, Iran Air, Iran's national airline, more than 65 aircraft and identification of about 250 people in connection with blocked assets that are on the national list and Iran's Atomic Energy Organization. China, India, Italy, Greece, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey have temporary sanctions sanctions, and Iran can use oil money only for humanitarian operations and the purchase of goods that are not mutually sanctioned. Iranian leaders should immediately stop their support for terrorism and end their destructive activities in the region. If they want to lift sanctions, they must stop producing ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons. Swift Banking Network, the backbone of the global financial deal, said on Monday, Nov. 14, 1397 (2018), that it has suspended its banking services to several Iranian banks after the United States has renewed nuclear sanctions against Tehran. On November 20, 2018, Secretary of State Treasury Secretary Steven Manucin said he would cut the service to the Central Bank of Iran and list the Iranian financial institutions. American International Group is withdrawing its business activities in Iran, which has been acquired by subsidiary companies.

Also on November 2, 2018, Waldos Holding, an insurance company in Bermuda, which earned US \$ 5.56 billion in July for American International Group, provided insurance coverage for shipping companies shipping shipments to Iran and Iran Have been reduced. In early 2019, two German and French countries abandoned the Mahan Airline's charter flights to the two countries. The reason for this decision is the security issues and sanctions imposed on Iran. "

Extended US National Emergency Situation with Iran

On Thursday, November 17, 1398 (2019), President Donald Trump extended the "Executive Order to Establish a National Emergency Response to Iran" for another year. The White House's announcement states that "our relationship with Iran has not yet come to an end, and the process of implementing agreements with Iran will continue on January 19, 1981." Trump referred to the agreement signed between Iran and the United States at the end of hostage-taking.

The face of the Iranian economy after sanctions

The parliamentary overseas audit warned of the continuation of the policy of currency suppression during the resumption of US sanctions by assessing the effects of sanctions on the three channels of the currency crisis, increasing uncertainty and risk of investment and trade restrictions, and emphasized that this would make the banking system more fragile. According to the research center's estimates, given the dependence of government revenues on oil dollars, the drop in oil production and exports could lead the government, especially in the construction sector, with a deficit. This ultimately leads to a risk of government borrowing from the central bank, Strengthens inflationary pressures.

On the other hand, American sanctions against the distortion of the foreign exchange system may hamper the industries that need to produce imported materials and intermediate goods, thereby reducing Iran's economic growth. According to the Majlis Research Center, another risk to the Iranian economy would be the

emergence of a phenomenon of capital flight through the conversion of assets into a currency in the event of an exchange rate crisis.

Experts from the research center believe that this phenomenon will reduce public confidence in the government's ability to manage the economy, The new round of sanctions and uncertainties caused by financial and commercial constraints, turmoil in the domestic markets, and the occasional interventions of policy makers in the markets, make investors uncertain, and the value of the national currency will intensify with the withdrawal of capital.

The Perspective of Iran's Income

Referring to the sanctions effect from the Canal of Trade Restrictions, Al-Qaeda has warned of lowering oil and non-oil exports and predicts that by imposing US extraterritorial sanctions to remove Iran from the global oil market, according to an optimistic assessment of Iran's oil exports of around 500,000 barrels per day. According to a pessimistic scenario, the day is not expected to drop by one million barrels a day. According to its analytical report, the center points out that Iran's non-oil exports, especially petrochemicals, will be reduced after sanctions are imposed. The past experience of sanctions has shown that the decline in imports to Iran in the short run negatively affects the entry of intermediate goods and capital, although domestic products can be replaced at high altitudes.

Of course, the effect of these sanctions on the foreign exchange earnings from exporting oil and petrochemical products depends on the policies of the European Union, China, Russia and even India to accompany or not to comply with US sanctions policies.

Hope to go inside and outside of Iran

Major Research Center in the assessment of the effect of sanctions and withdrawal from the United States says that the most important factor in changing the conditions of the Iranian economic response to sanctions is because of the US position in the global economy, and especially the international financial system, as well as the large scale sanctions of that country. From oil to the banking system and the central bank, the key industries, international shipping and insurance, it is expected that sanctions will affect the real sector of Iran's economy and manufacturing sector even this year.

Of course, the research body notes that the level of US sanctions depends on factors such as the will of other countries to accompany or counteract sanctions and the country's internal management in crisis situations. The Center focuses on assessing the position of major trading and economic partners of Iran; given the relatively clear and persistent position of China and Russia in cooperation with Iran, and against the cooperative stance of Japan and South Korea with the United States, the role of the European Union and, to some extent, India to reduce The effect of sanctions on Iran's economy is strategic.

The effect of sanctions on the economy of Iran

Agriculture: It is difficult to predict the growth of the agricultural sector in 1397 (2018), however, the growth of the agricultural sector in 2012 is close to 3% and will have the highest positive growth rate compared to other sectors.

Oil: With the start of the second phase of US sanctions, if Europe resists Iran, the growth of the oil sector will be negative by 10% in 1997 and 18% in the case of European integration with the United States.

Industry: The growth of the Iranian industry, if Europe joins Iran, will lead to a 22.5% decline in production of riders from next summer and a further 2.5% decline in other industries, with the exception of the food, chemical and basic metals industries, from the second half of next year. But if Europe loses Europe alone, production of cars will drop by 45% from next summer and other industrial products by 5%.

Mine: Regarding the regular cycles of boom and recession over a three-year period, the growth of the mining sector is projected to drop by 2% next year.

Building: In the scenario of European co-operation with Iran due to the deficit of the state's construction budget due to the decline in oil revenues of Iran, the growth of the building sector will be negative 4%, and if the Europeans are ignorant, the growth of this sector will increase by a negative deficit of 8% next year.

Services: The growth of the services sector in the event of a European stand-off with Iran versus the US is positive by 2.3% and in the case of a European offspring reaching 1.6% next year.

The first phase of US sanctions against Iran began officially on Tuesday, August 7th, this year. The United States believes that these are the toughest sanctions imposed on Iran, and the introduction of oil and banking sanctions in November this year will put a lot of pressure on the country's economy.

Iran's National Security Advisor John Bolton announced that if Iran intends to withdraw from the sanctions, it should return to the negotiating table, and the Iranian authorities responded to the announcement of the first round of sanctions, according to ISNA.

They stated that Iran was always ready to negotiate with a country that was honest and adhere to the principles of negotiation and agreement.

But what would be the cost to the economy of the country, but the first wave of sanctions that left many European and Asian companies out of the Iranian market?

As a result of Iran's return to sanctions, it stopped receiving airplanes that had been purchased. It was planned to give Iran 230 airplanes from Boeing and Airbus companies, worth \$ 39.5 billion worth of contracts, but they will not be executed at the start of the first round of sanctions. Following the implementation of the nuclear deal in 2016, Iran signed a contract for the purchase of 110 Boeing aircraft for Iran Air and Sky Airlines Worth \$ 20 billion, and a contract worth \$ 19 billion for the purchase of 100 Airbus was canceled as a result of these sanctions. So far, Airbus has delivered 3 aircraft to Iran. A contract worth \$ 536 million was signed for the purchase of 20 ATR aircraft after the implementation of the nuclear deal, with only 13 aircraft being delivered to Iran, and the rest were withdrawn from the agenda.

The sanctions will result in Iran losing \$ 424 million last year as a carpet exporter. Iran handmade carpets account for 30% of the world's carpet market and has created a job opportunity for 2 million Iranians. The United States is the largest market for Iranian carpets, and after the sanctions, Iran's carpet purchases are stopped completely. Iran shipped \$ 1.37 million caviar last year, with the United States having imported 10 kilograms of caviar from Iran for the first time in its past 25 years. This Iranian income will also be eliminated.

In the last 9 months of last year, Iran exported 96,000 tons of pistachio, earning \$ 853 million worth of sales. It should be noted that Iran and the United States are the largest pistachio producers in the world and last year made up 85 percent of the world market. China has the largest pistachio buyer in Iran.

According to Al Jazeera, Iran has denied access to 64.5 tons of gold as a result of the ban, which also prohibits the purchase and sale of Iranian gold. By 2017, Iran had traded this amount of gold. Earlier, Iran was able to get gold as an oil price to circumvent the banking sanctions, but it seems Iran can not use this policy this time.

Eventually, the Iranian automotive industry will be hurt by sanctions imposed by the United States. Iran shipped 1.6 million vehicles to the domestic market last year. It is the 12th largest automotive market in the world, which experienced an annual growth of 18% last year. But following the start of sanctions, major French and German companies active in the Iranian market, such as Renault and Peugeot and Daimler, were quitting the Iranian market.

This policy can create a major crisis in the automotive industry of the country and eliminate millions of job opportunities in this sector.

Conclusion

"If this pressure comes to a conclusion, prosperity and prosperity will return to Iran"

Navid Jamshidi, director of the online Asia Online Economic Forum in Tehran, while pointing to the fundamental and fundamental differences between the Islamic Republic of Iran and other examples of the contemporary world, which, according to him, has caused the efforts of forty years in many countries to end

the impoverishment of the Islamic Republic, He says that today key points of the 40-year-old experience in dealing with the Iranian regime have been at the disposal of the Trump government, and this achievement has not been possible except with the extensive cooperation of Israelis with a culture similar to Iranians.

Based on the experience of forty years of life in the Iranian capital, referring to the suppressed protests, From the early days of the 1979 revolution, which led to economic dissatisfaction with demanding overthrow, he called the Islamic Republic an ineffective and patchy patch of Iran's culture, politics and economy, and the concurrence of the Trump government's state of affairs with the Islamic Republic with general dissatisfaction in Iran It believes that, although the government has repeatedly stated that it does not seek to change the regime of Iran, a thorough and expert assessment shows that all the components of this puzzle are in the direction of the collapse of the Islamic Republic. Of course, Nawid Jamshidi does not agree that sanctions and economic pressure alone will lead to a regime change, and he thinks the Iranian government will be a wealthy country with overwhelming people, and by cutting off its financial resources, Iran intends to empty the pockets of the Islamic Republic, Iran will have to stop regional interference and face domestic economic dissatisfaction. It is an economic activist who claims that the majority of ordinary people agree and accompany the Trump government program to push outside and change peacefully from within; believes that US economic sanctions against other countries based on playing with valid instruments such as Dollar Taken One hundred years ago, the exact planning was done and tested and trained from the former Soviet Union to Cuba, South Africa and North Korea, and in the latest instance in Venezuela. Referring to the concurrence of the demands of Iran's overthrowers and dissidents with the Trump government program, he clarifies the horizons of the Iranian economy.

which is the victory of the plan for the return of national wealth from the Middle East to the country, resulting in general welfare and development and development. .

solutions

The stated conditions indicate that today's economy is in a state of potential inflation and that effective measures should be taken to prevent actual inflation in the country, an action that will be taken by adopting necessary measures and avoiding some cost-effective measures. Some of these solutions are:

1. Emphasize compliance with the mechanisms set forth in the withdrawal of the currency and national development fund account in order to avoid increasing dollar inflows into the country's economy. It is noteworthy that any approvals in Specially granting rial loans to various departments of the National Development Fund under the Budget Law of 2012 can increase the inflation rate.
2. Controlling the growth of liquidity and continuous monitoring of it;
3. No emotional clash with rising prices because of any rumor about commodity shortages and rising inflation, pushing prices up;
4. Serious confrontation with the effects of economic sanctions, especially in supplying the import needs of the manufacturing sector;
5. The necessity of targeting the tariff system to avoid increasing production costs;
6. Reduce formal and informal import costs.
7. An effective struggle with economic corruption in order to avoid repeating events similar to last year;
8. Focusing on all the tools in the law to target subsidies, including non-financial instruments, along with the provision of cash subsidies;
9. Implementation of packages to support manufacturers in enforcing the law on targeting subsidies;
10. Thayn Taylif on the next phases of law enforcement targeting subsidies towards economic security;
11. Stability in the foreign exchange market and preventing an increase in the rates and fluctuations of the foreign exchange system;
12. Stability in interest rate policy in order to avoid the flow of liquidity flows to different markets;
13. Avoiding unrestrained political clashes and efforts and empathy to resolve economic problems and support effective national production, capital and work of Iran.

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