

" US Foreign Policy Toward Iran During Joe Biden Administration "

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Abstract

US foreign policy can be regarded as a significant motive of many events and policies at the regional and international levels. Possibly, the significance of US foreign policy towards Iran stems from the great position of both countries. Many other regional and international policies, as well as Iran, which is an important and influential player in a large number of issues, especially at the regional level, in addition to the most noticeable issue through which it interacts with a large number of main powers, led by the United States of America, as is the case with the Iranian nuclear program. And the US foreign policy towards Iran came with the supposition of (Joe Biden) government is different from that of his predecessor (Donald Trump).

From hardness and forcing more sanctions and constricting the trap politically and economically on Iran to a new policy with a completely different view and awareness (which from the point of view of the new administration did not bring any real results about stopping the Iranian nuclear program and thus achieve the American interest), among the new directions that it adopted (Joe Biden) that more sanctions and tension in relations with Iran have not worked, or at least do not serve the American interest, as the existence of hostile or tense relations with Iran with all the elements that Iran possesses of geopolitical and political power and important natural resources may push it to be Companies and cooperation with other parties that represent a threat to American exclusivity, as is the case with Russia and China.

Thus, the United States of America turned to make its foreign policy with Iran (at least in principle) one based on finding solutions to Iran's nuclear program, which poses a threat to it and its allies in the region, while at the same time not allowing Iran to form strategic alliances in the region by countries seeking to challenge uniqueness that may signify a real threat to American interests, especially with the existence of projects.

Keywords: (Regional and International Relations, foreign policy, Iran, United States America,international conflicts, influence, International interactions).

Introduction

It is acknowledged that foreign policy has a vital political role in determining international relations and the nature of interactions between countries. The great significance and impact of foreign policy can be assigned to the significance and

influence of the countries under study, such as the case with the American foreign policy, it is considered today as one of the topics of great importance as it reflects the behavior of an international actor who is considered one of the most important poles of international actors include the overall

international interactions, defines a set of alliances and cooperation, and defines the nature of its strategy in the region and the countries interacting with it.

The impact is possibly clearer in that policy when it is directed to a country with regional influence, such as the case with Iran, which is considered one of the active and influential countries in the region, and which is considered a chief actor in drawing and defining a set of regional and international interactions, especially as it possesses a number of advantages that qualified it to assume such as its place, starting from its possession of a distinguished geostrategic position on the most important global trade routes and waterways, as well as its possession of natural resources and wealth, its possession of active points in its geographical region. In addition, it has many arms in a number of countries and has a great influence in them, in addition to the nuclear program, which is negotiating on.

It is with the most noticeable international actors, which represents a decisive and important point in determining the nature of its international relations, which considers Iran today one of the strengths that Iran possesses today. On the overall regional and international interactions, given that these two countries represent regional and international powers,

The arrival of US President (Joe Biden) and his new tactical orders are considered a qualitative jump in the march of the previous US administration, “the administration of (Donald Trump)”, as the new US administration announced its desire to re-dialogue with Iran and open the door to relations with it after the relations between the two countries deteriorated during the era of (Donald Trump) and the latter's withdrawal From the nuclear agreement with Iran, which he described as

a bad agreement in the history of the United States, where the American administration expressed a new, more cooperative and soft approach with Iran and its wish to open the door to dialogue with it to reach solutions to the most important argumentative issues between the two countries, the most important of which is the Iranian nuclear program and an end to the state of long term disagreement and confrontation between the two countries.

The significance of the study comes from the strategic significance of the value and the great role of the United States and its foreign policy followed by it, considering it as the most important pole on the international arena and that the foreign policy followed by it represents a pivotal point in determining the nature of regional and international interactions, and the significance of the study may increase by analyzing that foreign policy towards an important and vital regional actor represented by the Islamic Republic of Iran, which also has an important and influential role, especially in its geographical environments, and therefore the significance of the study sprang from the great importance of these important actors.

The problem of the study stems from the ability of the new administration of the United States led by Biden to control and adapt an essential and influential country such as Iran and to limit its regional and international ambitions, especially since the United States of America views those ambitions as an explicit threat to it and a number of its strategic allies, and the extent of the Biden administration's ability to build a new pattern from relations with Iran and achieving a kind of positive development in relations, especially after a period of stalemate during the rule of (Donald Trump).

The Hypotheses:

The hypothesis of the study lies in the desire of both parties to build a cooperative and effective relationship between them, as the two realize that the returns from that relationship are important and of greater benefit than the worsening of those relations and the intensification of the conflict between the two countries. International sanctions, as well as the Biden administration, sees adopting a softer foreign policy with Iran as a better way to achieve its goals towards it.

The Methodology

The researcher has adopted a number of approaches due to the multiple dimensions of the study. The historical method was used to determine the historical development of the US foreign policy and to distinguish the causes and results of that policy, in addition to using the analytical method, in analyzing that policy, identifying its results and understanding the events associated with it.

The Research Outline

The study is structured to include three main sections:

- 1-The first section has represented in the motives of US foreign policy towards Iran,
- 2- The second section identified the most important variables affecting US international and regional foreign policy,
- 3- The third topic included predicting the future of US foreign policy towards Iran, in addition to the conclusion.

The first topic: the motives of US foreign policy towards Iran

Iran has a great strategic significance that has made it the focus of attention and attention of a number of countries at the international and regional levels. Iran is a country with exceptional strategic benefits that it has been able to reinforce and expand its impact through its active regional and

international role, which made it the focus of attention of major countries such as the United States of America. A notable geography that made it able to control the global trade passageways, in addition to the fact that it possesses a huge amount of important natural and energy sources, as it is the fourth exporter of oil, as well as possessing huge quantities of natural gas. Its geographical view of the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Caspian Sea represents a buffer zone between the Russian Federation and the Arabian Peninsula, which made it enjoy a very important geopolitical location.

Furthermore, Iran has an important and influential political role that extends to a number of countries in the region and other countries, and its closeness to US interests in the region, which made it the focus of the successive US administration, including the administration of US President Joe Biden, as the US states have a number of geographical, economic, political and security motives that make from Iran is always within the circle of interests.

First: - the geopolitical motives

Geographical location is one of the significant factors that establish one of the state's strengths. Historically strong states have been known as the state with a distinguished geographical location, and the geographical location still represents one of the pillars of the state's strength and prestige, especially if this location is supported by the clear political determination, human power and the correct work of this factor¹, including It enables the state to achieve the anticipated effect and achieve its interests.

Moreover, Iran has a significant and vital strategic location as it is a linking point between East and West. The area of Iran is estimated at (1640000 square km). This

area is equivalent to the area of five American states, the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany combined, and it is the largest country when compared to the geographical neighboring countries (Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and The Arab Gulf countries are the largest in terms of area except Saudi Arabia, and the area of Iran is equivalent to about 11% of the area of the Arab world. Geopolitics (political, economic, military), which increased its regional power in the region, which generated a feeling of strength, and this was reflected in its foreign policy, which prompted it to occupy parts of the Arab lands, such as the three Emirati islands (the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa) in the Persian Gulf and the eastern bank of the Shatt al-Arab and part of the oil-rich Iraqi province of Ahwaz well as as ² the Arabian Gulf, which enabled it to build the establishment of important strategic ports, such as the case with (the port of Muhammarah, Abadan, and Bandar Abbas).

Not only this, Iran has a great oil revolution that enabled it to avoid many problems and international sanctions as an important resource for it, as Iran is considered the fourth exporter of oil as well as possessing a large stock of natural gas, and this added great importance to it on two levels regional and international³.

Moreover, the Iranian plateau forms an important position in the global geopolitics, through its overseeing of the Arabian Gulf region, and its center is the Eurasian heart. Thus, from a geostrategic point of view, the channels controlled by Iran are dynamic to the strategies of the great powers as an energy corridor, and for its location between the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, where Iran's geographical location plays and what it produces of oil and also gas

plays a noticeable role in determining the dimensions of states' policy towards it.

In addition, Iran does not only overlook the Arabian Gulf, which is the location on which most of its oil wealth is confined, but also overlooks the countries of the former Soviet Union overlooking the Caspian Sea, which possess enormous oil wealth. The countries believe in Sunni and Shiite Islam, which is close to the Twelfth doctrine dominant in Iran, as well as close to China and adjacent to the borders of Russia, which seeks to play a prominent role in the international arena, which determines the Russian, American and Chinese role towards Iran.

Iran's geopolitical position between the countries of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf is very important as said by General de Gaulle in 1961: "Iran is at the crossroads of the world, and Iran is also surrounded by many countries, many of which are politically and security unstable." The importance of Iran's geopolitical position to Iran is determined by four factors. ⁴

A - its intersecting with the Middle East.

b- Its strategic position in the international oil market.

C - Its eminent position in relation to the Islamic world is after that the largest Shiite country, and the only one in the Arab Islamic world.

It is not surprising that India and China are getting closer to Iran, whose navies may at some point in the twenty-first century share domination with the United States of the Eurasian sea lanes. Although Iran is much smaller in size and population than these two powers: The Russian Federation or Europe, Iran, because it has the main geography of the Middle East - in terms of

location, population and energy resources - is of essential importance to global geopolitics. Iran's strategic location, wealth, area, and population make it an important regional power that cannot be underestimated, or its interests in any regional political, security, economic or strategic project can be ignored, because it can at least hinder any project with which it does not feel reassured about its interests, security and stability. its system.⁵

Accordingly, Iran's significant strategic position throughout history (represented by owning the most important sources of energy and supervising the most vital strategic areas rich in wealth, as is the case with the Arab Gulf region and the Caspian Sea, and controlling the most important waterways through which world trade passes, such as the Strait of Hormuz, the most important water crossing in the world), made it Iran is the focus of attention and interest of the great and regional powers. Its distinguished strategic location, combined with other political and economic factors that Iran possesses, has made it an influential and effective force in many international and regional issues and made it able to be a pivotal country in a way that cannot be overlooked. It has added a position of superior power in the issues that it is negotiating with a number of major powers.

Second: Economically

Iran is one of the first energy producing countries. Iran is the first country that produced oil in the Middle East. A large part of the Iranian state's strength today and its regional and international influence comes from this part. Two-thirds of the world's oil is stored in the Gulf region, and Iran is one of the largest countries with energy reserves such as oil and natural gas. The proven basic oil reserves in Iran are

estimated at about (137) billion barrels, which makes it the second globally after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as it contains approximately 10% of global oil reserves, and Iranian oil production constitutes about 5% of global production, which is a percentage. It is difficult for the global economy to dispense with, especially since most of Iranian oil goes for export, which constitutes 5% of global oil exports.

This is the thing that made Iran play an important role in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In this respect, Iran represented a great challenge to the United States of America. This challenge stems from the world's need for this important energy source. The United States has always emphasized this source of power that Iran possesses as one of the most important sources of Iran's power. Henry Kissinger mentioned in an article that, The oil-producing country, as a country like Iran, considers nuclear energy a waste of resources for it, as it does not need it, not on the energy level, not as an additional force that can be used as a pressure card on other countries in various issues, which undoubtedly allows Iran to enjoy influence and power directly proportional to the need of others, especially since industrialized countries, such as the case with the United States of America and other industrial countries, which are an important source of their economy and growth, the backbone of industry and an important element for daily consumption. Consequently, oil is considered a strategic priority in American politics, and within a report by the RAND Corporation on the future of the security environment in the Middle East, this report describes American interests in the Middle East. Preserving energy supplies and maintaining their prices comes after the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, while the

protection of the security of Israel and the pro-US regimes comes after it. Hence, the presence of Iran in the Arab Gulf region and as an oil-producing country and one of the most important OPEC countries makes its ability to effect global energy security very large.⁶

Thirdly: Securely:

Iran has worked to diminish the political segregation that was forced on it since the eruption of its revolution in 1979, and declared its aggression and standing against the United States and its alliances. Iran realizes that it is a Persian state, surrounded by neighbors who are not Persians, some of whom have nuclear weapons, so it suffers from a sense of isolation and insecurity that may be permanent, and it does not have the ethnic background, nor sectarian ties to form permanent alliances based on shared visions and values with its neighbors.⁷

Iran occupies an important strategic place for a number of major countries, such as the case with Russia, as its most important partner in the Middle East, which allows it to reach the Gulf politically. Iran has important arms in the region in a number of countries, which enabled it to be the country with the most prominent influence in the region, especially since Iran was able to be effective and dominant in the countries of the region, which increased its strength and influence, as the case with Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon and Syria, which enabled it to negotiate with other actors from a standpoint of strength, and to make it an element that cannot be ignored in any regional equation.⁸

The amassed threats by the United States against Iran through repeated sanctions imposed by the Security Council have prompted it to strengthen its relations with China and Russia, and to invest in the

regional and security environment in its favor and to increase its influence and transformation into a main pole in the regional system and an influential actor at the international level.

Since the US occupation of Iraq in 2003 and when Iran began to increase its regional expansion, and the ensuing political and security crises in the region, Iran has been able to employ them in the right way, and found its initial roots in the increasing importance of Middle East issues for the global system. And in the geopolitical features and characteristics of Iran, and the cultural and religious structure of its power, which made Iran one of the most influential countries in the Middle East.⁹

Iran's defense policy is based on two main axes:

First: Owning the ability to defend Iranian territory in the face of US and Israeli policies, increasing the ceiling of sanctions directed against Iran, and trying to separate it regionally and globally, especially after the US occupation of Iraq in 2003

Second: Strengthening Iran's regional strategic role, whether it is in the Arab Gulf region, the Middle East, the Caspian Sea, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia. Therefore, the Iranian administration sees possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear technology as a source of deterrence and a doubling of prestige. Possession of nuclear weapons supports the status of the countries that own them, and enhance its role in foreign affairs.¹⁰

Iran plays a significant and strategic role on the security level in the region, based on several main axes. Iran has learned to

activate its role in it, and it has formed a weakness for others in dealing with Iran, whether those countries are regional or at the international level, as is the case with Iran's nuclear program, which constitutes the main issue that threatens the security of Iran. The region and the countries in it, led by Israel, and Iran was able to intrude a number of regional countries, taking advantage of sectarian rapprochement, such as the case with Iraq, Lebanon, the right and Syria, which poses a threat to the security of the region and makes Iran a central axe in any political process in it. In addition to Iran's ability to threaten Energy security and global trade through its strategic location that controls those corridors, which in turn represents a security and strategic threat to the security of countries at the regional and international levels.

The Second Topic: The effective Variables in American Foreign Policy

Like the collapse of the Shah's regime, the major turning point in the US foreign policy towards Iran, from a strategic ally of the United States to one of the countries that sponsor the policies against it and a source of the concepts of his defense of the latter and its policy with countries and the center of attraction and polarization for those policies. What reinforced that American vision against Iran, is the conviction that the United States cannot leave its vital interests (energy sources) in the region in unsafe hands, or leave it exposed to circumstances and surprises, especially in light of the mistrust between the United States of America and the new regime in Iran that emerged after the revolution in 1979.

The American policies toward Iran after the end of the Cold War have reflected the

preservation of a number of vital interests of the United States of America that cannot be waived: ¹¹

- 1- Protecting the security of the American economy as a result of the disruption of oil and the rise in its prices due to the increasing demand for it by other countries, especially China, Russia, Europe and Japan.
- 2- Protection on the standard and lifestyle of the American citizen based on the consumption of energy sources.
- 3- Controlling oil prices and their distribution to countries, and consequently controlling the economies of industrialized countries.

Consequently, the United States has begun to assign great importance to Iran, the Gulf region, and the Middle East, stemming from the strategic importance of that region and the United States' desire to continue its control over it, which means controlling the most important energy outlets, which are among the priorities of the United States' strategy. The region has strategic weight and an attractive regional power for a number of countries that represents a threat to the United States of America that must be dealt with and reduced.

The most significant variables affecting US foreign policy toward Iran can be identified:

1- Terrorism

This variable is one of the main topics that drew the navigator of American foreign policy towards Iran, and it was one of the important axes in any American-Iranian reconciliation or collision at any stage in the history of relations between the two countries.

Through the American visualization that put Iran on the list of countries supporting terrorism, by providing support and funding to some Islamic parties and movements, which the United States categorizes as terrorist, especially the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance movements against the Israeli occupation, led by the Lebanese Hezbollah, Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, In addition to Iran's opposition to the Arab-Israeli settlement process, and its political and ideological attitude refusing the existence of Israel.¹²

The US-Iranian relations are characterized by clash and the high level of tension between them, although there are periods when the two sides tend to ease the conflict between them, but the dominant feature of that relationship is the constant conflict and tension. The United States of America has used the terrorist card as a tool to implement its strategy towards Iran, which is containment. (In all periods of time, even if it was sometimes enclosed in formulas of cooperation and opening the door to dialogue, but the American goal remains the same at all times. Iran represents the everlasting foe of the United States in the region and may consider this aggression as the main motive for the United States, its strategy, as long as the United States found in the enemy an opportunity to achieve its goals.¹³

In this context, the report issued by the US State Department in 1992 focused on the fact that Iran constitutes the most dangerous sponsor of state terrorism in the world, and has taken the work of military modernization, as well as Iran's support and support for many armed movements and organizations that attract increasing attention from the American decision-maker. The clear Iranian support for the

existing political system in Syria also constituted another arena for challenging US policy in the region, through Iran's announcement of establishing a strategic alliance with Syria under which it is committed to protecting and defending its strategic ally.¹⁴

Second: The Iranian Nuclear Program

Since the arrival of the Joe Biden administration, he has carried a different approach from a precedent represented in his first external features by starting a new diplomacy with Iran centered on a set of political and economic issues, easing sanctions and starting new negotiations on the Iranian nuclear program and a number of regional and strategic issues based on the idea of a "balanced return".

Therefore, the US policy towards Iran is based on the premise that this policy will affect the balance of regional powers as a whole, and from Biden's point of view, the process of containing Iran can only take place through mechanisms based on multilateral dialogue and international law, so the concept of a balanced return to the states. The United Nations for the nuclear program negotiations believe that this strategy represents the best solution to controlling nuclear ambitions and limiting its capabilities. This tactic means that Joe Biden's doctrine and political literature cannot be based on a comprehensive acceptance of the policy of the United States, as he has a relatively similar position to Iran's regional role, as he indicates that Iran's regional position and power must be controlled in stages.

The presence of a strategic balance in the region, as Joe Biden, in terms of his background in political work and being a member of Obama's team and a participant

in the United States' entry into the nuclear agreement with Iran in 2015, sees that the regional balance is the basis for controlling Iran, in which he is aware that Iran is a country trying to improve its position in the region and exploiting its areas of influence as a geopolitical area for Iranian national security.¹⁵ There is no doubt that the US foreign policy towards Iran regarding Iranian nuclear ambitions is justified by various US administrations, because on the one hand it will enable Iran with its economic and military capabilities to become a regional power with strategic weight and weight that exceeds its neighbors in the region, and thus become a confrontational and dangerous force against the American trends in the region. On the other hand, the possibility of Iran possessing a nuclear program will open the door to a new arms race and entry into the field of nuclear possession as well, especially in the field of peaceful nuclear capabilities, which will result in dangerous strategic effects in the region no less than acquiring nuclear weapons. The American vision of Iran's nuclear program stems from the possibility that Iran will seek to develop this program and work to use nuclear technology in the military field, which is considered a clear imbalance in favor of Iran, which represents a danger to Israel's security, as well as the possibility of these weapons reaching terrorist groups through Washington's vision that Tehran. It represents an ideological and cultural danger and a major obstacle to the American trends in the region.¹⁶

Thirdly: The Regional- international Balance

Within the American insight, Iran is regarded as a threat to its security and interests in the Middle East, and these threats begin from the regional expansion

in a number of countries in the region and the extension of its military arms in them, such as in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Lebanon, in addition to Iran's effort to form strategic partnerships through which it can break the state of isolation and international pressures. As is the case with Russia and China, China and Iran signed a comprehensive memorandum of understanding in the year 2021 for the strategic partnership between the two countries for a period of twenty-five years, through which they seek to strengthen political and economic relations between the two countries, based on the development of infrastructure, economic and military aspects, and investments, and an agreement to establish free trade zones. On the southern coast of Iran, and these agreements come after the crisis in Chinese-American relations as well as Iranian-American relations, where the two parties (Iran and China) found in their reconciliation an opportunity to confront the United States of America, which intersects with both on many issues, so the United States of America works to reduce these convergences and prevent their further growth, especially as they are aware of the strategic importance. For companies of this type, such as the case with (Iranian-Chinese) or (Iranian-Chinese-Russian) convergence, so foreign policy in the Biden era has tended to neutralize such partnerships in an important and strategic region for the United States, especially as it is the main source of energy supplies. With China's ambitions to implement the "Belt and Road" project, through which it works to control the markets.¹⁷

Russia acclaimed this project, as the Russian Foreign Ministry commented, "These ideas are in line with the Russian

approach, and that Moscow is ready to continue interaction with Beijing to maintain peace in the region." Which represents one of the real threats to the interests of the United States in the region.

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It could be said that the US foreign policy towards Iran and the region in general is based on two basic principles: maintaining the strategic balance in the region, ensuring that there are no militarily superior powers or with great influence and influence that can outperform other countries and perhaps in the Middle East region is the most prominent case. The second is to ensure energy supplies in a geostrategic region, as is the case with the Middle East, and therefore the tendency to peaceful and diplomatic means is the approach of American foreign policy more than the previous administration of Donald Trump.

The Third Topic: The Future of American Foreign Policy towards Iran:

In an effort to expect the future of US foreign policy toward Iran during the era of President (Joe Biden), we can define it with two main settings, as the Iranian nuclear program was and still represents a major and fundamental issue that governed the nature of regional and international balances, as the issue of the program. The Iranian nuclear program represents a point in determining the equation of regional and international balances. Iran's ownership of a nuclear program represents a point of threat to the security of a group of regional countries, as it opens the way for Iran to be militarily and technologically superior country and thus represents a major imbalance in the regional balances equation, in addition to that it represents a violation of those balances that existed. On the absence of a superior state that

represents a threat to the security of its neighbors and a threat to the interests of the major countries with strategic interests in the region, especially if that superiority and threat comes from a country like Iran that the United States considers a culturally and ideologically anti-state. Its capabilities must be neutralized to control its threat and limit its direct dangers to it and the interests of and the security of its allies led by the security and security of Israel.

The future of foreign policy toward Iran can be determined based on the aforementioned data in two main scenes, the first scene, the scene of the cooperation between the two countries and the easing of sanctions, the second scene is the strained relationship and the increase in sanctions and international pressures on Iran.

First: The Scene of Returning to The Diplomatic ways and reducing the sanction on Iran:

The return of Joe Biden to negotiations with his agreement to power is one of the possible main factors for this scene. Since taking office, Joe Biden has expressed his willingness to return to the nuclear agreement that was withdrawn in 2019, and confirmed that he is ready to enter negotiations with Iran to reach a formula A solution regarding Iran's nuclear program, as he stressed that his country's policy towards Iran in the coming period is one based on negotiation and peaceful solutions in the first place before resorting to any other options that may not be in the interest of all parties concerned, especially with his assertion that these policies were not feasible. Throughout the previous periods, and that peaceful solutions are the best way to reach an agreement with Iran as an appropriate and effective option for all, and that the policy pursued by his predecessor,

Donald Trump, was not effective enough, especially since such options could pave the way for other rapprochements to lift the siege and pressure on Iran, as is the case with the Iranian-Chinese understanding and the Iranian-Russian understanding, which the United States sees as a great danger to American interests in a region of strategic weight such as the Middle East¹⁹

This scenario stands for the best solution to avoid the issue of the Iranian nuclear program with the least possible losses for both parties, which may be considered a victory for both, as it represents the dominant trend of the relationship between the two countries. Iran upsurges internal problems, and the United States does not see increasing these sanctions or directing a military strike as a solution to end this issue, or that it can bear its costs or obstacles. This scenario is for Iran to give up the continued development of its nuclear program in favor of lifting international sanctions and to reach an agreement with it in limiting the regional conflicts that are fueled by Iran, such as the case with the Houthis launching strikes outside regional borders or the constant threat to close the Strait of Hormuz and stop oil supplies coming from the Gulf. At the same time, the United States accepts Tehran's involvement in the region's files, as it represents a country with influence and strategic weight. Therefore, the new approach will consist of three main axes: reactivating the agreement, amending the agreement, and perhaps expanding the agreement to include new issues to achieve the interests of both parties.²⁰

Second: The scene of increasing international sanctions and resorting to an armed clash

The option of directing a military assault against Iran is one of the limited options,

but it is not entirely excepted. Despite the worsening US-Iranian relations in previous stages, the option of directing a military strike, even if it was on the table, was one of the unlikely options or that it was likely to resort to as a solution. The United States is conscious of the risk that exists in resorting to such an option. Directing military strikes on Iran means bringing the region into an armed conflict between a number of its countries, bringing Iran's regional allies into it and threatening it. International and regional interests in the Gulf and the threat to energy supplies and perhaps the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, meaning that the losses resulting from such an option may outweigh its benefits with the possibility of Iran not obeying with international demands with this strike, and with all those risks arising from the possibility of a military strike, but the existence of a threat to Real US interests in a vital and strategic region for the latter, such as the Middle East, or Iran's approach to acquiring nuclear weapons, which is considered a threat to the entire region in the Middle East and an inequity of power, and therefore the option available here, with diplomatic negotiations reaching the end of the day without achieving results, is to launch American military strikes or in cooperation with a number of regional and international allies opposed to Iran's directions. His capabilities, but the occurrence of such a choice on the ground is the beginning of a war in the region, and Iran and its allies cannot easily comply with such options, and (Israel) and all the allies of the United States will enter into a direct confrontation with Iran and its allies. However, the history of US-Iranian relations gives a picture of excluding such an option, as the existence of interests between the two parties can be achieved outweighing the limited gains as a result of resorting to military strikes.

Conclusion

The US foreign policy during the era of President Joe Biden towards Iran is regarded as the beginning of a new phase in the Middle East, given that the US policy towards Iran, with all the implications imposed by that relationship between the two countries and the fundamental issues related to its nature and what it will lead to, affect as a whole a large number of countries in the region Iran poses a threat to the security and stability of a large number of countries, particularly with regard to its nuclear program, which most countries in the region agree on the need to stop this program, and the explicit threat it poses to the ally of the United States of America and Israel and its mission to safeguard its security and stability, and to diminish Iranian effect in a number of countries and not allowing it to increase its influence in a large number of countries in the region, which will increase with the development of its nuclear program,

The Biden administration has come up with a new policy in dealing with issues with a large number of countries, as he stressed that the US policy will differ from the previous one pursued by former President Donald Trump, which led to a weakening in the role of the United States in a large number of countries. His first speech to Congress included that the United States will work to rebuild its relations with various countries. Iran is at the head of countries that seek to implement this policy with it on the grounds that certifying relations based on dialogue and the diplomatic aspect is the best possible option to deal with the problematic issues related to Iran, especially since the latter represents a strategic interest for the United States and a essential country in the region, starting with ensuring oil supplies to the commercial channels that pass through it

and its arms extending in a large number of countries, which will drag the region with it into a state of conflict whose consequences are unidentified at the international and regional levels.

The American foreign policy aims, through Biden's general approach, to be based on offering peaceful and diplomatic methods to deal with any issue with the Islamic Republic of Iran instead of adopting force and diplomatic refuses and returning to the negotiating table, based on Joe Biden's realization that the previous policies of the United States and the increase in tensions would only lead to dropping the role of the United States in a number of issues and allowing other competing parties to build partnerships and cooperation and the emergence of its role more, as the case with China and Russia, and restoring the role of the United States of America as a blinding essential power is to initiate the aspect of cooperation, dialogue and diplomacy with a large number of states.

Concluding Remarks

- 1- The Middle East region exemplifies an area of vital interest for the United States. In the numerous sequential American administrations, this region has stayed an area of vital interests, which does not allow its roles to be minor. The United States views a defensible view of the Middle East in terms of interests that cannot be ignored in addition to the security of the strategic partner (Israel).
- 2- Among the primacies of the Biden administration is to keep the United States its effective and its influential international role in a manner that serves its interests, which has been shown in the behavior of the United States of America towards Iran and its want to prefer diplomatic methods over other means.

- 3- The United States of America seeks to control Iran, particularly with regard to the Iranian nuclear program, to lessen the chances of the emergence and success of other projects in the region, such as the case with the Belt and Road project.
- 4- Biden has released a new route for US foreign policy in a way that is different from the previous Trump administration, including rebooting the US role through the policy of containment and not creating a state of extreme tension and hostility in a way that allows its competitors to launch alliances against its projects and interests, especially in a region that is considered one of its strategic factors.
- 5- The aspiration of the United States to control Iran and its nuclear program and not allowing it to continue supporting its capabilities in this field, especially since Biden is conscious that the policy pursued by former President Donald Trump only allowed the refining of differences and did not make any development regarding Iran's nuclear program and its growing impact regionally and globally.
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