

Islamic Republic of Iran's security strategies in the context of nuclear bargaining; Trends and Implications

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Abstract

Nuclear negotiation is a symbol of end of a period with distinct discourse and paradigm, and beginning of new period, in the level of regional and international. Today, after nuclear agreement Islamic republic of Iran's security strategies are not only limited to neutering of threat and gaining power and capability and in order to protect and safe guard their security, intense for collaboration and cooperation with other international actors has been increased. Hence, Iran has chosen both aforesaid strategies to safe guard and development of security and use of opportunities to achieve development beside each other.

This paper's aim of investigation of security strategies of Islamic Republic of Iran in the context of nuclear negotiations in order to recognizing trends as well as their implications. The article addresses this major question that what factors have resulted in choosing the two-sided security strategies by Islamic of Iran in during the negotiations and what is it their implications. The essay's hypothesis to answer this question is that Islamic republic of Iran, in during the nuclear negotiations and aftermath is influenced by dual comprehensions of emergence of new opportunities and threats in its security circumstances, has chosen a kind of two- sided security strategy that in on hand, is based on economic-social participation and the other hand, based on defensive- strategic resistance. The kind of functional study, also, is analytic – descriptive method and research hypothesis has been tested by documentary and library study's finding gathering method and according to studies finding change of Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear politic is due to change of decision makers and their perception about security climate of country. It means that decision makers of different periods in different governments have been in unit national and international structural conditions, but what resulted in turning of foreign policy and security is, change of security perception of country's decision makers.

Key words: Iran, security strategy, participation, resistance.

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Introduction

One of main issues and social concerns of human and political units in all ages is safeguard and protect of security, and neglecting or low attention on safe guard of security has played important role in government's extinction and decline. Big country of Iran, with special geo strategic and geo political position, has always lots of natural gifts.

Today, security is not only in military aspect, and the definition of security includes expansiveness or several aspects therefore, regarding nuclear negotiations and period of period of post agreement with 5+1, Iran has set in its agenda several aspect security, because the world always is changing. Hence, in the course of negotiations and the period after it, Iran deals with emergence of new opportunities and threats; in one hand, success of diplomacy system in achievement of a agreement and it's implement, has been resulted in desirable opportunities for Iran's economic and took out Iran's economic from isolation, which the first outcomes of agreement was omit of Irano phobia, cancellation of sanctions, try to guarantee of limitations on economic parts and banks of Iran. On the other hand, after end of the war and reach the experiences and lessons from it and threats like displeasure of some countries about nuclear agreements and also, to increase the power of bargaining; Iran has a main strategy in the field of military related to develop of military industry and researches about attainment of arms technologies and military mobilization and other strategies like ideology of entity and Islamic identity of Iran and approval of some regional countries to this task which is along with safeguard of national security.

Totally, study of Iran's security strategies in this period is important because Iran deals with several security challenges that continually and due to regional evolutions is repeated and the region, where Iran is located in it, has no permanent and agreed security. Also, in the level of international, nuclear negotiations is symbol of end of period with distinct discourse and paradigm and beginning of new period. This negotiation is the most significant movement and development of the world from unilateralism to multilateralism and multiple.

Nuclear agreement is a new span in security and foreign policy domain of Iran, because first it used to compel international actors into negotiation table and some people be leaved it is due to Iran's nuclear

resistance and, second, it shows security perception of Iran's actions who conform them with international structural logic. But since there is no The Elites consensus about country's nuclear strategy, and agreement is not by common consent all country's political factions and groups, then, inevitably, there is two-sided security strategy that one side is contribution and participation with others and the second side defer residence and defy against big powers in particular united states.

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1. Theoretical framework

Initially, security studies have concentrated on army pivot as the only option in security aspects. Concentration on army aspect of security, had deep influence on security study that becomes army pivot, security study changed to war study in the field of strategic study and was dominated strategy in security and strategic studies until late of 1970s. But early of 1980s, this strategy was challenging.

Richard Olman, 1983, wrote the first essay and critic about lacking security. He criticized concentration on army security and said this concentration provides very wrong image about reality and results in decline of security . Moreover, pivot army security leads to increase world`s security. He insists on subjects include growth of population, shortage of resources as other issues beside army security. (Abdollah. Khani. 1389:125). Following Olman's critic, Hoffman explained next critic. He 1991, said in article: security study should concentrate on

economic, technological and internal aspects more than army security. David Baldwin discussed next critic. In his view, field of security study that was in cold war, has no application in the world after war: because concerns about army security, limits and makes hard the analysis of security subjects in internal and foreign level which are not dependent in army subjects, Generally, regarding security meaning, can be seen security realistic theory following classic theories. (Abdollah, khani 1389:60). Therefore, after security classic theories, has been raised the security modern theories.

Before any explain and analysis about modern security and its meaning, we point out that Bari Buzan's theory and Copenhagen's ideology can be followed security modern theories which we explain them with details. In general, Copenhagen ideology, studies security from different aspects, but has been concentrated more on some aspects and sometimes also has been its designer and innovator, one of them is expansive scheme against lacking , that has been provided in order to develop of security aspects.

In Buzan view, 5 factors have involved in security meaning's backwardness and lack of development, included: ambiguity of subject, security dissolving in power at dealing conditions, reaction against transnational realism, nature of strategic studies, and instrumental use of security. Buzan is realist, and criticized lacking security more powerful, extensive and proved and expanded one-aspect security to 5 parts of military, politic, economic, social and environmental. In other word, Copenhagen's ideology is opposed view that see the core of security study on force and war or subjects or phenomenon which have features close to war and force. Bozan at el discussed a more radical view by investigating the analytical threats on reference aims and making safe that threats. They take seriously traditionalist's protest about dissipation of thinking and to expand subjects, but disagree that satisfying with military subject is the only or the best way to deal with this kind of lack of coherence they be leave that not by limitation of security to military sector but surveying logic of security should achier the coherence. (Abdollah. Khani 1389:126).

2. Perceptions according to opportunities and threats for Iran's security

The nuclear negotiations between Iran and powers 5+1 are production of multi-years foreign policy processes of country, and one of main events of country after revolution. In initial analysis of the negotiations outcomes should admit Iran's security strategy experience changes which along with continuity of principles and basis, enters new step of policy making's senses. In other word, this negotiations, beside changes in Iran's behavioral pattern against international actors, must be obligated to basis and foundations of country's foreign policy. Furthermore, every event can bring opportunities and challenges to country. According to this general principle, evaluation of opportunities and challenges is significant.

1.2. Iran's Perceptions on opportunities

The nuclear negotiations are the main diplomatic evolution in country's foreign policy that opens new period in management of Iran's international ties and has valuable opportunities in this course the most significant opportunities from them are:

- Providing of opening space of relations with Europe: By spread of nuclear dispute of Iran and the US, Europe, also, limited its relations with Iran that resulted in decline of the level of mutual relations. Regarding Iran's novel location and position in regional and international regime and its resistance policy, finally, Europe as well as united state appeal to diplomacy and negotiation resulted in these negotiations. After this agreement, conditions are provided to open and develop relation of Iran with Europe, and our country's ties with one of main centers of international power is remaking. Therefore, Iran's foreign policy in current conditions with initial steps of nuclear agreement, deals with great enthusiasm of Europe to deepen of relations clearly, Iran has Valuable opportunity mutually to remove main part of its economic needs, in particular, foreign investment and develop technology.

- Weakening Irano phobia process:

Spread of Iran phobia, in major from, Islam phobia and Shiite phobia has been one of Iran's enemy's instructions in recent years. This problem has invested main part of foreign policy energy in these years. It seems that the nuclear negotiations provided opportunity for Iran to show its diplomatic power in one hand and to prove of its peaceful nuclear program, then, to decline validity of Iran phobia project and to show real

picture of Moslem and Shiite society. In fact, one of Iran's foreign policy's tendencies was weakened Iran phobia process using nuclear diplomacy. In this course, Security Council in first step, proved BRJAM that guarantee enrichment by Iran.

- Gap of Israel-U.S axis:

Israel is the main and strategic allies of U.S.A in region and with direct and clear protection of U.S implement its aggressive policies. Iran always was exposed to their hostile actions. During nuclear negotiations of Iran with 1+5 group, Israel greatly tried to convince U.S in order to stop negotiations with Iran or imposition Bad contract to Iran. Israel failures to gain this aim resulted in existence and aggravation of disagreement between U.S and Israel about Iran, and clearly Israel critic U.S government about nuclear agreement with Iran and also try to unsettle agreement by effecting on the Congress. This behavior deals with displeasure of Obama's government and Increases their disagreements. Main point is that U.S's Middle East policies are regulated in condition of Israel's attention during past years, but, for the first time during recent nuclear agreement with Iran, this norm has not been observed and this Issue has been resulted relative gap between U.S and Israel.

2. 2. Iran's Perceptions on opportunities threats

Beside positive outcomes of agreement, there are some concerns about politic domain that most of them are virtual and should not be actually.

A) Future threats:

List of probable threats in Iran's foreign policy:

- To deprive main part of national defense power (rocket-axial sanctions).
- unilaterally enforcement of any agreement –if it is achieved- by Iran and possibility of reversible of U.S or western country from their obligations and lack of reversibility of Iran.
- Development of boundless terrorism in region and world because of concentration encounter, native and nonnative powers in 5 subsystems around Iran.
- Rising of security crisis up to border of war due to misinterpretation and development of conflict of Arab, Israel and Turkey against Iran because of Iran's opportunities after BRJAM. Value, negative growth of big economic, continuity and decrease of oil's prices ...) and its negative influence on Iran's national security climate (Akbari, 1394:4-5)

B) Potentially concerns and challenges

- Increase of public expectations level about solving country problems in short time by foreign policy. Since during recent years, main problems of country, specially economic section have been assigned to U.S and western countries' contrast with Iran, and in this course, sanction policies against Iran have been introduced as main reason for economic problems, then, public expect that economic problems will be removed by BRJAM agreement and removal of sanctions. It doesn't show suitable signs of country's capabilities, moreover, It will cause in attention a finding the mainspring of problems.

- Possibility of breaching the revolutionary discourse and Anti - hegemony:

Foreign policy of Iran is from revolutionary discourse and its ideal teachings. Anti hegemony teaching and opposition to international dominion regime has special place in formation of foreign policies. Now, negotiation with U.S can bring this fault that Iran has breached its revolutionary discourse and Anti hegemony. While Anti hegemony and Anti dominion according to the constitutional law is the base of Iran's foreign policy and the Leader said "It cannot be stopped".

Thus, country's politicians must block possibility of any U.S's political misuse of their high level and long negotiations with Iran in the field of nuclear by choosing appropriate strategies.

- Possibility of review in some foreign policy's behaviors:

Iran by virtue of its Islamic and revolutionary nature is obliged to necessities of behaviors and strategies which are caused its strength. Material and spiritual support of liberating movements and campaign in particular Islamic movements is duty of Islamic government which the constitution insists on it.

The leader of Iran clearly said that there is no changing in regional policy of Iran during nuclear negotiations and this policy is opposed to U.S policy in the region. There are some concerns about limitations that any probable agreement put for sending material and weapon help to original movement in the region against Israel. New resolution of Security Council (2231) nullifies all of other resolutions but remains some limitations which are some previous sanctions, one of them is rocket and weapon sanctions.

- Possibility of weakening of discourse and resistance front

One of attraction of Iran's foreign policy is resistance discourse in particular in world of Islam and region, and Islamic revolution and Islamic republic based on resistance, formed new wave of Islamic wariness. any nuclear agreement that been achieved by discussion and negotiations, maybe some imaging that resistance discourse is oppose negotiation. It is necessary avoid this wrong construe. While nuclear negotiation is due to resistance discourse against U.S's voracity.

- Escalation of Anti Iran actions in region. Since positive results of the nuclear negotiations may promote Iran's position in the region, some actions have been increased to confront Iran, include Israel and Arab's action. Beside activating their agents to effect on U.S congress to avoid apply this agreement, they try to prevent closeness of Iran and western countries.

3.2. Iran's security strategy based on participation

A) Strategy of diplomatic-political participation

These nuclear negotiations are demonstrated that Iran can be a side of equivalences in world and regional equations. In general, great discourse of Iran's economic-politic structure is production for world market and development as active actor in world's politic-economic field (Soleimani, 1394). Therefore, big agreement of Iran with 6 world powers, 2015, results in significant process and evolutions at international and national climate (Akbari, 1394).

Today, regional and super regional organs are one of the actors and effecting elements in international regime. Using of capacity of this organs include, OPEC, ECCO, organization of Islamic cooperation, WTO, ... or joining them like SCO can be a significant field for Iran's energy and economic diplomacy. For instance, membership in OPEC is important capability of Iran's diplomacy that brings power of playing significant role to our country (Soleimani, 1994:28)

The WTO is one of them that Iran is not its member. Joining of Iran to this organization will cause to increase of export and internal product, and, economic development. During nuclear negotiations, different countries' heads of world greeted entry of Iran into this big economic group. By membership of Iran in this organization, internal products change to international products, then, Iranian product can be competitive

and lasting. Entry of Iran into international economic market is related to Iran's joining to international banking and network.

2. Expansion of ties with new powers

China, Russia and India are powers that, Iran has developed good ties with them, in recent years. China as a developing country, having independent foreign policy has great common characteristic with Iran and other developing countries. Because of cultural and geographical closeness, their longtime relations, in the other hand, great oil and gas resources of Iran; China and Iran have common discourses. But, most of investment of China in Iran has some problem, for instance, Chinas product became a difficulty, of Corse sanctions play important role in this problem. Although strengthening the national bureaucracy for better discussion with China has strategic importance. When Iran have high freedom of action in the level of international, will have best conditions of relations with China. (Shariati Nia. 1393)

"Bilateral relations of Iran and Russia, is one of the most important issues between Tehran and Mosco". Mark Smit Said. These relations have lots of profits for two countries. Economic profit and access to Persian Gulf are for Russia; and political protection in the level of regional and the world, buying weapon, achieving new technology and also making nuclear reactors are for Iran. (Jaafari, Mir Jalali 1389).

One of Iran's capacities in order to provide national benefits is its capabilities power in the field of energy which is parallel with increasing growth of energy demand in particular countries that are members of BRICS. (Vali Zade, Hoosh sadat 1394:100)

The word "BRICS" is combined the first letters of the English name of member countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. In general, Iran has been located in core of strategic oval. In north and south of Iran, producing countries are located and in west and east of Iran, consuming countries are located. Iran is in the center of energy domain can help China and India to provide energy. (Soleimani; 1394:25)

Consequently, Spread of relation with BRICS is Tehran's priority. Competition between China and Russia on regional markets beside competition on Hydrocarbon's energies with America and Europe, provide exploiting opportunity to Iran; suggestion of Iran's supervision membership in shanghai contract by Russia and China prove it (Hafez Nia et al. 1387). Iran can move to provide national security and benefits,

by the bond of its national security and benefits with security of energy for big consuming energy.

3. Reshuffle of relations with regional countries:

In these conditions of international regime, development and continuation of countries located in every region is depended on the level of their cooperation and participation. In the other hand, the level and quality of cooperation is related in geographical and geopolitical characteristics and cultural, economic and political capacities of countries located in that region. (Asgharian. 1394). In general more disagreement with our neighbors, more selling of weapons from big powers to this countries. Condition of the nuclear negotiations widely allow Iran to be core of participation and discourse in new organization of region. Thesis of participating security regime, when region is threatened by high level possibility of spread of war and borderless terrorism, can be chosen choose as platform to arise foreign policy in region. (Akbari, 1394).

Now, Iran is acting, in the cores of setting economic and political links to improve its foreign policy with region's country. But there are challenges between Iran and Saudi Arabia result in increase of tension between them. Arabia construe Iran as a big threat because of nuclear negotiations and new middle-east strategy of U.S.A. On the other word, they afraid of withdrawal of U.S from Middle East because of nuclear agreement and cut of their relation with U.S In general, foreign policy of Iran tries to represent new literature in international area based on remaking relations with the world and even, one parameter in moderated foreign policy is balance of idealism in theory and realism in approach.

B) Economic participation strategy

1. Expansion and Variation of country's foreign trade

Success of diplomacy in achieving any agreement and now enforcing of it, opened hopeful doors in front of society's economy by positive evolution after sanctions and there is desirable opportunities for Iran's economy that permits Iran entry into world economy. After enforcing any probable agreement will increase economic and trade interactions between Iran and European states.

According to analysis of World Bank, two direct influences of sanctions removed in economic sector are: decrease of trade costs of Iran and liberation of import, finance service and transportation. Iran's ranking

in trade program is 148, among 189 countries. Based on The World Bank's prediction after sanctions removal, trade ranking of Iran will improve 32%, subsequently, will accompany by decrease of export and import costs, and, also, decline of transportation cost 3%. (shafaii and naghdi 1394:50). Based on analysis of economist of international money fund, any agreement will cause to increase world trade with Iran, 50% increase of in port, approximately, \$525 billion, 2015- 2020 and increase of gross national product of its trade partners and finally 1.4% growth of world GDP in middle time.

Therefore, any nuclear agreement has most benefits, first foe Iran, then, European countries, U.S.A and the world. (Shafaii and Naghdi 1394:45)

2. Attract foreign investment

Investment always is one of the basic factors in economic development in societies and government take especial attention on it, in order to chive a developed and dynamic economy and continued and position pure investment provide necessary area for developing and from necessary technique investment to this task, moreover, It is called stimulant motor of economic growth. (Dodangi, 1395:132)

Today, regarding importance of investment and high unemployment rate in Iran, main actions have been done to develop of internal and external investment.

Hence, one of economic development strategies and increase of attraction of external investment is withdraw of government of economy is in the course of enrichment of private sector that president said. (Iamsaz, 1394:27)

Now, expectations of private sector in all economic fields, in the course of general policies of regime has been raised that explained by approach of liberation of economy, minimizing government body and enrichment of private sector and competition.

Therefore, in the first step, as a theory, to solve the problem of foreign investors and more attraction of foreign investment, decision makers have done some actions include simplifying all steps of beginning of business, law improving and remove bureaucracy regime in process of company registration, work law in reform, clearness of transactions, reform of tax law, improving of customs law, (Saiidi and Miaadi 1390:181)

In general, Iran's international activity and appearance in different world meetings and appropriate propaganda to show capability and opportunity of investment can nullify negative influences of negative propagandas and sanctions of western countries against Iran. Thus, enforcement of any probable agreement is a opportunity for Iran and it is cancellation of all economic sanctions, and promising attract foreign investment and economic boom. (Dadangi, 1395:143).

4. Iran's resistance security strategy

A) Army-defensive resistance

1. Strengthen of country's defendant power

Today defensive industry could define and operate near to 900 projects and achieve near to 200 technologies by attracting cooperation of nearly 5000 people and 10000 cooperates in other organizations and private companies. Also, it has gained 33 new technologies that mainly are related to advanced technologies in field of rocket, weapons and ammunitions, armor-plated and tactical machines, and also, domains of physics, electronic, air industry, communication, navigation and software. Iran has worthy place of defensive industry and is one of the best defensive power in the region and the world. (Vahidi, 1390)

Hence, there is a challenge about missile power of Iran, which is one of the disputed issues between Iran and west states. U.S has followed the policy of Iran's strategic limitation in this field because rocket power has especial place in Iran's defensive doctrine. Part of this strategy include connection Iran's rocket power to nuclear program, white House's heads believe that Iran's tested rockets are capable to carry nuclear weapons, thus, they must be subject to agreement; in this course to opposition with U.S's strategy, leader's words to refuse any negotiation out of nuclear frame has been seen as base action of Iran's diplomacy and by protecting national unity, has been avoided of sending wrong pulse from internal authorities. (Pir Mohammadi 1395:2)

In general, rocket and military power of Iran is defensive and preventive, and in military diction, Iran will not start the war, but in case war breaks out, will appear, power full. (Shamkhani, 1395)

Of course, rocket and military power of Iran, resulted in impossibility of starting any action against Iran by enemies, in particular, Israel.

2. Strengthen of presence in region's crisis areas talk tools of Iran in security-politic issues of region has been strengthened by active presence of Iran in regional crisis, thus, increased the power of acting in nuclear discourse process with world and regional actors. Iran deeply affected by Syria crisis related to long-historical relations with Syria government and also strategic importance of Syria for Iran, thus, Iran is one of regional actor in Syria crisis. In general, comparing with other regional riots, Syria crisis is seen more serious concerns for Tehran. Syria protects Hezbollah which has close relation with Iran and is counted barrier in front of Israel, Iran's enemy regime. In the other hand, combination of Iran, Syria, Hezbollah and Hamas has created axis of resistance against Israel and American aims in the region. But if Bashar Asad's government overthrown, this axis and soft power of Iran to achieve region will be influenced. (Simber and Ghasemian 1393:155)

Finally, Iran Syria strong in order to create a security protection and strengthen its ideology aims. Based on American analysts' view, U.S.A cannot solve problem of Syria. (Simber and Ghasemian. 1393; 171-175). One of important security achievements of Iran in Middle East is strengthen of axis of Islamic resistance and in particular strengthen the ties of Shiite in Middle East. Of course, strengthening of Shiite in Iraq, growth of Hezbollah in Lebanon and spread of fighting of Bahrain's Shiite, in ties with Iran is caused to Saudi Arabia security anxiety (Sadeghi and Lotfi, 1395:51)

B) Strategic resistance

1. Continuity of regional identity policy:

Iran is affected by entity of Islamic Republic of Iran and its forming variable.

Main factor of closed of relations between Iran and Syria is their common foreign policy against Israel and also protection of Hezbollah. Hezbollah in Lebanon plays key role in foreign policy of Iran and Syria and with Iran's and Syria's help caused military and politic harm to Israel.

Four key factors have provided the field of bringing security relations between Iran and Syria;

1-syria's action as obstacle of American policy against Iran in Middle East

2-Neghboring of Syria with Hezbollah and Israel

3- A junction for Islamic Iranian Arab nationalism.

4- Acting of strategy of Iran's ideology of defense-invasion in Syria, which plays key role in crisis of Syria to protect of security of Iran. This factor caused to multilateral protect of Syria by Iran. (Simber and Ghasemian, 1393:175).

2. Western-core preventing policy

Avoiding of some diplomatic considerations and acting revolutionary is important to influenced and permanent preventing.

Therefore, strategic and political pundits believe that dominion powers chosen negotiation strategy when they were hopeless of military threat to give up of Iran. During nuclear negotiations, negotiator rely don defensive power and national might, and dominion countries despite military and quantity priority, could not impose their will on Iran. (Haji Najori, 1393).

In general, Iran because of military and defensive power of country, is enjoying real security. Knowledge and technology- in particular in field of strategic knowledge-consider the most basic and most effective of power's components. Because produce and reproduce of kinds of power's productions in other component is directly related to capacity of production of knowledge and technology needed for that component natively and independently (Ahmadi, 1389:117).

Regarding effects of preventing nuclear knowledge and technology, and its strategic role in developing other scientific fields and producing kinds of power's production in one hand, and unique and independent ideology patterns of Iran based on pure Islam of Mohammad's aims and goals and Islamic Republic, in the other hand. Nuclear Iran is a main obstacle and challenge on the way of world powers' benefits. The Energy geopolitics of Iran (oil and gas resources) is a reason for dependence of main part of regional and international actors in return to Iran that is a kind of preventing (ghavam and Aalai,1390: 28)

Conclusion

Considering new conditions in the period of nuclear negotiations, Islamic Republic of Iran's security strategies are not limited only lack of threat and ways to fight It ,and today beside this component, security is defined in mutual cooperation and convergent and international ties and economic diplomacy and also Iran is following strengthen of preventing power.

In general, considering geopolitics, geostrategic and economic position in this sensitive period, Iran has chosen two-sided security strategy which in one hand insists on economic-politic participation, on the other hand is based on strategic-defensive resistance. Economic-politic participation: One of opportunities in front of Iran, is its tendency to world, important capacity of Iran to provide

National benefits is Iran's capabilities and strengths in field of energy which is parallel to increase of energy demands in particular, emergence economic countries include china and India, Iran's Hydrocarbon rich resources beside economic growth result in more importance of Iran in international and regional area. Thus, expansion of relations with new powers, is first priority of Tehran. Improvement of relations with regional countries: Iran is following minimizing the tension in the region.

Iran could attract region and neighbor countries' confidence and opened new period of relations. But there is challenge with Saudi Arabia, hence, Iran's foreign policy tries to appearance with new literature base on remaking relations with the world.

Iran's foreign trade sector and catching foreign investment: Success of government's diplomacy in aching B agreement and its enforcement, opens windows of hope in emergence of positive evolutions after sanction for future of society's economy.

Strategic-defensive resistance: Iran is one of 10 countries which have spatial perfect technology and is the first country in field of rocket. Iran's rocket power results in preventing the Israel to start any kind of action against Iran. Syria crisis is the reason of active appearance of Iran in crisis regions in particular Syria, Regional entity: Hezbollah is one of regional actors that has affected on national security of Iran during three past decades. Security is meaning in existentialism and identity aspect. Iran's protection of Hezbollah against dominion regime, gives Iran an independence identity and Hezbollah plays direct role to help Iran's anti dominant strategy and alliance with group the is seeking confrontation with Hegemon power. Preventing policy: Avoiding some diplomatic considerations and acting revolutionary has resulted ineffective and permanent preventing. The theory of preventing policy lonely can't provide national security of Iran, therefore, military and defensive power of Iran should be improved against Israel and U.S's threats. Iran has chosen two sided security strategy because there is no agreement between all political wings on nuclear strategy.

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