



The Regional Strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dealing with Terrorism and Its Impact on Iran's National Security

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Abstract

Undoubtedly, one of the problems of the current world is the phenomenon of terrorism, which threatens the lives of people, disrupts the security of governments, and is one of the serious and fundamental obstacles for mankind to achieve peace and security. The Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the countries where the phenomenon of terrorism is linked to its national security and has been affected by terrorism in a dual way. On the one hand, Iran is one of the main victims of terrorism in the history of its independence, and on the other hand, facing the charge of supporting terrorism, it pays the price of its independence. This research aims to examine the regional strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with terrorism and its impact on Iran's national security (1979-2021) and answering this question, what is the strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with terrorism and its impact on Iran's national security, and this issue was investigated with a descriptive and analytical method and such results were obtained. With an innovative action, especially in the last decade, the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken a strategy to deal with terrorism, which simultaneously confronts the roots and ideological and religious foundations of terrorism and tries to dry up the roots and causes of terrorism at the same time. Tactically and operationally, it has dealt with the manifestations of terrorism and prevented the spread of terrorist acts, and in this field, it has had extensive cooperation with international organizations such as Interpol and the International Police. The Islamic Republic of Iran as one of the countries where the phenomenon of terrorism is linked to its security and has been damaged by terrorism in a double way; At the same time, it has used military and tactical tools to deal with the manifestations of terrorism, it has tried to dry up the roots of terrorism and deal with the factors that cause terrorist actions, and it has adopted special policies to deal with terrorism.

Keywords: strategy, Islamic Republic of Iran, terrorism, national security



Introduction

Undoubtedly, terrorism is one of the important issues and problems of today's society, which has become one of the hot topics of international, regional and domestic debate. In fact, this phenomenon is considered one of the oldest forms of violence. Although Terrorist operations can be seen simultaneously with the formation of the government in history, and its form in time Various things have changed, but it seems that humanity has not been exposed to terrorist threats in any period of history like after entering the new millennium. in such a way that in today's era no person anywhere in the world will be safe from terrorist attacks, and there is a possibility at any moment that some people will lose their lives due to the occurrence of terrorist operations, causing panic in the society and the loss of innocent people and ordinary citizens become society Like what we are witnessing today in Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and other countries under the name of terrorist operations. However, the peak of these terrorist acts can be seen on September 11, 2001 . On this day, several passenger planes were hijacked at the same time. Two planes crashed into the two famous buildings of the World Trade Center in New York, and another plane hit the Pentagon building (the US Department of Defense) and another plane, which was thought to have been hijacked, crashed into the Congress building or the White House. and all the passengers were killed. These terrorist operations caused various developments under the title of (fighting against terrorism) in international societies and left terrible effects on the political level of societies . Countering terrorism is one of the issues that most countries and nations have a consensus on. Of course, this consensus is a general and brief opinion, various governments and nations have their own perception of this years since the issue of terrorism at 60 phenomenon; So that despite the passage of more than the international level and the creation of many works (international and regional conventions) in recognizing and combating it, there is still no decisive view on the concept of terrorism, a precise definition and example of It does not exist in the eyes of public opinion, the principles and examples of fighting it at the international level and public opinion. Many multilateral conventions, both global and regional It has been concluded between countries to control terrorism. Thirteen global conventions and eight regional conventions so far Oh, the result of the international community's efforts in dealing with this global problem has been that, of course, these conventions have been examined in detail during the research. As an example -these conventions include 1- Conventions against terrorist acts against aircraft security, 2 Committing criminal acts against diplomats and employees of the United Nations. 3- Hostage-convention. 4 International Convention against Terrorist Bombing. 5- International Convention on the Prohibition of Financial Support of Terrorism. 6- The Convention on the Prohibition and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Representatives (1973). This convention is also known as the New York Convention. The approval of this convention was caused by the terrorist incidents of the 60s



against diplomatic delegations and representatives and representatives of international organizations.

In general, it can be said: today, the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism It has become a problem of the international system; Because the disorderly situation caused by its occurrence has not only damaged human security, but also attacked national and international peace and security. Therefore, with such conditions, it seems that only global determination can be used as a special strategy in the fight against terrorism It is considered to be the cause of solving the existing gaps in this regard. However, one of the issues that has always been of concern in the eyes of the world and unfortunately, no effective norms have been established to combat its violation, is the issue of just world peace, which is often faced with challenges due to the threats caused by committing terrorist acts. Is. Hence, realization Just world peace It can be reached when, in many international challenges, especially the threats caused by terrorism, the governments, while agreeing on the issue of fighting, as well as assisting and cooperating with international organizations, bridge the existing gap through consensus in accepting international documents in achieve a world free from any insecurity and threat. In addition, the realization today Just world peace As the missing link in the challenges and international norms, it requires more attention that this not only caused the elimination of national and international anomalies, but also by implementing the ideals and principles stipulated in the United Nations Charter, the conditions for the realization Just world peace provides Also, it should be mentioned that in this regard, the Islamic system, due to the justice-centeredness of its established teachings, has strategies for the establishment of a just peace, which is considered as the end and goal in determining the ways and means of regulating collective relations, and from the point of view of An analysis is considered a clear ,manifestation in explaining and confirming the discourse of just peace. therefore Just world peace In the case of relying on the teachings of Islam, for example Islamic peace It is considered that it has an all-encompassing mission in the entire human society. Finally, the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the countries where the phenomenon of terrorism is linked ,with its national security and has been affected by terrorism in a dual way. On the one hand Iran is one of the main victims of terrorism in the history of its independence, and on the other hand, facing the charge of supporting terrorism, it is paying the price of its independence. In such a situation, it is obvious that the Iranian government benefited more than any other government from fighting and confronting terrorism, in the general sense of the word, and was .moving in line with its goals

Therefore, in this research, we examine the strategy of the Islamic Republic from the time of the Islamic Revolution in 1357 until now in different governments, the existing terrorism in .each period and how to deal with it



- Definition of strategy and its evolution in the political and military field

The word strategy is directly derived from the Greek word "stratagos" which means "command" and related words such as "strata game" which means "strategy by the action of" the commander" and "stratos" which means army. The Greek equivalent of "strategy" is probably the word "Strategic epistem" means "general (commander) knowledge" or "Strongon Sophia" means "wisdom of command" . However, the lexical root of the word strategy does not mean that the idea and practice of strategy in its modern sense (or even its traditional meaning) originated from ancient Greece. What has been widely used by the Greeks is "Tactic Technique" which describes a set of knowledge of conducting war, from preparations to chanting, also despite the existence of ideas similar to strategy in ancient texts such as the book The Art of War by Sun Tzu And the existence of some major military movements and decisions in the past wars, only from around the 18th century onwards, the application of the concept of strategy and its related topics can be observed relatively clearly

Perhaps it can be said that the most remarkable thinker who distinguished strategy among various levels and dimensions of war decisions and activities is the English "Henry Lloyd". In the introduction of his book entitled "History of the Seven Years War", he proposed a number of principles and general theoretical concepts related to military strategy. Since then, military texts increasingly used the concept of strategy and considered it as a system of knowledge that included more general concepts of war

In the 18th century and at the beginning of its popularity, the term strategy was proposed as "the art of advancing and guiding operations" (operation-oriented concept)"

From now on, the following developments took place in this concept, which led to the development of the concept of strategy. Strategy is the use of war as a means to achieve a goal war (war-oriented)

,Strategy Phrase Is From guidance War To Title Art To employment All the power Country •

,To achieve victory, the art of applying and allocating military tools to study goals political (war-oriented and development in tools)

Strategy To Title a plan comprehensive To Interest vector From Capacity And The country's • ability to Armed coercion combined with economic, psychological, political, and diplomatic (means of power) in order to do the most effective support of foreign policy with overt, covert and quiet means. (war-oriented, development after peace and war)

Strategy as the use of all the power of the country to achieve all the political goals of (development in the dimension of means and ends



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Strategy Phrase Is From Art guidance Comprehensive the power To Control conditions And •
The purpose of achieving goals. (Ahmedvand, 1386: 62-61) (dialectical of seeing and areas To
:controlling) in other words

?What should be controlled? - What is meant by control -

What degree of control is required? - When should control start? - How long should the control
?continue

Which method or general map should be used for control? According to the above-mentioned -
definitions and explanations, our effort is to give an acceptable and somewhat agreed definition
,of strategy. During a principled process and within the framework of a dynamic logical system
the strategy focuses the organization's opinion and action on the basic demands and in the
direction of their realization, and in this regard, the key assets It identifies the competencies
and competitive advantages of the organization for the realization of those demands and
organizes and activates them in the right direction. Therefore, it can be said that the strategy
causes a partial focus on the goal, path and efforts of the organization in the direction of
effectiveness (in accordance with the requirements). Based on this, is the strategy defined as
fundamental requirements" (Ahmadvand, 2016: 62-64)

- **The concept of confrontation With terrorism**

Countering terrorism is defined as defensive measures that are carried out to reduce individual
) and social vulnerabilities from terrorist acts by using local and civil military forces Dod :
2009 :39 and in better words, while Maaloul (terrorist actions) responds to the causes and ()
roots of terrorism, from another point of view, it refers to the actions, techniques, tactics and
strategies that governments, military forces and police use to prevent and respond to the actions
.or make terrorist threats(Nacos , 2008: 169-218)

But in dealing with the issue of countering terrorism, the concept of anti-terrorism or anti-
,terrorism should also be addressed and the limits of these two should be defined. Therefore
we will first discuss the concept of anti-terrorism and then provide the final conclusion and
.definition

Counter-terrorism includes a full range of offensive measures to prevent, deter and respond to
terrorism, which is the last step in the fight against terrorism. Anti-terrorism is a reactive
measure and to the extensive measures of preparation, planning and response that are in
countermeasure plans In ; (4 : 2015 , Terrorism is included, it gives a legal aspect (Sarmestani
other words, anti-terrorism deals with the disabled and does not deal with the main causes of
.terrorist acts



Anti-terrorism" sometimes comes in opposition to "anti-terrorism", as stated by "James" Dardarian" there is a fundamental difference between "anti-terrorist" policies and "anti-terrorist" policies, which refers to their ultimate goals. . Although both policies seek to negate terrorism, the first policy tries to achieve the goal through the use of power resources, and the second policy tries to achieve the goal by providing an alternative to it. Based on this, "anti-terrorism" necessarily leads to the production of alternative phenomena for "terrorism" that do .(110-93 :1390 ,not have meaning in "anti-terrorism" (Dariyan

Investigating the strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with poison terror and its impact on the national security of Iran . (1979-2021)

- Strategies to deal with terrorism

Regarding how to face terrorism in the world, three specific strategies can be identified. Each ,of these three strategies has had more influence and success at a point in time, and as a result in each period, they have often chosen specific strategies to fight terrorism. Therefore, in this section of the article, an attempt has been made to examine the methods and characteristics of .each course with a brief explanation of each strategy

A) preventive strategy

The preventive strategy is one of the oldest available strategies, which is the basis for the in other , and resolutions of the United Nations until the early 90s conventions 13 formation of words, during this period, all countries and organizations had a preventive view of terrorism and wanted to somehow terrorist acts do not come to the fore; Therefore, they have taken This strategy is more actions (political, cultural, legal, etc.) that are generally in this framework about finding the roots of terrorism and there has always been a dispute over it. This difference has been manifested mostly over terrorist acts and liberating acts. The first resolution issued which refers to how , 3034 within the framework of this strategy is United Nations Resolution countries relate to each other, the illegitimacy of colonialism, racial discrimination laws, and foreign considerations in other countries. The provisions of this resolution show that its ,supporters have primarily paid more attention to the fight against the roots of terrorism and secondly, they have tried to differentiate between terrorism and other actions, including the There are two types of (.(223-223 :2012 actions of liberation movements (Abdullah Khani preventive strategies in the fight against terrorism: in the first type, which is mostly related to extra-legal issues, rather than thinking about terrorism in advance, attention is paid to the causes and factors of the emergence of terrorism and how to eliminate these factors. This strategy will be far more stable and effective than all other strategies in the long run. The guiding principles of the Council of Europe regarding human rights and combating terrorism :have taken this strategy into consideration and emphasized the preventive strategy as follows



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Keeping in mind that the fight against terrorism requires long-term actions with a preventive view of the causes of terrorism, this is especially achieved through promoting solidarity among our societies and promoting a multicultural and inter-religious dialogue" (Abdollahi , 1390 The second type is a strategy in response to terrorist acts that are committed despite (107 resorting to the first type. In other words, there is always the possibility that there are terrorist ,groups and organizations that will challenge the existing order with arrogance. In such cases in the second type, the preventive strategy is that instead of taking a passive and reactive stance against terrorist activities by adopting active measures, efforts should be made to discover and 'neutralize terrorist activities. This strategy was especially emphasized after the terrorists The preventive .has taken .ability to use mass destruction methods and weapons was revealed strategy is considered in most of the international anti-terrorism conventions; For example, in the European Union, we see the approval of the draft of the European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, which, unlike the Palermo Convention, is completely dedicated to the issue of terrorism. This draft - which was approved by the Committee of Experts on has the most accurate and complete - 2005 , 7 Terrorism of the Council of Europe on March mechanisms in the prevention of terrorism in terms of its basic employment. With regard to ,this draft and other existing international and regional documents in the fight against terrorism including the Palermo Convention, some of the social mechanisms foreseen in the prevention :of terrorism are

The need to train as many law enforcement officers as possible and train specialist forces in - ;the fight against terrorism

The need to educate and promote public awareness of terrorist threats in order to attract their - ;cooperation in identifying and preventing terrorist acts

adopting appropriate mechanisms to promote greater cooperation and coordination between - ;authorities responsible for fighting terrorism

;Improving safety standards in the protection of places and facilities with dangerous power -

Improving safety standards in protecting the life and property of judges, lawyers and other - ;officials involved in the fight against terrorism

;mass Impersonation of terrorist crimes and extensive information about it -

;mass pretending to be a member of terrorist groups and preventing the financing of terrorism -

Criminalizing, organizing, leading, directing, supporting and participating in committing - ;terrorist crimes



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Criminalization of teaching terrorist methods and methods, including teaching how to make -
;and use explosives

The need to identify criminal, legal and administrative responsibilities for legal entities in -
;order to prevent abuse of legal entities

The necessity of predicting the legal and criminal powers necessary to prosecute those -
;accused and suspected of committing terrorist crimes

Necessity of establishing and applying effective and proportionate punishments and -
;extensive information

Declaring and approving that terrorist crimes are not considered political crimes for asylum -
;purposes

The need to establish appropriate and available mechanisms to compensate the victims of -
terrorist acts, because people's satisfaction plays an important role in their cooperation with
;the authorities in preventing terrorism

,Promotion of international cooperation through the exchange of information and experiences -
international judicial assistance, including the strict implementation of the principle of trial or
;extradition

The need to consider legal standards and standards, including human rights and humanitarian -
(109-110 1390 : rights, in the prevention and fight against terrorism (Abdullahi

As it can be seen, the strategies adopted in this strategy to fight terrorism are mostly theoretical
.and in practice they often go towards the approval of laws and conventions to fight terrorism

b) The strategy of applying legal punishment

in the Third Committee and the United Nations Human 2000 and 1993 emerged between
Rather than being concerned about terrorism and terrorist acts, the .Rights Commission
mentioned strategy has placed its mission and attention on the violation of fundamental human
rights in the area of anti-terrorist measures. Proponents of this strategy believe that the fight
against terrorism has primarily harmed the freedom of citizens. Governments have restricted
.freedom, especially freedom of expression and information, in the name of fighting terrorism
On the other hand, governments are increasingly interfering in people's private lives under the
pretext of fighting terrorism and have violated people's privacy, while the fight against
.terrorism has caused the rights of prisoners and those accused of terrorism to be trampled
. (224 :2012 Therefore, the effort of this strategy is aimed at such concerns (Abdullah Khani
This way of dealing with terrorism ignores its causes and contexts and focuses on the criminal



act itself and its perpetrators. Any discussions and negotiations with terrorists or their supporters are ruled out. The legal attitude restricts itself to a formal and formal treatment of criminal acts. Although this method alone may be considered a convincing legal analysis, the results obtained from it are not what is expected, because the necessary conditions for its In order for legal measures to fight terrorism .(288-288 :2013 success are not provided (Flory to be effective to some extent, an accepted definition of terrorist act must be provided. The internationalization of terrorism and the fight against it should lead to a global confrontation with it through more legal assistance between countries, just as according to Judge Guillaume's opinion, terrorist acts should be recognized as a crime in all countries; Based on this, the criminal procedures should be revised and amended, the territorial jurisdiction of the courts should be recognized more easily even when terrorist attacks have been carried out by foreign nationals outside their homeland, and finally the terrorists should be arrested. trial and The strategy of applying legal .(288 :2013 ,punishment and otherwise be returned (Flory punishment considers terrorist acts as criminal acts that must be pursued, tried, and punished by internal, judicial, executive, and police mechanisms. Investigations, prosecutions and arrests are among the main mechanisms of this system. These mechanisms and especially the task of arresting accused and criminals are the main characteristics that separate this strategy from other strategies. The strategy of applying legal punishment is very precise and restrictive compared to other strategies, and for this reason, some legal experts have openly spoken about the inadequacy of the mechanisms of the strategy of applying legal punishment in the fight against terrorist operations, and they have referred to other strategies such as the military For example, Daniel Rister says in this (115-117 :1390 strategy. They incline (Abdullahi regard: "Investigations, arrests and prosecutions are the main tools of the law enforcement system. They are sufficient to deal with (ordinary) criminals, but they seem insufficient to deal with the threats of international terrorism, because in dealing with this phenomenon, the main issue is to prevent an attack before it occurs, not that the main goal is to punish the perpetrators (117 :1390 after it. It should come true" (Abdullahi

In addition, there is also the opinion that because there is no effective international police center, and the local police in many countries are mired in corruption and inefficiency. is, the strategy of applying legal punishment is not an effective mechanism in the fight against terrorism. In addition, the system of extradition of criminals is not satisfactory in practice and there is no effective international court to deal with the crimes of terrorists. Therefore, only the approach combined with resorting to force can guarantee effective action against As a final point, it is useful to point out that .(117 :1390 international terrorism (Abdullahi international anti-terrorism conventions have basically adopted the strategy of applying legal punishment, so that in a number of these conventions, any resort to force in the context of armed conflicts has been explicitly excluded. For example, in the International Convention for



the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was approved at the General Assembly the Convention excludes military strategy as follows: "The of 4 Summit in 2005, paragraph activities of the armed forces during an armed conflict, as this The terms understood in international humanitarian law are governed by the aforementioned laws and this convention does not apply to them, as well as the activities of the military forces of a state that are carried out through the performance of their official duties, as far as the subject of other rules of In the .(118 :international law. are, this convention will not be applied to them" (Ibid conventions that emphasize the implementation of criminal laws or the strategy of applying legal punishment, there are points such as : applying severe punishment to illegal aircraft occupants, applying criminal jurisdiction based on domestic law and observing the principle . " of "trial or extradition

C. Suppression strategy

and this strategy incident 11 after the September 2001 this Strategy From Year It emerged in is still dominant. This strategy, which is called action to destroy terrorism, is strongly supported by the United States. This strategy has put the principle on the destruction of terrorism and terrorist acts and by introducing terrorism as a criminal offense, it has considered ,it permissible to fight terrorism to the point of killing or capturing its agents. In this framework the observance of human rights in the fight against terrorism has been marginalized and can ,be ignored to a large extent. In this strategy, the solution to deal with more police terrorism Military and intelligence have been introduced. Terrorism and the fight against it are followed in this strategy in the United Nations and mostly in the Sixth Committee and the Security Council, and all the resolutions The decisions of the Security Council regarding terrorism are the United , Since the early 1990s .(224 :2012 placed in this framework (Abdullah Khani Nations Security Council has considered international terrorism as a threat to global peace and security in general or specific terms, considering its severity and international effects, but the .21st century is a new beginning in The process of fighting against terrorism was international 1368 In response to the events of September 11, the Security Council, according to Resolution declared international terrorism a "threat to peace and security" regardless of its ,(2001) of the same 28 severity and effects International" recognition. Subsequently, on September deviating from its previous resolutions, on the one hand, it , 1373 year, in the resolution of started to establish general, general rules without time and place limitations in dealing with .terrorism, and obliged the governments to take any action to prevent and deal with terrorism Terrorist actions should not be spared, on the other hand, he founded the Anti-Terrorism members of the Security Council to monitor the implementation 15 Committee consisting of by all governments and not just members of the United Nations; The 1373 of Resolution resolutions that have followed a wave of attitude and revision regarding the basic norms of international law in the contemporary era and are still valid following the same dual flow of



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change and resistance: changing the dimensions of the principles and cornerstones of the legal Changes and insistence on existing rights on system. On the one hand and resistance to this .(189 :1390 the other hand (Zamani

This familiarity with the attitudes and perceptions of the Security Council on terrorism can be understood through the resolutions, statements and discussions of the Security Council in this regard. In this regard, it can be emphasized that the Security Council, unlike the United Nations General Assembly, has worked more on the normative aspects of terrorism and terrorist acts than it has appeared in the face of action against what are called terrorist acts, the discussions of the Security Council in this regard generally There has been a problem or issue that has been included in the framework of the issue of terrorism and a decision has been made regarding it; The results of this kind of look at terrorism and the ways to fight it are generally He has shown his hand in the form of pressure, threats, sanctions, military action, and so on The result of such a view in the fight against terrorism has . (112 :1392 Abdullah Khani) practically led to the continuation and vicious cycle of terrorism suppression, and in other words, the very severe and harsh policies of the fight against terrorism in the suppression method have led to the formation - at least in the recruitment of terrorist groups - and the turning of terrorist groups to actions has become violent and terrorism, while the aim of these policies was to defeat terrorist groups. The military strategy in the fight against terrorism is based on resorting to armed force, in which, contrary to the human rights system, the policy of "targeting and killing" terrorists is prescribed instead of the "arrest or kill" policy. In other words, this strategy allows the government suppressing terrorists to target terrorists by using light or heavy firearms without observing the laws restricting human rights. Therefore, after at that time, the United States adopted this strategy to fight terrorism incident 11 the September (it has continued to this day), which, according to the author, is the cause of the spread of terrorism. To prove this claim, we can refer to the theory of one of the authors and experts in this field, under the title of "Terrorism Circuits", which has extensively investigated this relationship and concluded that following the actions of the United States after the September "another type of Terrorism has emerged, which can be called "American terrorism , incident 11 The author believes: "The analysis of the content of different .or the fifth circuit of terrorism types of terrorism in the contemporary world indicates that a fifth circuit has been formed in terrorist actions, the theoretical foundations of which are in the ideas of American neoconservatives and strategists who insist on "preventive approach" It is recommended and ,"approved. This type of terrorism, which was born with the claim of "negation of terrorism has actually become a terrorist movement due to non-adherence to legal, diplomatic, normative will leave a mark on the and moral principles, which seems to have the greatest effects on world order in the 21st century. In fact, one of the challenging foci of the new world order is the conflict between the traditional types of terrorism (the first and second circuits) and its new



type (the third and fourth circuits) on the one hand, and its American type (the fifth circuit) on significant impact on the a the other hand. has happened. The result of this conflict will have . future developments of the international system

- **Analysis of the counter-terrorism strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

As we have mentioned, terrorism has existed throughout the history of mankind and has claimed the lives of innocent people, and the Islamic Republic of Iran is not an exception to ,this rule, and as mentioned in the introduction and as the main question of the author's research it aims to We are going to explain the strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with terrorism, and according to the theoretical framework of the research and the strategies that exist in the world to deal with terrorism, we will find that the Islamic Republic of Iran has also followed these strategies and by setting the strategic principles as a criterion To deal with ,terrorism, Islam has followed various strategies, including prevention, follow-up, suppression etc. In this part, we have discussed them briefly and explain the implementation ratio of each one to give It is important to mention that the author's basis in this research is the division of strategies to deal with terrorism in the Islamic Republic of Iran into three categories: preventive strategies, suppression and the application of legal punishment, which is based on minimal studies and strategic documents in this field. There is, it is concluded. The author means the following three documents from the strategic documents for dealing with terrorism, which are known as the road map for dealing with terrorism and part of the practical measures taken in .this field

First, the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, second, the Anti-Terrorism Bill of the Islamic Republic of Iran and third, the reports of the Islamic Republic of) Iran to the Committee on Counter-Terrorism of the Security Council(CTC) which in this 3 , ,section with regard to these three documents and other cases of Including: talks, positions interviews and reports of the decision-making authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, such as: the Supreme National Security Council, the National Security and Foreign Policy Commission of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Islamic Council, etc., in order to achieve We are looking for an answer to the research question. Preventive strategy of the Islamic With regard to the above introduction, in order to Republic of Iran in dealing with terrorism explain the preventive strategy of dealing with terrorism, in this part we have first discussed the domestic and international documents and then other cases - and also emphasizing that the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference is one of the strategic documents in the field of dealing with terrorism. terrorism for all Islamic countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran; Therefore, joining and annexing (signing) the Islamic Republic of Iran to ,this convention is one of the important steps in this field It is considered that in the third article of the aforementioned convention, it is mentioned about the preventive and 2 paragraph precautionary measures of the contracting states: The contracting states, by announcing their



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commitment to prevent and fight against terrorist crimes and in compliance with their internal prevent their lands laws, have the following points regarding preventive measures. consider from becoming a place for planning, organizing and executing terrorist crimes by starting to be complicit in this type of crimes in any form, which includes preventing terrorist agents from infiltrating their lands or seeking refuge and residence on a collective and individual basis or hosting, training, arming, financial aid or creating facilities for them; Cooperation and coordination with other committed countries, especially neighboring countries where common ;or similar terrorist crimes have occurred

Developing and strengthening systems related to the monitoring and inspection of transportation, import, export, use of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials, as well as other means of attack, killing and destruction, as well as strengthening cross-border inspection and customs inspections to prevent the transfer of these materials from the country contracting parties to other committed countries, except in cases where these transfers are for ;legal purposes

Development and strengthening of systems related to guarding, border security and air, sea - ;and land crossings to prevent infiltration through them

strengthening systems to ensure the health and protection of persons, critical facilities and - ;public transportation

further intensifying the protection, security and health of individuals and consular and - diplomatic delegations, international and regional accreditation organizations in the contracting country in accordance with the conventions and regulations of international law in ;this regard

Promoting security intelligence activities and harmonizing them with the security intelligence ,activities of other contracting countries in the direction of their country's intelligence policies with the aim of revealing the goals of terrorist groups and organizations and neutralizing their ;plans and revealing the extent of their danger to security and stability

The establishment of an information base by each of the contracting states to collect and analyze data regarding organizations, movements, groups and terrorist agents and to control and review the development of the phenomenon of terrorism and successful experiences in combating it. Updates the information and makes them with the authorities The competent person of other contracting countries exchanges by observing the legal restrictions and .(53-52 :2005 regulations of his country" (Bozrumehri



Legal protection of victims of terrorism and respect for human rights

Also, another measure of the Islamic Republic of Iran in line with the strategy of applying legal punishment and respecting human rights, in light of the specific standards and laws of human rights resulting from the strategic principles of the religion of Islam to deal with terrorism, is legal protection for the victims of terrorism with the aim of preventing repetition .And not confronting is like the terrorist acts that we are dealing with some of them

A) Supporting the victims of terrorism based on Algeria's statement

According to Algeria's statement, one of the main duties of officials is to file lawsuits related to victims of terrorism in Iran. And this is currently only possible through the International Court of Justice, which is based on the acceptance of the principle of universal jurisdiction to deal with terrorist crimes and also based on the principle of "or extradite and or trial" demanded the extradition of those accused of terrorist crimes, or brought claims related to this category .(274 :1390 of crimes in the same country and demanded the trial of the accused (Hashmi

18 budget bill , in note of the 1385 18 b) Supporting the victims of ordinary citizens, in note budget bill of the whole country, regarding the compensation of victims of ordinary of the 1385 of 3 citizens who were harmed in terrorist acts, they were properly supported. In paragraph this note, which is related to the protection of ordinary citizen victims and compensation for :their damages, it is stated

Recovering damages caused by any action and activity of foreign governments that is contrary" to international law, including interference in the country's internal affairs that has resulted in the death, physical and mental injuries, or financial losses of individuals, and the damage caused by the action Or the activities of terrorist groups or individuals that the foreign government has supported or allowed them to reside or travel or operate in its sovereign territory, and the aforementioned actions lead to death or physical and mental injuries and .financial losses to Iranian citizens. Gared" (ibid.)

c) The rights of the victims resulting from the violation of the political immunity of the Iranian government

budget bill , it is stated about the of the country's 2015 18 of note 2 Under paragraph compensation of terrorist victims that may be due to the violation of regulations related to :political immunity

Obtaining a lawyer for other Iranian citizens in filing lawsuits against foreign governments" that have violated or continue to violate the political immunity of the political government of ".the Islamic Republic of Iran or its officials



Therefore, the legislator has given special support to the victims of those terrorist acts who are harmed due to the violation of the provisions resulting from the rights of political and .(274-276 :.diplomatic immunity (Ibid

In addition, the criminalization of terrorism financing, the anti-terrorist financing bill and the anti-money laundering law are among the other documentations of the strategy of applying legal punishment to counter terrorism in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and therefore we conclude that the Islamic Republic of Iran has to deal with terrorism with Considering human rights and national laws, while paying attention to the roots and causes of terrorism He has paid attention to the lack of spread of terrorist acts and the application of legal punishment to .deal with them

D- The strategy of suppression of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with terrorism

As mentioned, terrorism and the fight against it in this strategy in the United Nations are mostly followed in the Sixth Committee and the Security Council, and all the resolutions of the .Security Council regarding terrorism are placed in this framework

The Islamic Republic of Iran during the last three decades to suppress and destroy individuals and terrorist groups such as: Kurdistan Democratic Party, Komleh, People's Fedayee Guerrillas, People's Mojahedin Organization (hypocrites), Pejak terrorist group, Jundallah ,terrorist group, etc. from the suppression strategy Terrorism has benefited, and in this regard considering various documents, including the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic It has followed the ;Part (b) ,2 Conference, which recommends military struggle in Article strategy of its military and operational policies, which has also incurred huge human and financial costs in this field; Of course, in military logic, this is an important point that can be emphasized and that individuals or groups whose hostility and terrorism have been proven and can be proven according to national and international laws should be killed in any situation where military operations are possible. Military operations should be carried out and terrorist groups should be suppressed. It can be emphasized that although the Islamic Republic of Iran has given importance to the suppression strategy and has resorted to military measures in order to deal with terrorism, at no stage has it addressed the causes and roots of terrorism, which are the main components in the way of dealing with terrorism. He has not forgotten and any person with a terrorist group who wants to stop terrorist activities can be safe. Although the Islamic Republic of Iran has turned to the strategy of suppression, it has not blocked the way for the return and repentance of terrorist individuals and groups, and each of them, at whatever stage they are, can still leave the terrorist jirga and enter the social life in peace and security. to continue



- **The foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the terrorist groups . in the eastern region**
- **Active presence of military institutions in foreign policy**

Military institutions such as the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the army play One of the main . (18 : 1389 ,different roles in Iran's foreign policy (Dehghani Firouzabadi features of Iran's foreign policy in dealing with ISIS is the active presence of military institutions in the field of foreign policy. Like other countries, Iran's foreign policy has resources, one of the main sources of which is the influence of various institutions on foreign ,policy. Because the field situation in the Middle East is currently the arena of various crises such as the strong presence of the United States and its regional allies, anti-Iranian regional coalitions, the existence of numerous bases of extra-regional governments around Iran's borders, threats from extremist fundamentalist groups and The existence of fragile governments in this region In the same way, Iran's regional environment is also facing many threats in this area. Naturally, Iran's foreign policy and security policy in the regional arena have moved towards what realists call high policy with military power. Is. It is in this direction .that we witness the powerful presence of military institutions in the field of foreign policy Trying to realize the transnational goals of foreign policy and the ideals of the Islamic Revolution is one of the most important tasks of the armed forces. In the preamble of the constitution, this serious responsibility of the army and the IRGC is defined and defined as follows: "Not only the preservation and protection of the borders, but also the burden of the mission of the school, which means jihad in the way of God and fighting in the way of spreading the rule of God's law in They will also be in charge of the world. Obviously, the importance of this task requires that the army and the IRGC have an active presence in the decision-making process of foreign and defense policy. This necessity also enhances the position and dignity of these two military institutions in the decision-making structure of Iran's .(290 :2009 ,foreign policy (Dehghani Firouzabadi

The role of the Revolutionary Guards in confronting ISIS has also been very clear. In fact, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Quds Force of this organization have been leading in the fight against ISIS. The Quds Force quickly entered the war with ISIS by understanding the dimensions of the strategic dangers of ISIS at the regional level, with the exception of the initial waiting policy and taking into account the macro priorities. During these years, the level It was a limit that quickly of acting of the IRGC and the Quds Force against ISIS has increased turned this force into the operative axis of anti-terrorist plans in the region. This effective role-playing also prevented the presence of Western players in Iran's periphery under the pretext of .fighting ISIS, which was strategically important for Iran's long-term interests in the region :The IRGC and its Quds Force have priorities in entering the fight against ISIS



military, intellectual and ideological confrontation and preventing the terrorists from .1
;increasing their sphere of action

;defending the territorial integrity of Iraq and Syria and protecting the holy places of Shiites .2

Support all movements in Iraq and Syria against ISIS .3

and other terrorist groups have taken up arms. These supports include the Kurds of Iraq and .4
;Syria to the Shiites who are members of Hashd al-Shaabi and the Sunni nomads
coordination with other agents of the IRGC and the Iranian army to prevent the spread of the
Using .5 ;Iraqi conflict to Iranian soil by creating a border line of 100 kilometers with no entry
the media space in order to counter the spread of Wahhabi-Takfiri currents in the region; In
especially in Syria and then , this regard, since the beginning of the regional crises after 2011
2011 in Iraq, the IRGC has fulfilled its duty to protect Iran's regional allies. Following the
in the Syrian cities of Homs and Hama, Ayatollah Khamenei considered these protests protests
2012 ,15 to be different from the Arab Spring and called it "deviant alienation". On September
Major General Mohammad Ali Jafari, the commander of the IRGC at the time, said: "We ,
continue to provide information and advice to Syria as an axis of resistance. Iran is proud of
this support. Based on this, many Iranian officials emphasized the need to provide military and
,political support to Bashar al-Assad in order to prevent groups like ISIS. At the same time
Iran's military presence in Syria does not mean the existence of a small, medium or regimental
unit. Looking at the list of those who were martyred by Iran in Syria, it shows that all of them
were high-ranking military personnel and members of IRGC special forces. Generals such as
Eskandari, Allah Dadi, Kajbaf, Hassounizadeh, Hamdani, Mukhtarband and Samai who, in
addition to advisory missions, were also responsible for organizing popular resistance against
.In Iraq, the presence of Iran's advisers has been colorful .(2014 ,terrorism (Iranian Diplomacy
kilometers of common border along with ancient cultural 1500 Iraq is a country with more than
ties with Iran. This country has become one of Iran's regional allies following the transfer of
power from the Baath Party to the majority Shiites. In line with its security interests, Iran
provided numerous military and security advisory assistance to the country's government
and the invasion of ISIS in the north and northwest regions. Many crisis 2014 following the
are of the opinion that the Iraqi army alone was broken and incapable and without forces such
as Hashd al-Shaabi and the role of Iran, it was not able to confront ISIS. Iran played a
prominent role in shaping popular resistance against ISIS in the form of a popular force
composed of Iraqi ethnic and religious groups. The operations of liberating important cities
such as Amerli, Jarf al-Sakhr, Ador, Alam, Tikrit, Balad and Dhuliyah were among the
.important functions of the Hashd al-Shaabi against ISIS



- **deterrence**

Policy based on deterrence and deterrence strategy is another characteristic of Iran's foreign policy in dealing with ISIS. Deterrence is actually influencing behavior with threats. Deterrence requires the threat of using force to prevent the use of force by another person. (2006, Ezghandi and Roshandel)

- :Deterrence in Iran's foreign policy in dealing with ISIS has been done in two main ways. Using missile capabilities. One of the fields of crystallization of deterrence in Iran's foreign and defense policy is the focus on missile power, especially in the last decade. Iran's missile power is one of the areas that has been trying to strengthen it in recent decades despite the extensive pressure from America and Europe. (2-11:2016 Eisenstadt). In this way, achieving missile power has a special place in Iran's defense strategy. The Iraq War against Iran and the First Persian Gulf War showed the high role of missiles in future battles. The regional conditions of Iran after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the extensive presence of the United States in the Persian Gulf and Iran's neighboring countries and the threats of the Zionist regime make adopting a defense self-reliance approach against foreign threats an inevitable option for the country. This was realized by localization of missile technology and considering the choice of deterrence as Iran's main defense strategy in the process of modernization of military industries, on upgrading missile technology. It has been emphasized. One of the most important IRGC missile attacks against ISIS positions in 2017 in line with Iran's deterrence policies was carried out in June. In this attack, Shahab medium-range surface-to-surface missiles. Deir ez-Zor in eastern Syria km were fired at IRGC missile bases in Kermanshah and Kurdistan, which 800 with a range of after crossing the territory of Iraq, targeted Syria. This attack, which was carried out in revenge according to the IRGC command, was the first, 2016 for ISIS terrorist attacks in Tehran in reported attack from Iran against ISIS in Syria.

Supporting the role of Lebanon's Hezbollah -

Another strategy of Iran in line with the deterrence policy in the fight against ISIS is to support the role of Hezbollah in Lebanon and the resistance forces in Syria and Iraq. Hezbollah is known as one of the most effective groups in the fight against terrorism in the region, especially in Syria, whose activities have largely caused heavy defeats to ISIS. Since deterrence requires Iran's active presence in both immediate and non-immediate security circles, Lebanon's Hezbollah is the most important non-governmental actor and the most important connecting line of Iran from Tehran to Damascus in Iran's non-immediate security environment. In this environment, other actors including Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine are also active. Iran's approach towards Hezbollah in this environment is a supportive approach in order to balance of the American Council on report 2015 against Israel and Takfiri groups. According to the



million dollars, in addition to arms 200 Foreign Relations, Iran's aid to Hezbollah has reached Hezbollah plays a significant role in the . (290 :2014 ,Rouhi and Moradi) and logistics aid continuation of the axis of resistance, and basically the ultimate goal of the last several years of pressure from regional countries and the United States in starting the Syrian crisis is to change the country's approach in supporting Hezbollah. Hezbollah is a strategic ally of the 2006 day war of- 33 Syrian government. Syria and Bashar Assad played a strategic role in the between Lebanon and the Zionist regime in providing weapons to Hezbollah and accepting Shiite refugees from southern Lebanon. Hezbollah played an important role during the battles to liberate parts of Syria from ISIS, especially the strategic city of Qusayr in Homs province the battle of Qalamoun on the border of Lebanon, and the liberation of the city of , in 2013 Seyida Zainab in the Rif of Damascus. The role of this group in the battles of Qalamoun, anti-terrorist battles in Syria was actually a big test for Hezbollah to prove itself as an effective actor in the region. For this reason, some analysts consider Hezbollah to be the main winner of the Syrian war and believe that this war has increased Hezbollah's operational capacity for future battles, especially in relation to the Zionist regime(*Philips, 2018*).

- Alliance policy with Russia

Iran's foreign policy against ISIS has also put the strategy of building an alliance with Russia .on the agenda. Russia is the most important international anti-terrorist actor in the Middle East Russia has shown its full support to the Assad government in the Syrian crisis. Although this Russian support has mostly geopolitical reasons and aims to keep Syria in Moscow's orbit, the fight against terrorism is also one of Russia's most important priorities. Moscow, Russia, from the four regions of the North Caucasus, South Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East, is at risk of terrorist attacks from terrorism. As the facts in the field show, after the completion of the work and the dismantling of the terrorists opposing the Syrian government, especially ,ISIS, Russia will face the big problem of returning these people to their original homeland that is, the regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus, which is the most serious threat. Security .is considered after the presence of NATO in the borders of this country

.The presented statistics show that a large number of ISIS terrorists have Russian citizenship there are more than , 2017 According to the statistics of Sofan group in America in October ,among the foreign fighters who have been active in Syria and Iraq Russian citizens 3,000 terrorists have returned to Russia so far. At the same 400 especially in ISIS, of which about time, the analysis of the number of these terrorists by regions in the world also shows that have invaded Syria and Iraq from the independent republics of the of them 8,000 more than .from the Balkans (9-14) 1,000 former Soviet Union and nearlyBarrett .(2017 :

The return of these people, in addition to being the main security problem of Russia in the future, will affect the status of Russia's normative great power at the international level. For



.this reason, it seems that Russia, like Iran, is trying to eliminate this threat from its origin .Therefore, a kind of common goal against terrorism has been formed between Iran and Russia In order to achieve this goal, many in Russia believe that Russia must cooperate with Iran in .this issue, but this issue cannot be considered as a strategic alliance between Iran and Russia Rather, it is a kind of coalition policy to deal with a common threat. It seems that we are witnessing some kind of joint work division between the two countries in the war against ,terrorism. (2016:5-2Trenin Russia's operational and field entry into the Syrian war actually .(at the United Nations 2015 took place after the statements of Vladimir Putin in September General Assembly. In this speech, Putin officially announced Russia's entry into the war in a completely legal manner and in accordance with international standards and at the request of the Syrian government and within the framework of the fight against terrorism, criticizing the policies of the United States in the Middle East, calling them wrong. And called it a big failure ?and asked, have you realized what you have done now

Russia's actions in the fight against ISIS and other terrorist groups were mostly carried out in the form of aerial bombardment operations against ISIS positions in the Syrian cities of Deir ez-Zor and Raqqa. At the same time, Iran and Russia has expanded cooperation in the fight .against ISIS and at one point Russia even used Iranian air bases to attack deep inside Syria The Defense and quoted by Viktor Bondarov, President , 2018 Business Insider website in terrorists have 85,000 Security Committee of the Russian Parliament announced that about ,2018) 2018 been killed in the country's airstrikes on Syria until OctoberBusiness Insider . (

- **Dynamic diplomacy**

Tehran's diplomatic measures against ISIS should be examined in the context of regional crises, especially the Syrian crisis. Tehran and Damascus have historical and complex relations, the roots of which are rooted deep in history. The developments of recent years in Syria and the rise of terrorist groups such as ISIS, not only did not harm the level of relations between the parties, but also created new incentives to strengthen the foundation of relations ,In this regard, Iran, like Saudi Arabia .(113 :1392 ,between the two countries (Qasimian Turkey and other supporters of the Syrian opposition, extended its coalition policies with Russia to the diplomatic arena in addition to the field arenas. In this regard, according to Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif, the conclusion of the JCPOA between Iran, the freed many of Iran's foreign policy capacities and caused group 5+1 European Union and the Iran's diplomatic apparatus to deal more with regional issues. A favorable example of the use of diplomacy in Iran's foreign policy against ISIS in the Syrian crisis is the series of Astana meetings in Kazakhstan, which proposed the initiative of Syria-Syria negotiations with the participation of Iran, Russia and Turkey. Iran's foreign minister considered Iran's diplomacy and negotiations in the Syrian crisis to fight against ISIS terrorism based on Iran's power And he says: "Today, the situation in Syria is such that the foreign ministers of Russia and the



but they could not , of 2015 United States decided to announce a ceasefire in Syria in the fall Then, we, Russia and Turkey, by using our and and their ceasefire did not last. three months Russia's field power and by increasing the negotiation capacity and using the field power in diplomacy, we were able to start the Astana process, which was able to reduce and even stop the bloodshed to a great extent, and the political process to start To reach this situation, field conditions must have been important and central, but without diplomacy and negotiation, we could not have reached these results. Whenever we abandon diplomacy and negotiation, there is a possibility of renewing the bitter memory of Bosnia. In order to understand this fact, it is necessary... with the change in Iran's international conditions, our situation in the Syrian .negotiations also changed. This situation was not completely dependent on field conditions By the way, at the height of the weakness of the Syrian government and the chaotic conditions ,in the field where even Damascus was in danger, not only did they invite us for negotiations but we decided who would come at the Lausanne summit. That is, Iran turned from a country that was not invited to the negotiations to a country that determines who will participate in the negotiations. The reason was the change in the international image of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We must be careful that the situation does not return to the previous conditions, being in the negotiation scene is vital and can institutionalize good conditions in the field. Without being present in the negotiation scene, the field achievements achieved by the bravery of the defenders of the shrine and generals like Major General Soleimani will be spent by others and (25-25 :2017 ,we will be on the sidelines. (Zarif

after the victories and e. The destruction of ISIS's rule and its subsequent strategies in late 2017 of the Syrian army forces and Iranian military advisers in the city of Bokmal, which was referred to as the last stronghold of ISIS in Syria, the rule of this terrorist group has actually been destroyed. . Of course, the destruction of the sovereignty and self-proclaimed caliphate of this group in Iraq also with the liberation of the border town of Qaim, which existed at the It was settled. With the defeat of ISIS in the Middle .border point of this country with Syria East, it will pursue an active presence in other regions such as Libya, Afghanistan and Central ,Asia. The statements of the leaders of this group also confirm that regions such as Libya Central Asia and Afghanistan are the next destination of ISIS after Iraq and Syria. At the same time, in addition to the military victories achieved against ISIS in Iraq and Syria, what is important is the destruction of ISIS thinking in the region. Daesh thinking, which is actually the Takfiri thinking, is a growing phenomenon today, which can grow if it is not controlled and restrained. Takfir is not a new phenomenon in the history of Islam. The nature of excommunication is the same as it was in the past; But what distinguishes takfir of the present age from the past are four characteristics, which are: its global dimensions, the networking of takfiris, committing unusual and brutal killings, and also distorting the image of merciful Islam (215-218 : . (2014 ,in the minds of the people of the world (Nejat



In the current situation, with the success of military and operational strategies in destroying the rule of ISIS, it is time for cultural strategies to destroy the ideology of ISIS. In fact conflicting military measures and coordinated military measures between the countries of the region are only part of the solution to deal with Takfiri-terrorist groups, including Daesh. Solving this problem requires a cultural action by Muslims, especially the Sunnis and their scholars. In fact, it should be said that assigning the role to Sunni Muslims, especially its scholars, in the fight against ISIS, is one of the most important ways to deal with them. In addition to the fact that the number of ISIS members is mushrooming from different countries and despite successive defeats in Syria and Iraq and heavy casualties, they can still recruit from different Asian, African and even European countries. , it seems an unforgivable issue, the beliefs of groups like ISIS are not only in conflict with the Shia beliefs, but also significantly contradict the beliefs of the Sunnis, and both the elders of the Sunnis and the wives of the ISIS declare their position in front of each other. And they have even been acquitted and fought

On the other hand, the countries of the region should also believe that they are not only fighting a terrorist group, but they are facing a destructive ideology that must be defeated not only in the military field, but also in the field of thought and thought. In fact, "ideology is the greatest danger the world faces in the next decade." ISIS has the ability to attract terrorist groups and extremist elements from all over the world by using the upside-down religion it offers and increasing hatred. For this reason, its destruction is not enough to end this danger, but the roots of this dangerous ideology must be dealt with so that it cannot grow again in the region. Creating awareness and awareness among the people about ISIS and exposing the real goals of this terrorist group and its supporters is one of the most important ways to deal with ISIS. An action that the high religious authorities of Iraq, including Ayatollah Sistani, realized and asked all the people, both Shia and Sunni, to take action to confront this enemy (Najat, 2014: 220).

At the same time, an important point that should be noted is Iran's foreign policy actions in this field, which are extremely important in the post-ISIS situation in Iraq and Syria. One of the most important ideas of Iran in these countries is to try to negotiate with the war-torn countries to actively participate in their reconstruction. In political terms, it seems that establishing stable relations with all groups and political and social currents in these countries can be put on the agenda. This issue is in a situation where imposed democracy in countries like Iraq is actually a failed project and it can be seen that despite the fact that this country has a Shia majority, a coalition government is formed in this country, which requires Iran to pay attention to the entire group. in the political scene of Iraq (Najat, 2014: 220)

percent of Sunnis, which must 60 In addition, in Syria, we see a majority of more than necessarily have a suitable position in the political future. In this framework, despite Iran's



strategic alliance with This country, Iran's foreign policy, especially since the middle of the Syrian crisis, has been going on in such a way that we are witnessing Tehran's approach to the transition to democracy in Syria; A process that, while maintaining the strategic partnership in .the country, can provide diplomatic grounds and Iran's active presence among Syrian groups At regional levels, it seems that the most important approach of Iran's foreign policy should be focused on the complete destruction of terrorism. In addition, at the cultural level, more interaction with the Hanafi and Shafi'i Sunnis and investing in these currents, which are less .violent compared to the Hanbalis, can provide stability in the region

Conclusion

Peace and security are blessings that God has given for the growth and development of Man has been kind to man. What is certain is that peace is a human ideal and all 920societies human beings need peace and comfort in their daily lives to work and strive and to realize their material and spiritual abilities. Therefore, it is clear that peace of mind is not something that is created through outward relaxation, but a sense of security must be created internally in the human body. This is important Granted that the creation of peace and its sustainability requires culture building, paying attention to its real ideals, including justice-centered and culture-oriented, so that it can provide the real need of people for peace and tranquility; Due to the fact that human life is a conflict between right and wrong, areas of difficulty and ease, success and failure, friendship and enmity have been constantly associated with this life, man should be worthy of servitude by testing his life and developing his talents in this turbulent environment. find it in the light of the providence that lies in the meaning of the Creator's succession, and reach perfection and salvation, and in this cycle, the victory of truth over falsehood is a divine promise, and it has been and will be. From this point of view, peace is not an arena for political games and fraudulent attraction of public opinion, but a framework for the stability of truth and its superiority over falsehood. Islamic peace, as the most central reflection of the divine interpretation of peace, is an institution for the protection of man and the realization of all his rights, away from power play; This is why the approach and intellectual foundations of this Islamic approach to peace is basically human-centered and considers the international system and other global management structures only as formal frameworks and formations that are formed from the sum of human efforts and ideas. They .should take steps in line with human rights, which include their material and spiritual destiny In this intellectual system, all the phenomena that are against man and his rights, whether they are accompanied by open or hidden violence, will be condemned and condemned; Whether these acts of violence have the effect of a terrorist act or whether they manifest themselves at . a lower or higher threshold

.Therefore, dealing with terrorism is one of the most important threats to world peace at present Terrorism by itself does not determine the system of action and reaction. Dealing with



terrorism must follow a logical order; An order that is defined against all anti-peace phenomena and lies in natural, divine and human values. This is where the shortcomings of Among International lacks a clear and the international system become apparent. the system comprehensive strategy against threats and violations of peace; Hence, the anti-terrorist mechanisms and measures stipulated in the existing international documents, or with other measures that have taken a direction and channel in some cases. are necessarily created by other categories of world peace, they are not compatible; Rather, their contradictions and incompatibilities are clearly visible in practice. Its example is the role of terrorism and counter-terrorism in violating human rights and fundamental rights of nations. With the initiative of the West since the establishment of the United Nations in 1954, the world implemented the category of protection of human rights and gradually increased the intensity of the intended ,protection until the eastern nations criticized this excess of the West. But since September 11 2001 Later, measures were put on the agenda to deal with terrorism, which seriously violated these institutions and the principles of human rights protection. Torture and rape, which were previously known as the most heinous acts against humanity, were suddenly placed on the agenda of the West as ways to deal with terrorism. They justified these crimes under the banner of countering terrorism and ensuring national security, and they even committed these crimes against their own citizens . Beyond that, they invaded other lands to ensure the security of their country. The experience of a decade after these anti-terrorist measures - which, on the other hand, were terrorist measures in their true meaning - shows that the world should abandon its approach and way of thinking, which was based on imposition and hegemony, and adopt a fair approach. . This is the same approach that is referred to as the " global coalition against terrorism for a just peace " and it seems to be one of the main causes of the lack and failure of The lack of a lasting and comprehensive peace in the contemporary .past and current efforts ,era, the theories and discourses of peace have been based on transitory and subsidiary axes and the Islamic Republic of Iran, relying on global and national capacities and international . cooperation, has tried to expand and present a just and global peace strategy . d

Islamic Republic of Iran has taken an innovative, especially recent, strategy to deal with terrorism, which, while dealing with the roots and ideological and religious foundations of terrorism and trying to dry up the roots and causes of terrorism, simultaneously Tactically and operationally, it has dealt with the manifestations of terrorism and prevented the expansion of terrorist acts, and in this field, it has had extensive cooperation with international and regional organizations and their executive bodies, such as Interpol and the International Police. Therefore, dealing with terrorism in the Islamic Republic of Iran, under the banner of the ,strategies of the Shia religion, was examined and analyzed with regard to the religion of Islam and it can be concluded that whatever terrorism and terrorist actions are, they are disabled or not. cause; Therefore, dealing with terrorism should also be aimed at terrorism itself; To



eliminate the causes and roots of terrorism, not only the roots of terrorism, requires a review of the method. It is the struggle and attention to the basic human rights in addition to the justice and equality of all countries, especially the identification of the roots and causes of terrorism.

Also, in the Islamic Republic of Iran and according to its leaders, terrorism is considered one of the most serious and dangerous threats to international peace and security; It is rejected and condemned in all its forms and manifestations, by anyone, anywhere and for any purpose. This is why the separation of terrorism into good terrorism and bad terrorism is the biggest weakness and Achilles heel of any strategy in the way of fighting and confronting this ominous and hateful phenomenon. But we should not forget that the discussion of terrorism, as long as it does not have a clear and comprehensive definition and its dimensions are not properly clarified, continues to be widespread and may sacrifice more victims every day for the special interests of some countries. seek benefits. Of course, it is necessary to emphasize that the A power- strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with terrorism, like some countries seeker and colonialist who has become the agent and basis of terrorist acts under the pretext of fighting terrorism and fueling terrorism, they have not been, and Islamic Iran is looking for a society full of peace, with the center of the religion of Islam, which has placed freedom and human dignity as the basis and has invited all people to these values. friendship, equality justice, freedom, security and adhere to Islamic and human values and humanity from this chaotic situation where the blood of innocent people defending their fundamental rights has been unjustly spilled on the ground and no one is allowed to bleed. He does not want or object to their actions, to save them.

In the meantime, the Islamic Republic of Iran has not been safe from terrorist threats due to its geopolitical position and its specific anti-arrogance ideology. Borders. The presence of multiple actions, different intellectual and religious tendencies, has caused Iran's national security to be involved with crises and tensions at times. And with the emergence of a new era of terrorism and its connection with new technology and tools, as well as strengthening by the great and occupying powers, it can be acknowledged that Iran's national security is strongly linked to terrorism.

In this research, as it was observed, along with various definitions of the phenomenon of terrorism, the terrorist acts that the political and paramilitary groups around the north-west and south-east borders against the national security of Iran have been mentioned.

During the past years, the nation of Iran has repeatedly witnessed crimes and terrorist acts by. There are various terrorist groups that have fought against Iran with the support of America and the West.



The Pejak group in the north-western borders and the Jundullah group (Jund al-Shaytan) in the south-eastern borders are examples of these terrorist groups, which, through the guidance of their undisputed leaders in the PKK and Al-Qaeda groups, overcome ethnic, sectarian conflicts. and religious people in the border areas take advantage of the possible and with violence and terror, they often disrupt the security of the Kurdish and Baloch Muslim people in those areas. And they try to create insecurity in the security environment of the Islamic Republic of Iran with terrorist actions such as bombings, taking hostages, rape of Nawamis .assassination of ordinary people and regional officials and suicide operations

During the last decade, the Middle East has been involved in fundamental changes that have affected the image of this region in general. One of the most important phenomena in this region is the formation of the ISIS terrorist group. In this context, the formation of ISIS in the Middle East has affected Iran's national security. Iran's perception of the threat from the ISIS terrorist group is generally related to the four components of total power, geographical proximity, offensive power and offensive intentions of this group. In this situation, Iran's foreign policy against this group has been manifested in the form of threat balance. The main feature of this foreign policy is the active presence of military institutions in shaping Iran's foreign policy. In this way, we can especially mention the institution of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and especially the Quds Force. This organization is trying to deal .with Daesh through the help of consultants at the request of the governments of Iraq and Syria

.Another feature of Iran's foreign policy can be described as emphasis on deterrence strategies An important area of Iran's deterrence is the focus on missile power, which was also used against ISIS. Another issue is supporting the role of Lebanon's Hezbollah and resistance forces as a complementary arm of Iran. Iran's supportive behavior of Hizbollah has provided the actual grounds to repel the threat of ISIS. Another strategy of Iran is to create an alliance with .Russia. In this coalition, the two countries have common threats and interests with each other On the other hand, both Iran and Russia consider Bashar al-Assad's regime in Syria as their strategic ally in the Middle East, which should not fall into the trap of the West and its regional allies. On the other hand, both countries are facing the threat of ISIS terrorism. Especially since many ISIS members are of Russian origin, Russia is concerned about the spread of terrorism into its security environment. In addition, Iran's diplomatic activities have also ,increased significantly in dealing with the ISIS group, as evidenced by the meetings in Astana .Kazakhstan

In addition, Iran also has challenges in the fight against ISIS that can be viewed from different perspectives. In domestic terms, Iran is facing internal problems and social divisions in the countries involved, which is considered one of the most important challenges for Iran in dealing with the threats of ISIS. Iran's foreign policy at the regional level is also faced with



the support of some countries in the region to ISIS, which has challenged Iran's solutions. At the extra-regional level, the important challenge in the way of Iran's fight against the ISIS group is the American policies. On the one hand, the United States put pressure on its allies to create inefficiency in the process of fighting ISIS, and on the other hand, by forming an anti-ISIS coalition, it challenged Iran's foreign policy

In the current situation where we are facing the destruction of ISIS rule, in addition to the importance of military strategies, what is important is the effort to destroy ISIS thinking by relying on Islamic awakening and removing the dust of ambiguity from the ugly face of It has shown an ugly face of Muslims to .violence and violence under the false guise of Jihad .the world and has weakened the religious and cultural power and authority of Islamic societies In the same way, all the countries of the region should participate in the fight against it. The clear point is that the geopolitics of Daesh to other regions such as Libya, Central Asia and Afghanistan are transferred, which reminds us of the importance of confronting the thinking of this group. At the same time, in addition to military strategies, Iran's foreign policy can also think about an effective economic and political presence in the countries involved in the post-ISIS period

In the end, it can be said: the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic has played a role in the developments of Islamic awakening based on the sources of Shiite identity and the principles arising from its jurisprudence system, including the denial of domination and the support of the oppressed. According to this source of identity, Iran's foreign policy has drawn a border between the insiders and others, and according to the opinion of the decision makers of the foreign policy of the system, based on this demarcation, it pursues the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Based on this perception and demarcation, those revolutionary Islamic movements that have the ability to secure Iran's national interests in the view of its foreign policy makers are considered among the Islamic awakening movements, such as the cases of Bahrain and Yemen, and those movements of Islamic forces that do not provide the national interests of Iran, including the Islamic awakening, are outside, such as the revolutionary forces in Syria, and instead, it is the Syrian government that, due to being Alevi and providing the national interests and national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as It is considered an effective force in Islamic awakening and the axis of resistance. In this regard, the influence of foreign policy during the developments of the Islamic awakening has led to the influence of ,Iran in areas of the Middle East, where the Shiites were in the majority and held power. Finally it is this element of Shiite identity in opposition to the Sunni-Salafi identity that plays a key role in the analysis of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in this way, the .Islamic Republic continues to issue the revolution



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