

## Iran's Middle East policy in the post (JCPOA)

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The foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran arises from fixed and variable principles leading to strategies to achieve the predetermined goals with regard to national interests and with respect to international circumstances. Some of these principles are fixed in Iran's foreign policy such as maintaining the territorial integrity of regional countries and allies, opposing the interventions of trans-regional powers, inhibiting Israel and preserving the policy of deterrence against this regime, and fighting against Iran and Shia phobia. Some of other policies can change as international circumstances require. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) has actually provided the Islamic Republic with an opportunity to become the axis of interaction and cooperation in new regional organizations more extensively. In this regard, collaborations are witnessed between Iran and the world as regional crises intensify, especially in Syria and Yemen. Along with the increased collaborations and interactions, developments occur in the region in a way that Saudi Arabia and Turkey try to use identity politics with ideological and sectarian problems as tools to achieve their political goals in addition to the spread of terrorism in the Middle East. Therefore, increasing military power and improving defense capabilities and security balance in the region are still among Iran's priorities. The aim of the current study is to find out what the strategies of Iran's foreign policy are in the Middle East after JCPOA and how these strategies will be defined. Such strategies may include maintaining and improving Iran's security and defense capabilities, inhibiting Israel and preserving the policy of deterrence against this regime, protecting allies (Syria, Hezbollah, Palestine, Iraq, and Yemen), fighting terrorism and managing crises, balancing relations with regional powers (Turkey and Saudi Arabia), and promoting economic power in the region.

### References

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