

Comparison of Khatami and Ahmadinejad administrations foreign policy discourse and its impact on Middle East policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Naghmeh Ghanbari

MA, Political Science, Islamic Azad University, Tehran center branch
naghmeh.ghanbari@yahoo.com

Abstract: Foreign policy of the Islamic republic of Iran has always been a function of agents and institutions which has influenced on decision making process and huge strategies. In addition to influential main references such as supreme leader, the direction of Iran foreign policy has also been affected by government's changes. This change in governments has different results on policy adoption based on political platform. After Hashemi Rafsanjani's government in 1997 two next governments, it means Seyyed Mohamad Khatami and Mahmood Ahmadi Nezhad had a specific political process. Khatami's government with reformist policy and de-tension process in foreign policy and Mahmood Ahmadi Nezhad's government with oriented principles methods and attitude and tension process took the helm of the Islamic Republic foreign policy in their hand. The most important foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran can be seen in the Middle East. realistic look at the foreign policy in Khatami's government finally lead Iran to the policy adoption based on de-tension and to expand relationships with Middle East in years 1997 to 2005, while in Ahmadi Nezhad's government fundamentalism and aggressive direction found and finally both paradigm have been effective in different proportions in Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy in Middle East's region.

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1. Introduction

Islamic Republic of Iran, along with significant changes in various aspects of the broad range of social and political life of contemporary society brought foreign policy developments undergone a profound and fundamental to the construction of it. In other words, the occurrence of major changes in domestic politics, foreign policy is also reflected in the form of a break and a paradigm shift in the pattern of activity was translated into foreign policy. So that the dominant interaction pattern tends to unity and alliance with the West to withdraw from the coalition and alliance with Western powers, especially the United States and even to hostility and conflict with established norms and institutions of the international community and its prevailing power structure shifted.

Direction since the Islamic Revolution in 1979 led to the formulation and delivery device orientation change, the terms "neither East nor West, just the Islamic Republic" is represented. Indeed, the notion of "neither East nor West" became the manifestation and expression pattern of certain foreign policy actions that affect the expression of political transformation and the goals and ideals of the Islamic Revolution, at the international level was considered.

Iran's foreign policy as other countries affected by the changes and the primacy of foreign policy discourses are transformed. Discourse analysis and

discourse theory to examine the role of meaningful social practices and beliefs in political life are explored. Islamic Revolution of Iran in various discourses such constructive dialogue and discourse, the discourse of reform and justice were Fundamentalist.

In this 34 years after the Islamic Revolution, in Iran's foreign policy emerged as the Islamic Revolution, striking stand on and promoting the ideals of the Islamic Revolution in the arena of international politics on the one hand and on the other to pursue pragmatic policies realistic, in order to maintain the system and deal with external threats from the other. Each of these strategies seem to be able to rule on the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has identified a specific timeframe for each of these periods, slogans, specification considered essential That represents attributes events per superstructure These changes maintaining the basic principles and basic policies of the Islamic Revolution.

Identify and explain the principles and foundations of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy and analyzing, understanding, and a coalition of two important, yet conflicting strategies and mechanisms for international policy, the "realism" and "idealism" in relation to foreign policy, and finally discourse on Iran's foreign policy, especially foreign policy

discourses during Khatami and Ahmadinejad are the objectives of this research.

1) Iran's foreign policy objectives

The most important reference source for understanding the goals of foreign policy, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and it could be that the system objectives and organization of cultural, social, political, economic and Iran that has been developed based on the principles of Islamic terms and recognizing.

Iran's foreign policy goals in general can be outlined as follows:

- 1- Protection of the independence and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 2- Protecting the weak against oppressors;
- 3- Trying to rule the Muslim world.
- 4- Defending the rights of Muslims;
- 5- Mutually peaceful relations with governments, non-combatant;
- 6- Non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations; (Sower, 2001: 157-156)

The Islamic Revolution of Iran, the country's foreign policy before the global order within the international system was in line with the prevailing bipolar system, once major changes and want to change the present situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran was bipolar.

Since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic republic of Iran so far in 1979, several debates on foreign policy are predominant. Each of these discourses based on the traditional system of society, and the centers of political power centered upon specific components of that era was based on the circumstances.

Liberal nationalist discourse on foreign policy in the interim rule is significant. After the resignation of the transitional government and the dismissal of Bani Sadr in June 1981, the ruling Islamist discourses on foreign policy that is still continuing.

But the Islamist discourse in the history of almost three decades and the transformation has been changed. The result of this transformation the five sub-discourses within the discursive formation and the rise of Islamism in the ventricle. The retail Islamist discourses are "people-centered idealism," "center axis" realism "development-oriented", "pacifistic democracy" and finally "justice-based fundamentalist."

Discourses idealism and pragmatism in foreign policy during the war took place relative hegemonic. Realism-driven development, the construction of the dominant discourse and the discourse of democratic reform era of peace was radical. After the ninth presidential election and the election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was the dominant discourse of fundamentalist Islamic justice-oriented foreign

policy. (Dehghani Firoozabadi, 68:2007)

It seems that the Islamic Republic of Iran is based on the basic ideology of combining realism and idealism in foreign policy has no choice except to further its foreign policy goals in order to maintain their ideals and the work was said to cope with these efforts must be within the to ensure its future survival done. Accordingly, some experts believe that Iran's foreign policy gradually rationally (rational means closer to the realities of the international system) and the theories of international relations is getting closer.

In sum, based on the Constitution of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy is summarized in the following cases:

- Man in the welfare of human society; (Article 154)
- Maintain full independence and territorial integrity of the country (Article 152)
- Anti-oppression and justice and the rule of exclusion and support the rightful struggle of the poor; (Article 154)
- Fraternal commitment to all Muslims, coalition and alliance of Muslim nations, and the unity of the Islamic world and the rights of Muslims; (Article 11)
- Rejection of any oppression and tyranny and oppression and rejection of any; (Article 2)
- Lack of commitment against hegemonic powers; (Article 152)
- A complete rejection of imperialism and the prevention of foreign influence, (Article 3, paragraph 5)
- Maintaining the territorial integrity of the country (Article 3, paragraph 11)
- Negation and thereby avoid foreign control over natural resources and the economy, culture and the army; (Article 43, paragraph 8)
- Peaceful relations with governments; (Article 152)
- To deliver honesty in the treaty.

While Iran's foreign policy in different periods, but together have become and it is based on the orientation of the two main opposition interactions orientation, limits the utility of pivotal axis, i.e., in contrast to the four types of orientation / utility-driven, confrontational activism / restraint axis interactions / utility core and interactions / limitations can be divided into axial.

Perhaps the urgency and expediency imposed by the living conditions in the new world, the Islamic Republic of existing rules and sometimes follow, but the "text" of these policies can not be understood except in the school of Islamic Revolution (Seyfzadeh, 35:2004).

Iran has always been due to different paradigms governing principles of its foreign policy in the last

thirty years has been criticized and opposed the ruling.

"Mahmoud Sariolghalam" fixed principles of the foreign policy of Iran considers the following factors:

1- Iran's geopolitical location of certain geographical Iran and neighboring countries in comparison to Iran's geopolitical humiliation of living, and has led to skepticism that Iran's security environment has led to insecurity;

2- Iran's vast energy resources, and energy resources of the world's richest country is counted by geographical sanctity in the north and south;

3- Sensitivity to national independence and sovereignty;

4- Iranian cultural trends in science, technology and culture of the West; (Sariolghalam, 2000:37-32)

General principles of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is composed of fixed principles and the principles of nature and ideology of the political system and decision-makers' attitude range of the Islamic Revolution inspired by the teachings of Islam and the Quran, the holy book of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Constitution, are: 1 - the way of negation; 2- originally authored Hearts 3 - Original Invitation 4- coalitions of nations, and the unity; 5- to support the oppressed against the arrogant; 6- defend the rights of Muslims; (Maleki, 2004: 100)

2) Fundamentals of the Khatami administration's foreign policy

Began in 1997 when a new government, Iran's foreign policy is serving hard time. Foreign policy was the dominant international pressure and international isolation. Despite the tough conditions were brought to the United States to Iran and world powers more or less under management, in spite of all their interests were taken away from Iran (Azqandi, 13:2008).

Judgment and evaluation of policies, programs and specific performance of a government in different fields' blank forms and free time would be a mistake to identify and transformations and elements of social, economic, cultural, political and even international factors in the community exist.

The Khatami government's performance in the last 8 years, without having a picture of the general situation in the country and the society of mid 1991 is definitely not the true picture of today's developments and practice of diplomacy will last several years. Iran in 1998 under the influence of internal factors and external developments was expecting a big change up during the same year were achieved. Step into a new era of social revolution without foundation in fact a continuation of "cultural enrichment taking place in accordance with international and domestic factors

was not possible.

International aspects of technological developments such as the development of advanced communication and information, political developments since the end of the Cold War and the dominant discourse on international relations and the establishment of a new order in the bipolar world, the deepening economic development gap between the North and the South and the phenomenon of economic globalization and the cultural and social developments as globalization, especially the discourses of democracy and the Cold War, all indicate that look at the necessity of machine vision and decision making towards the outside world was "(Jafari Voldani, 223:2006).

In particular, the above developments and social change within the same set of demands and the need for double running is considered. Then the transformation can be said that the most important challenges of diplomacy, "Broadening the impact of global developments on society, low level of intellectual and cultural responsiveness and productivity on the one hand and the rise in tensions, disagreements and political and economic vulnerabilities regional and international levels "on the other side of the field to plan a new direction in foreign policy as the policy of détente and provide improved international relations (Bashiriyeh, 2001: 110).

Détente policy emphasis on expanding trade ties with other actors at different levels quickly overwhelmed the country's foreign policy contract. In other words, widely welcomed by governments and international governmental and nongovernmental actors and the international community of modern methods of tone and improves the foreign relations of Iran's relations with other countries in various fields of provided. This vision, along with the "tried and practices in the conduct of foreign debt and principles governing international relations", bring extensive practical results. (Chronology of Iran's foreign policy in 1997, 2001: 20).

The Islamic Republic's foreign policy in the period after the Second of Khordad 'relaxation planned to remove accumulated from past abuse in an effort to end the conflict and any kind of international conflict and international security according to the existing realities, ie Updated be treated and updated plan will require the international system and its actors. "(Azqand, 1999: 1044-1045).

2-1) regional policy (Middle East) during Khatami's government

Iran's foreign policy during Khatami's era, based on a regional coalition is considered. Gulf states to align their policies. Thus, Iran's regional relations with Islamic countries in maximizing regional

cooperation and integration were done in order to achieve integration. Holding the presidency of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Tehran and could be a sign of oriented regional cooperation and integration as (Iranian Journal).

In the fall of 1997 with the hosting of the 56th king, president, Crown Prince and the delegation of the Islamic countries in Tehran, its actual position in international relations, as a nation with a rich culture and peaceful indicated (Dehghani Trzjani, 2000: 128 - 127). Apart from the positive effects of this change in Iran's foreign policy tensions - relaxation, confidence and participation in regional integration, peace talks fail policy in the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, especially Iran.

Following the U.S. invasion of Iraq in the 1991 Persian Gulf Arab states as the savior of Saddam's threat to the political situation in the region have and tried to use this situation as soon as possible to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian situation to the benefit of Iran faced serious opposition. Therefore, during the presidency of Hashemi Rafsanjani obstacle to consolidating and developing relations with countries in the region, Iran became pro-American, However, Khatami era, especially the Middle East peace talks fail and the establishment of the Palestinian intifada, this position of one of the major reasons some Arab countries, including Egypt's positive approach towards Iran. These countries, especially Arab nations, the United States proposed at this stage, that peace is the only animal for further imprison transform Turkey into an Israeli base, the only friend of the Arabs remained. On the other hand, with Khatami, relaxation and talks with different countries in order to eliminate misunderstandings and strengthen ties with these countries were formally on the agenda of diplomacy among which détente with the southern neighbors of the Persian Gulf has acquired a special place that welcomed the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries faced.

Selection of modernist and reformist Khatami as president in 1997 acted as a catalyst in relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia. His policies could prompt development of relations with Arab states south of the Persian Gulf and further reduce the pessimism existing tensions and pave. At the same time, Sheikh Mohammed bin Isa Al Khalifa, Amir of Bahrain official travel to Tehran in late August 2002 that was considered important. Khatami, Iran and Saudi Arabia in various fields of political, educational, economic, and security was developed. In particular trip Khatami and other government officials, including Defense Minister of Saudi Arabia, bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Tehran-Riyadh was provided. Even in OPEC countries to coordinate policies on pricing and

production adopted. They shared their views on regional security cooperation that contains at least 60% of the total world oil reserves, as is inevitable.

The following conclusions can be outlined as Khatami's achievements in foreign policy:

1- Charges made by the enemies of Iran in the world against Iran would severely undermine the way for harsh resolution against Iran dead-end. However, in accordance with international organizations, this policy gradually shown its effectiveness in early 2001 showed most of their results, but from the outset against the Iranian government shortened the language, the ineffective efforts of extremist enemies and the enemies of the international organizations could be isolated.

2- This policy was quickly thwarted threats against Iran. If in early 1999 to discuss an attack on Iran in response to Iran's alleged association with the perpetrators of the bombings "news" was very serious in Saudi Arabia in 1999, such a discussion was more like a joke, and every man had certain knowledge that a violent confrontation with Iran, defending a dialogue among civilizations it's impossible. In such a situation the Israeli and U.S. positions than at any time in dealing with Iran alone, isolated and were completely passive. Policy dialogue with the Iranian threat was neutralized completely (Azqand, 1999: 1050).

3- This policy was quickly accompanied by moderate countries in the world with the U.S. and Israel against Iran could reduce and actually breaking economic sanctions against Iran, the Clinton administration effectively by America's best friend in Europe and Asia.

4- These countries they believe that not only threatens the Iranian threat, but sooner or later Iran will be a land of economic opportunities, and they prefer to ignore the U.S. opposition (in new condition the non-logical them) in the business opportunities for American companies outdo. The social effect of the U.S. economic embargo of Iran had tried to form policy dialogue was neutralized with confidence and contracts related to the projects in the South Pars time and implementation of major economic projects in the region since the establishment of the government to reform two years ago, was a symbol of success. The politics of trust and dialogue greatest victory was gained against the U.S. sanctions policy (Izadi, 2002: 99). Changing theme of this policy and consequently in the world, an opportunity for the Friends of the pressure to reduce their even the most radical of friends such as Lebanon's Hezbollah also had the chance to strengthen its position. In this space, and better than ever defend themselves and to express the realities of their enemies (Dehghani Firoozabadi, 127:2005).

5- "These policies are also important parts of the Middle East policies of classic enemies undone. Government of Israel has always been a way to establish any kind of peace is possible and even the realization of opportunities for the Palestinian people wearing sin of failing to meet lagging behind the neck." This phenomenon was neutral during the trust policy and Israeli policy than at any time to change was pressed (left, 140:2004).

3) Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's foreign policy principles

Ahmadinejad's campaign slogan in 2005, the pivotal justice announced his plans to his election program of reform were quite revolutionary. Ahmadinejad gets every opportunity as a pivotal figure who insisted on justice is a divine duty. For example, "the anniversary of the demise of the Leader World Peace and Justice, called on countries that do not respond to this call, Nimrod and Pharaoh said Howe. Elsewhere says," Having an objective view of the world justice and compassion are the basic principles of our foreign policy making, because the mission and the mission of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy based on justice reform dominated the world, faith in God and the love and compassion of bias and fairness "(Azqand, 2010: 146).

Justice policy requires simultaneous struggle against the oppressors is to protect and defend the oppressed. The objective evidence required in the conduct of foreign policy, Ahmadinejad America as the spearhead of counter-hegemonic one hand and unwavering support of the Palestinian cause. Then realized his vision of peace will be established upon the two pillars of justice and spirituality. Iran insists it's the justice in the international scene that speaks of law and respect for international agreements. Justice for all in a calm, peaceful and dignified life is recognized and if that is combined with spiritual growth and transcendence World provides free and independent nations.

3-1), the most important component of foreign policy principles of Ahmadinejad

1- Dissatisfaction with the structure of the international system, and efforts to reform and change the structure. The current government, like all governments after the revolution, the structure of international relations challenged and it is in the interests of the powerful and tyrannical governments in the world, and the oppressed against the oppressed nations and the world knows. Always been critical of the established order of the international system, and believes that this order should be replaced with the principles of justice and compassion. Ahmadinejad wants to change the existing structure of relations and international relations, and in contrast, the

"development of justice, compassion and human excellence" efficient and lawful challenges to the principles of international relations and foreign policy" and demanded that all elements of the policy model principles designed to (Irna, 2006).

You can look at the administration's foreign policy is somehow inclined to look at the beginning. Ahmadinejad changed in the field of international relations at the ideal world that is trying to encourage people worldwide to change the structure of the international system. Letters to the ninth President Presidents America, France and Germany's chancellor, in the same way (idealism) is placed. In other words, the current government with respect to their idealism even tried the foot of a just world government through the revival of Islamic civilization, will provide (Sahraian, 2010).

In fact, President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to some extent, controls the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic back to the early're Revolution. Mastery of the principles of exemplary discourse centered on Iran's foreign policy in this period can be affected by many factors, both domestic and international. Iranian nuclear issue, to increase international pressure on this inspection and several representatives of agencies involved in the processing of nuclear facilities in the country, he's one of those factors. So many times in his speeches Ahmadinejad as president, Khatami's policy of appeasement and retreat criticized and has insisted on nuclear rights. In the same way that the period of suspension exemplary control all voluntary cooperation with international institutions and prevent nuclear so to speak excessively Western countries, along with some kind of nuclear rights of persistence and perseverance are the three UN Security Council resolutions sanctions for the country unite and have been looking for.

3-2) Ahmadinejad Middle East policy

Ahmadinejad before his election victory in foreign policy and relations with neighbors believed "foreign policy adjustment, this adjustment makes the world fails to threaten us. We today most of the world, we are like the nodes there is some work. Some of our narrow strangled. Foreign policy should have a positive interaction, good relations with neighboring Iran and should be better." (Hashmi Tabar, 2005: 33) argues that Ahmadinejad of Iran," the nature, functions and responsibilities "Sharia is on the by "According to Islam, the first and most important element, can be a resource for the development, expansion and justified based discourse Iranian identity" to be considered. Example, Ahmadinejad argued that Iran's relations with regional states, particularly with Arabic Gulf Countries Fares must be developed. President Ahmadinejad personally had

expansive cooperation with the government. During his first two years of his presidency four times visited the kingdom. He also was the first president in the 2007 United Arab Emirates visited (Haji-Yousefi, 2010).

Ahmadinejad's government is also looking to build a model of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran as a model for the region and the world. In this regard, the conservative government is trying to introduce the modeling of the Islamic Republic as a model for the world, especially Muslims and the oppressed, to issue Islamic Revolution. Ahmadinejad stated explicitly in the model: it is a heavy responsibility on the charge of the Iranian nation, "the first responsibility, indeed, to Iran. Should the school and explain patterns and thirsty nations of the world do. "According to him," The basic purpose of the Islamic Revolution and the control center of the community are in control of society based on justice, dignity, dignity of human beings. These measures, which may be a model community they measure. "(Dehghani Firoozabadi, Radfar, 2010: 131)

According to the president's approach to issues such as human rights, terrorism and the Arab-Israeli peace, it seems that he is willing and trying their intellectual hegemony over the region through policy guidance to apply. In fact, he is more than something to believe in its mission rights and interests and in this way the international community has paid little attention to Canoeing (Azqandi, 2010: 145).

All in all, it should be stated that the president's foreign policy in the Middle East presence was initially looking into this area is a priority. Ahmadinejad Iran's regional foreign policy based on power balance (balance of power) with the United States by supporting Hezbollah in Lebanon, the continuing strategic alliance with Syria against America in Afghanistan and Iraq in support of improving relations with neighboring countries such as Arabic countries have adopted anti-Israel policy.

Conclusion:

Iran's foreign policy after the June 1997 with a major change in the Iranian political discourse previously encountered, as Khatami's foreign policy strategy based on détente with foreign countries and build trust between them was determined. Khatami's Dialogue of Civilizations as a key foreign policy brought home. Dialogue among civilizations and cultures of the world and the international scientific community has been greatly appreciated the introduction of this policy by the Iranian move was seen as a dynamic and productive in the world and the situation in Iran, global change and completely positive attitude to understand the Islamic Republic

of Iran. Region warmly welcomed Khatami's détente and confidence in it near the sides were assessed.

Iran's Khatami designs and slogans of the new political and the character of Mohammad Khatami of Iran to change attitudes and behavior towards Arabs is significant. Khatami also reduced in the Middle East diplomatic rift with Egypt as the most important Arab country in the Middle East and the Arab world sees Iran as a major actor tried.

After the election of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as president of Iran and the Persian date Mordad 1384 Inception administration's foreign policy discourse of the Iranian ruling changed the internal replaced with discourse in such a way that the axis of the ideological pragmatist. Return to Index or a return to Islamic ideology and values of the most fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the Ahmadinejad presidency. Ahmadinejad believes that the Islamic Republic of Iran, "the nature, functions and responsibilities" Sharia is based on "respect Islam as the first and most important element of Iranian identity" is. The creation and establishment of a just and civil society with the state of the model indicate the feasibility and efficiency of the model of Islamic government, Islamic values and discourse in the contemporary world and unjust system of international; So the research community and the government and control of pattern in the Islamic Republic of Iran, mechanisms and practical proven ways of promoting and developing values and ideals discourse of the Islamic Revolution and at the regional level international. Process that eventually led to the formation of the Islamic world will be governed by the Mahdavi.

The new approach is based on the orientation of Ahmadinejad's tensions with the West and the fight against monopoly power in the hands of America has taken the same criticism of institutions, organizations and international rules for the transformation of the international system urged there. Ineffectiveness and illegitimacy of Ahmadinejad UN international organizations headed by the unfair and discriminatory and rule nations and great powers after World War II.

Ahmadinejad conservative government is trying to introduce the modeling of the Islamic Republic as a model for the world, especially Muslims and the oppressed, to issue Islamic Revolution. Iran's foreign policy in the first two years of responsible government, he has had significant success that the signs can be seen in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Islamic Republic of Iran's diplomacy using all available capacity fruitful efforts in different areas such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Palestine and Lebanon and has done well in Latin America, its position in the region to promote the Islamic Republic of Iran so that the area is identified.

In total, during Ahmadinejad based on a balance of power with the United States by supporting Hezbollah in Lebanon, the continuing strategic alliance with Syria against America in Afghanistan and Iraq in support of improving relations with neighboring countries, including Arabic countries and adopt anti-Israel. Iran's foreign policy also seeks to build the capacity of maximum alignment with Iran, near the region of the Third World and anti-hegemonic (in some Latin American countries) to deal with threats to its national security interests, respectively.

What conclusion can be derived from the arguments presented in this issue of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly influenced by the mental and emotional decision-makers and severely affected by the decisions of the discussions made states are governing.

Different assessments about foreign policy Mohammad Khatami and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad have been made. Some foreign policies along each of the two periods considered, and believe that foreign policy is the same, but the direction and strategies of behavior change have gone up. Some of these differences are fundamental and essential to know.

But in general, both the fundamental principles of arrogance, negativity dominance plasticity, and poor defending Muslims and strategy neither East nor West have continued. However, based on fundamentals, foreign policy behavior is different. The defensive schemes during the period of Mohammad Khatami, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, have become an invasive procedure.

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