

11. Hignett, S., Lu, J. (2007), "An Investigation of the Use of Health Building Notes by UK Health Care. Building Designers", Applied Ergonomics, Vol. 40.
12. Ardalani, M. R. (2009), e-book for hospital design, hospital construction Forums.
13. Moatamedi, M., Charejou, F. (2014), the components of the physical environment on patient satisfaction in treatment centers, Gorgan, Iran, on June 25.
14. Hojat, A., Ebnesahidi, M. (2011), redefinition of pediatric space in children hospital based on evaluation and analysis of the needs of children with the approach of reducing the fear of the environment, Fine Arts Magazine, No. 48. Page 34.
15. Badii, Sh., Nasr, T. (2015), the hotel's architectural design solutions in Shiraz with the attitude of the interactions between environment and users, International Conference on Advances in Civil Engineering Architecture urban management, Tehran, Iran, September 5.
16. Ibrahimi, A. (2013), analysis of the role of interior design in treatment spaces with the approach of healing architecture, Third National Conference on Interior Design and Decoration, Isfahan, Iran, February 28.

## IRAN'S AND RUSSIA'S COUNTERBALANCE STRATEGY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

**Hamid Sarmadi,**

*Ph. D of Political Science, Department of Politics and Law, Islamic Azad University of Bonab, Iran.(corresponding)*

**Taghi Pashayei Gonbad,**

*M.A in I.R, Islamic Azad University of Bonab, Iran*

**Amin Javdani,**

*M.A in I.R, Islamic Azad University of Bonab, Iran*

**Babak Movaghi,**

*M.A in I.R, Islamic Azad University of Bonab, Iran*

**Behzad Nadiri,**

*M.A in I.R, Islamic Azad University of Bonab, Iran*

**Roghaye Shahdoust,**

*M.A in I.R, Islamic Azad University of Bonab, Iran*

**Abstract.** The collapse of the Soviet Union and the power of the country from a global level to the regional level has led the country's political elites to rethink their policies and focus their attention on the outside world. The Islamic Republic of Iran has also been an important part of its post-Cold War effort towards a policy of looking at the East by strengthening international alliances with the aim of undermining structural pressures. And the United States has tried to enforce its influence in the region, particularly in the Caucasus and the Middle East, and has caused some dangers.

Therefore, the two countries of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia have decided to cooperate and balance the power towards the United States. The study aims to emphasize the importance of joint political, military-security and regional cooperation between Iran and Russia in search of the national interests of the two countries to achieve a

balance of power towards the United States. The main theme of the article is what are the areas of strategic development of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia and what are the goals pursued? The hypothesis is that the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia are expanding their strategic ties in pursuit of coalition with the aim of reducing structural pressures and balancing the ruling hegemonic system. Accordingly, the two-state balance-of-arms strategy will ultimately lead to national interests and a balance in the United States and reduce its influence in the region. The

research method in this analytical-descriptive study is information library collection.

**Key words:** Iran, Russia, Middle East, Strategic Alliance, America.

**Introduction.** In the post-Cold War era, the diplomatic apparatus of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made an important part of its effort to focus on eastern politics through strengthening international coalitions aimed at undermining structural pressures. The Islamic Republic is trying to provide part of its goals Politics will prevent the unipolarity of the international system. The Russian regional system, with Putin's power and political support for his ideas in 2000, brought Russia's attention to the strategic Middle East. Meanwhile, although relations between Iran and Russia have experienced a lot of ups and downs, in this regard, Russia as a superior power in the international system, which has promoted its superiority in various dimensions of economic, political and military influence, has The attention of the diplomatic corps of Iran is to be part of the national goals of Iran at the regional and international levels, through the development of cooperation with this center of international power. In the meantime, Iran is also an important regional ally for Russia to deal with the influence of the United States in the Middle East Central Asia and the Pacific. A few studies have been attempted in this area Various aspects of the same course are mentioned.

Jahangir-Kermi is included in this article entitled "Relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation (New Age of Cooperation)". From the perspective of the author, the changes in political systems, geopolitical position, regional and international structure, the two Iranian-Russian governments in Has provided a special status for cooperation and provided a period of relations for the two countries in the two decades and three

elements of autonomous and threatened identity at the three levels of domestic, regional and international have provided the necessary co-operation space (Karami, 1388: 200). Despite the richness of the content, this study lessens the structure of the international system as an effective variable in analyzing the possibility or refusal of strategic relations between Iran and Russia. In an article entitled "The structural challenges of Iran-Russia relations: Iranian domination and Russian pragmatism", Ali Omidy explores why the Russians act cautiously and in some cases unpredictable in dealing with Iran, and Iran can not Russia considers it as a strategic partner. The final result is that Iran and Russia have been improving relations since the late 1980s, but this improvement has not led to strategic

relations (Omidy, 2011: 64-43).

Theoretical Framework ;

Realism as the dominant school of international relations in the aftermath of the Second World War. This approach, while responding to many criticisms, continues to be one of the prominent theories of international relations. Hence,

the critique of realists, theorists It has relied on international relations to try to rebuild itself against criticism, especially from the theory of constructivism. Because the lack of attention to the intangible debates in international relations was a mistake expressed by opponents of realist and neorealist views. Of course, in creating this attitude in the realists, the role of the end of the Cold War and the importance of nonmaterial issues along with material issues in international relations as well as the events of September 11th can not be ignored. In this regard, the Realists tried in international relations. Theorize a thread entitled "Creating a soft balance", which is mainly based on the old view of the balance of power, which is called "the creation of a solid equilibrium" (Rezaei, 2008: 285).

The definition of equilibrium is as follows: the clever coordination of each participant's diplomatic activity to restrict and formulate opposite results to competing preferences "(Little, 2010: 42). Most of these thinkers are focused on the external balance through a variety of tools such as limited co-operation Military, diplomatic activities, the use of international organizations. The soft balance theory has been proposed as an alternative to the theory of equilibrium.

The best theoretical basis for soft balancing is presented by Robert Pope. Therefore, the Pope's view is to create a soft balance. The ability to neutralize the leadership of the government without confrontation The benchmark of soft balance is not just to abandon a policy by a superpower, but also a more prominent position in the balance-of-minder coalition against superpower. POPE FACTORS 1-Territorial non-acceptance 2-Diplomacy 3-Strengthening Economic

Power 4: A firm determination for balancing the principles of soft balance: second-degree powers can stand by creating collective covenants against the hegemonic powers that need to be accompanied by other powers in order to fulfill their goals. This problem It also leads to the confidence of these powers in the ability to balance against the power of hegemony Will encourage other powers to join the coalition (Pape, 2005: 36 -37).

problem statement:

Realism as one of the traditions of the theory of international relations focuses on four propositions, which is the fourth proposition that the main concern of all states is to preserve the rest. Governments will increase their forces and military capacity to maintain their survival, which may lead to the secrecy of security. Since the power of each actor is a threat to others, the only solution is to prevent the power of others, ie the balance of power. Using this, the strategic and strategic coalition of Iran and Russia is being explored.

#### 1. Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

In the formation of foreign policy of each country, there are many variables and variables, and political units choose different goals, interests, strategies and tactics. This difference in the foreign policy of each country indicates the difference between these variables and the extent to which these variables influence in different countries. (Ehtesham & Zweiri, 2008, pp. 50-54). Based on the importance and focus of each of these variables, we may see a degree of change in the goals, interests and principles of any country. Iran's foreign policy is also influenced by these variables and factors. One of the factors that can influence Iran's foreign policy is the following: 1. The identity of the political structure and the type of definition of national interests ,2 Values and beliefs 3 Historical and cultural backgrounds ,4 General picture of international politics 5 Geographic and environmental factors 6 Internal problems and public opinion. These factors, based on domestic and international constraints, can, at different times, play a prominent and even dominant role in policies both in the domestic and in the foreign arena. With the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1357, there was a shift in internal and external politics and a government replaced the secular government with the nature and religious identity, and Islamic ideology and values served as a guide for action and a framework for policy making in the field of domestic and foreign policy. . It is believed that the beliefs and meanings of Iran's political values are a combination of the idealist kingdom pattern of the ancient Iranian culture and civilization, a pattern of the Age of Advent from Shi'a Islamic culture and civilization, and an ideal pattern of progress

in modern times.

(Dehghani Firoozabadi, 2009, p. 227). Ancient political culture, coupled with the Shiite Islamic political culture, has strongly influenced Iran's foreign policy (Rapallal-Halam, 2009, p. 27). Thus, the victory of the Islamic Revolution led the ideological and value-oriented dialogue with the following characteristics to the internal and external policies of Iran: 1. The originality of the Islamic Ummah. 2. The authenticity of the relations and relations of the nation with the nation. 3. The originality of Islamic material and the interests and ideological goals. Genesis of the national identity 5 Non-acceptance of the existing order and international order 6 Non-alignment orientation means changing the status quo 7 Protecting the right to determine the fate of nations 8 Combating arrogance and opposition to Israel (Dehghani Firoozabadi, 2005: 73).

The use of these cases in Iran's foreign policy over the past years has provoked the influence of the international system to confront the West, and the Iranian effort to overthrow the existing order and replace it with the Islamic-justice-based order has always been the countries of the superpower and the state of affairs. To the attempts to eliminate the Islamic Republic with various instruments, the war (imposed by Iran and Iraq), and the economic instruments such as sanctions against Iran. On the other hand, the violation of these principles negates the nature and legitimacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the other hand, this has prevented the unification of the great powers with Iran. Each of these goals in practice means challenging the international system under American influence. The discourse shaping Iran's foreign policy has been dominant since the Islamic Revolution, with tactical changes to the country's diplomacy system.

As a result of this discourse, Iran is struggling in a coalition of great powers and can not achieve a permanent and strategic unity at the expense of its values with these powers. Therefore, the nature of the domination of foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has required Tehran to inevitably and in the interest of providing certain political and economic goals and interests to certain states, including Russia, and that those states are aware of this situation. cases in Iran's foreign policy over the past years has provoked the influence of the international system to confront the West, and the Iranian effort to overthrow the existing order and replace it with the Islamic-justice-based order has always been the countries of the superpower and the state of affairs. To the attempts to eliminate the Islamic Republic with various instruments, the war (imposed by Iran and Iraq), and the economic instruments such as sanctions against Iran. On the other hand, the violation of these principles negates the nature and legitimacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the other hand, this has prevented the unification of the great powers with Iran. Each of these goals in practice means challenging the international system under American influence. The discourse shaping Iran's foreign policy has been dominant since the Islamic Revolution, with tactical changes to the country's diplomacy system.

As a result of this discourse, Iran is struggling in a coalition of great powers and can not achieve a permanent and strategic unity at the expense of its values with these powers. Therefore, the nature of the domination of foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has required Tehran to inevitably and in the interest of providing certain political and economic goals and interests to certain states, including Russia, and that those states are aware of this situation.

. Russian foreign policy2

To analyze the nature and nature of the strategic relationship between Iran and Russia, it is not enough to emphasize the country's politics and it is necessary to know Russian principles and strategies and can help us to explain this (93-83issue).

The first group considers Russia's salvation and liberation of political and economic problems effective in dealing with the West. With the advent of Yeltsin, the Western-oriented view was dominated by Russian foreign policy.

Second, the Slavs have a distinct identity from the West for Russia, and The third tendency, given the geopolitical position of Russia, calls for a distinct and important role for Russia in the international system and emphasizes the role of Russia as a bridge between the East and the West. According to this discourse, Russia is an Asian European country and its tendency Widespread to the West, it ignores an important part of its interests and priorities.

In order to strike a balance between the two existential dimensions of the country, relations with the eastern countries (China, Japan, India, and the Middle East and Islamic states) should also be considered (Shlapetok, arrival of Putin, a merger of the two Slavic and Eurasian approaches dominated Russia's foreign policy apparatus.

During Putin's presidency, Putin's actions clearly signaled that this approach to Russia was dominant. The abolition of the Chernomyrdin-Gore treaty, the visit to North Korea and Cuba, strategic cooperation with Venezuela, and the quest for a coalition with China in the face of US unilateralism, including the creation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, also signaled Russia's new policies. Of course, Putin's frequent meetings and meetings with US officials show his caution and his thrill to engage with such great powers as the United States. But with the onset of September 11, Russia's foreign policy led to widespread US engagement in the fight against terrorism, as long as the United States allowed military presence on the southern borders, that is, the Russian wilderness. This was unprecedented in Russia's history. By the early 2000s, relations with the Middle East countries were affected by objective 2000 reasons and low ideology. With Putin's rise and the range of his elite supporters in countries The context of the multi-polar world doctrine was considered. Russian politics in the Middle East before the events of the Arab Spring can be divided into two parts.

Iran and other countries of the region. In the case of Iran, Russia was pursuing economic and energy goals and playing a global role and promoting non-proliferation goals to prevent Iran's nuclear program. Russia's role in Iran's nuclear issue has increased the importance of the country as an international actor. Russia's policies in other parts of the region were aimed at gaining prestige. Which has led to a seat behind a table of major global issues such as the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and to maintain contact with countries like Syria. In this period, although Russia intended to become an important actor in the Middle East region, but in spite of the general desire for regional stability and trade with the region, it considered the prospect of playing a major role in the Middle East region (Oliker & Crane, 2009).113

Russia, with the exception of Iran and Syria, has military ties with Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, and the most important deal is the delivery of the Pantic Air Defense System to the Emirates worth \$ 800 million (Klein, 2012-6). Efforts have also been made to conclude military contracts with other Arab countries. Russia's relations with Israel have also been high, however, the Russians have not had a real impact on the resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli

conflict, and Russia has not succeeded in furthering its goals, and it seems to be merely playing an active role in important issues International has followed. On the other hand, the United States plays a purely consultative role for Russia. For example, the United States is willing to work with Russia to find ways to engage with Iran, Syria and stability in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Arab Spring, and the consequences of this, put severe pressure on Russia's foreign policy in the Middle East. Initially, with the onset of the traditional Arab Spring, in 2011, Russia tried to resist the events of Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Yemen, issuing Statements based on the need for peaceful resolution of disputes respond to events, but serious economic damages in Libya and the credibility and reputation of that region, especially

from the domestic public opinion, were criticized (Yusufi, Zolfaghari, 96: 167) . Russia first initiated a policy of accompanying these revolutions in the form of cooperation with the West, but continued to worry about increasing the presence of the United States in the region and extending this flow to the Eurasian region, reciprocating politics with the revolutionary currents and supporting the ruling governments in the form of reciprocity Follow the West (Sohrabi, 92: 4). The collapse of the dictatorial regimes forced Moscow to change its approach to the region. If, before 2011, the Middle East was second only to Russian officials, the Arab Spring clearly demonstrated that activation in the region and the development of relations with the countries of the region were essential to Russia's interests. These incidents - the emergence of governments in alignment with the West in these countries - have changed the understanding of Russian foreign policy towards the Middle East. By 2013, countries in the Middle East would only be seen as trading assets in Russia, the United States or Europe, or a chessboard that Russia and the West played strategically there. The Arab Spring saw Russia realize that relations with the countries of the region should be pursued independently and in the context of their plans and priorities (Mason.2014: 114). In all cases, the elements of Russian strategic culture, including the role of great power and confrontation with the West, are seen as well as the components of Russia's strategic culture that are stable and effective in the four general categories of Russia's perception of Russia's own perception of Russia's international order. The international arena on the scene of the battle is "zero sum", where every victory (such as Kosovo, Iraq or Libya) defeated Russia, and, in contrast, every victory of Russia, defeated the West. 3 Understanding the threat. Accordingly, the world has its own structure and is divided into areas of influence of Russia and the West. In general, the West (more precisely, the United States) is the main rival of Russia as a "vicious" who tries to eliminate Moscow's positions in the world((Sinovets,2016:419)).

Thus, it can be seen that the "West" has played a fundamental role in the development of Russian national identity from the past to the present day, and the historical dialogue between Russia and the West between Westernizers and Slavic peoples has a "historical basis" of their historical structure and the West as a threat in the long run. The history of Russia is an essential factor in national solidarity and the motivation to adopt certain specific foreign policy methods (Yusufi and Zulfaghari, 96: 176).

#### 2.1 Middle East in the new Russian foreign policy documents

Time and space factors have been effective in addressing the prospects of Russia's regional and international policies. Therefore, changes to the Middle East region can be attributed to changes in these factors and conditions. The changes apparent in the new Russian foreign policy document Which was approved by Vladimir Putin on November 30, 2016. This document is one of the most important and up-to-date documents in the field of Russian foreign policy that justifies the world's goals and priorities for its foreign policy. The document, which is compiled in 108 documents, refers directly to the four clauses directly and in several other sections indirectly to issues related to events, countries or the whole of the Middle East, which are often confrontational with the West and in particular In the United States, in paragraph 14 of this document, international terrorism, in particular in the Middle East, is the product of foreign interference.

Also, in paragraph 33, the fight against terrorist organizations through various means, especially the military forces, is subject to the approval and demands of the government involved with terrorism as priorities. Article 92 of the document states that "Russia will continue to contribute significantly to stabilizing the situation in the region of the Middle East and North Africa, will support collective efforts to technicalize the threats posed by international terrorist groups and pursue policy To resolve the political disputes of the governorates of the region based on respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, they will continue to exercise their right to determine their fate without any external considerations. "Further, this paragraph of paragraph 27 also follows the Russian version of the Middle East peace talks free from Weapons of mass destruction.

Paragraphs 94 and 95 state the determination of Russia to develop cooperation with the Middle East countries in general, both Iran and the Gulf states in the framework of the Russian Arab Cooperation Council. It is noteworthy that for the first time, the name of Iran has been mentioned directly in this document and paragraph 94 of this document is related to the development of all-out cooperation with Iran and to support the implementation of the Russian Foreign Policy Concept, 2016).

#### 2-2The military entry to the Syrian crisis is the return of "great power."

With the onset of military intervention in Syria in 2015, the Middle East became the key test of Russia's return to the world stage. The revival of the lost glory of Russia and its role as a "great power" in a geographically close, richly hydrocarbon-rich, politically and socially volatile area was the main target of Putin's entry into the Syrian military scene. However, other goals were also pursued Including the suspension and reduction of Islamic extremism and eradicism in order to prevent its spread to Russia and foreign countries, to support regimes and friendly forces in the region and establish a geopolitical stable coalition with them, to create a minimum military presence around the

region, Russia's expansion in arms markets, nuclear energy, and ... the region, attracting funds from the rich countries of the Persian Gulf region, supporting energy prices by coordinating policies with major oil and gas producers in the Gulf.

(Trenin, 2016) The Russian military presence and its close cooperation with Iran, Syria and Hizbullah created a rumor that Russia would once again be struck by the Afghan style, but the Russian authorities, while cooperating with the Shiite flow, were far from the current While simultaneously maintaining a link with the Sunni axis of Saudi Arabia and Qatar and Iraqi provinces, which is in line with the long-term plans of the Russians in the region and on linking the rich countries of the Persian Gulf region (Yousefi, Zulfaragari : 96, 187).

Convergence bases of Iran and Russia :

titles such as Iran-Russia relations have been mentioned by political analysts over the past two decades with "important cooperation" or "strategic partnerships". Iran's look at Russia over the past two decades has been a "strategic attitude." Therefore, Iran's foreign policy approach, although not entirely "Oriental", has an important place ). There are three views regarding the possibility of convergence 100: 2009in the East, especially in Russia (Karami,

in the relations between Iran and Russia ;

The optimistic view of this approach is on the positive aspects of Iran-Russia relations, and the two countries are 1 Cynical Perspectives, This approach examines the 2). 22: 1392considered "strategic allies" (Jaffari and Zulfaqari, history of Iran's foreign relations and notes that over the past two centuries, Iran's land has always been threatened by . The interest-seeking 3the northern neighbor and fear of aggression has involved all of the country's plans.

perspective, this approach considers relations with Russia to be profitable, and considers national interests to be the sole criterion for measuring such relationships. According to this approach, Russia is not a strategic alliance of Iran; it is a "tactical ally".

Moscow, as it has benefited greatly from the isolation of Iran in order to strengthen its position in the region, has equally reduced its support for Iran by intensifying its pressure (Ardestani and Mohammadi Niggeta forgiveness, ). Considering the above-mentioned perspectives, the Iranian-Russian convergence platforms will be 245 248: 2009 dealt with.

. Political Cooperation1

, the relations between Iran and Russia were influenced by the conflicts between Iran and the 1370 to 1371In the years United States. The intense hostility of the United States to the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran led to a significant development of relations between the two countries at that time, because the Russian foreign policy axis was related to Europe, and Asia was not essential in this regard. The Middle East and Iran were also not of great significance for the Russian diplomacy. Gradually, with the overthrow of the Eurasianist discourse in Russia, a field various relations between the two 1375for cooperation between the two countries was provided. Throughout the year countries continued at different levels of development of relations between the two countries.In spite of US efforts to influence the process, the Russian authorities have continued to take advantage of the benefits of this relationship and trying to use it in bargaining with the United States. At a meeting with Russia's Foreign Minister, Prime Minister Primakov, during his meeting with President Hashemi Rafsanjani, he emphasized the strengthening of relations between the two neighboring countries. With the election of Mr. Khatami to Iran's presidency, Russian officials

).298-305: 1999continued to seek continued cooperation with the Iranian government (Koolai,

, when Putin came to power in Russia, he tried to organize relations between Iran and Russia based on the 2000From security needs of both countries. Putin acknowledged that if, in relations between Iran and the United States, he created effects of interaction and balance, in those circumstances he could achieve more effective interests in Iran and the region. Therefore, any Russian activity in the field of security could have implications for relations with Iran, as has been affected by the strategy of preemptive warfare as 2000the level of relations between Iran and Russia since well as the US doctrine of combating terrorism, and the restrictions More was created about Iran (Comprehensive ).2008Humanities Portal

, we have seen a change in Russia's position in relations with 2009After Medvedev came to power, especially since missile 300Iran. Meanwhile, Russia's stagnation in its contracts and treaties against Iran, such as the sale of the S-defense and the launch of Bushehr's power plant in due time, prompted Russian support for the fourth round of sanctions against the United Nations and the announcement of military sanctions against Iran has caused coldness in ). With the start of the third round of President 60: 2011the two countries (Balazadeh and Gheibi, relations between , he paid special attention to the cooperation between Iran and Russia. At this point, Putin felt that 2012Putin in May Russia needed new political engagements with countries like Iran to play a greater role in the Middle East as well as , which resulted in the annexation of the Crimean 2013internationally.The issue of the Ukrainian crisis in December peninsula to Russia and the imposition of Western sanctions on Russia, affected the country's behavior to develop political relations with Iran. On the other hand, Iran was also interested in expanding relations with Russia in order to

).1393/6/11get rid of international sanctions and provide some of its defensive needs (Beheshtipour,

Visit of Ali Akbar Velayati, a leader of international affairs with the Russian president and presenting Mr. Rouhani's message, is a new issue in expanding Iran-Russia relations and beyond internationally. The terms of the nuclear talks and repeated visits by Russian and Iranian officials, including the visit of the Russian Defense Minister to Tehran after thirteen years, indicate the importance of the visit and its future role in the relations between Tehran and Moscow.Since the arrival of Mr. Rouhani in Iran, and the government's determination to engage in an interactive foreign policy with the West, and especially after the crisis, the Russian government is concerned about the outcome

of Iran's nuclear case, and because of the possibility of further cooperation between Iran and the West, The international tensions, as well as the West's greater potential for pressure on Russia, are unlikely to be desirable. Hence, Rouhani's message is based on Russia's reluctance to agree with the West and to provide a package of practical proposals for the beginning of a new era of relations. The relations between Iran and Russia in the course of the administration of Mr. Rouhani have become more prominent. During this period, the two governments have met repeatedly with each other and have signed agreements, and Russia's attention to the expansion of relations with Iran

.1393/11/1is very important, so that even the partnership A strategy is also spoken (Karami,

2- Meeting of the leaders of Iran and Russia. Perspectives on strategic relations

The meeting between the leaders of Iran and Russia, which lasted nearly two hours during a meeting with Putin and the leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in December 2014, lasted for nearly two hours, there was a very important and strategic subject both on bilateral relations and on issues of concern. And international cooperation was discussed. The meeting was quite intimate, explicit, and at the same time strategic. The meeting also talked about bilateral relations, as well as on regional and international issues. In the area of bilateral relations, Putin explicitly stated that he had no restrictions on bilateral relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in a variety of bilateral cooperation in the fields of science, technology and space technology and advanced industrial technology, the desire to cooperate with Iran has no limitations in this regard. Regarding regional cooperation, there are many common interests between Putin and Putin, which has many common interests in the two countries, requiring more cooperation than ever before. Regarding the Syrian issue, Putin also insisted that no agreement with other countries participating in the talks in Vienna would be conducted without coordination with Iran. The next point that both the Supreme Leader and Mr. Putin emphasized in this meeting was that it would not comply with any solution that would not be satisfactory to the

Syrian government (Katzman, 2016: 26-27).

Putin's meeting with the leader of the Islamic Revolution, which is in fact the turning point in the beginning of the relationship between the two countries, can be concluded that relations between the two countries have gradually entered a strategic relationship. Communication on the one hand, Iran is the first power of the region, and on the other hand, Russia has become a military superpower and an influential international power that is also a member of the Security Council. In this regard, it should be noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia have many common interests. The future of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia are tied to each other in different dimensions. Central Asia, the Caucasus, Western Asia, the region of Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Yemen, North Africa, the Caspian Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, areas and issues that the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia is, in its vital interests in Asia. This is despite the fact that we have four great powers: Russia, China, Iran and India. It is anticipated that in the future not too distant, the four strategic relationships with each other will be, especially in places like Shanghai treaty or group Brix, this cooperation can be manifested objectively and more the (provincial, 3 / 9/1394). On January 8, 1995, Moscow and Tehran signed a \$ 800 million contract for the construction of the first energy unit in Bushehr, marking the start of practical cooperation between the two countries in nuclear energy.

Construction of the Bushehr since 1995 and its implementation is one of the main areas and in a sense, the main symbol of cooperation between the two countries in recent years. The importance of this project not only at the summary economic and geopolitical aspects as well. For the contract to build the Bushehr nuclear power plant about 300 Russian companies are working and this contract makes about 20 thousand jobs created (Mamdva, 1385: 127 126).

Putin agreed to a Gore-Chernomyrdin and shortly after won the presidency in 2000, abolished in 2001 liable Russia to complete Bushehr with Iranian President Mohammad Khatami to renew the ((Proveux, 2014: 5. In October 2006, Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister also said Russia opposed the vote of the security Council to punish Iran and the policy of regime change in Iran does not support (Shokri, 2013: 21). the leaders of Russia, a nuclear Iran to extend the y Iran as a regional superpower is benefits regional approach toward Iran that the United States preferred know. The The advent care for and against joining the diplomatic efforts that the influence of Russia with an important ally potentially weaken. That's why Iran's right to exploit peaceful nuclear power confirmed and sanctions authentic do not

).35: 2010know (Heydemann,

. Security military cooperation3

In the aftermath of the Cold War regime, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in pursuit of its internal balance and strengthening of its military structures, sought to secure its existence and protect itself against new security threats,

)33-328: 2007especially the West and the United States, therefore, it worked with Russia (Milani,

Particularly Russian military weapons are the only area that can compete with the United States. The transfer of defense technology and equipment is one of the most important examples of bilateral cooperation between Iran and Russia. What is remarkable about this after Tehran-Moscow relations is that the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the withdrawal of America from Iran and the rapid cancellation of the Sento Convention created a very good condition for the expansion of relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. The continuation of this situation depended on several factors: New threats against Iran's national security, the Iranian government's attempts to multiply the foreign sources : 2014of weapons purchases and declare the Soviet Union prepared to fill the gun market in Iran (Bagheri Dolatabadi, ). The efforts of the Russian authorities with Iran to expand ties in recent years, and in particular recent years, 40, 41 have been evidence of the importance of Iran as a Middle Eastern country in the power of Russia. The delivery of the to Iran and the announcement of positive comments on the permanent membership of Iran in the Shanghai 300S

Cooperation Organization in the context of the crisis in its relations with the United States shows that it will firstly recognize that the West and the United States deal with the Ukrainian crisis And Russia's economic sanctions have the potential to challenge the interests and balance of power of the United States in the Middle East. Secondly, Russia is still an active actor in the international system.

It can be argued that Iran's position in the role of opposition or influence of the West and the United States in the Middle East, more than any other dimension, can be extended to relations with a country such as Iran, and also to support Bashar al-Assad, in the wider sense of being an effective actor against the states. The United States assessed the increase in its spending and, of course, in line with Russia's political and security concerns. In fact, Russia is attempting to expand relations with a country like Iran, firstly, in the region, to form an alliance in order to create a coalition of supporters and united states in the Middle East in response to the challenges faced by the United States. Play a key role in the region. Secondly, it has a tool for advising the United States on its vital areas. Accordingly, Iran has a very important role in Russian security policy. Because Iran and Russia, in addition to having an important role

in providing regional security, share common security threats (Al-Waqat, 2013/2/12). The geographic neighborhood between the Middle East region and the borders of Russia has led the country to consider its security in the security group of the region. This means that the occurrence of any disturbance in the peace and stability of the region may endanger Russia's security and, in spite of economic interests, it will lead the country into devastating and dangerous conflicts. The main reason for this concern is that more than 20 million Muslims live in the southern strip of the country, especially in the North Caucasus. The increase in the birth rate of Muslims in Russia, along with the decline of the Russian Orthodox Slavic population, has exacerbated this concern (Cohen, 2007).

For over a decade, militant Chechen separatists and Trvryshay have created the greatest danger to Russian security. Their experience twice in Chechnya that the Russian leadership through their sense of security threats from the south entered. In fact, the Chechen crisis led to many groups of religious extremism in Russian territory penetrated and which is on the side of the fighters Chechen activities such as trafficking in weapons and money, using local youth, promote separatism and incite Muslim areas of separation Russia, elsewhere. Another Russian concerns in terms of security in the Middle East, the resurgence of the Taliban, the risk-return Afghanistan to when a key role in regional instability plays a pile accomplish this Russia over will be 90 its role in the late

concerned. This will increase insecurity in the Moscow-sponsored Central Asian countries, and internal uprisings may again emerge in these areas (Trenin, 2010). As a result, Russia is seeking strong ties to Islamic societies, including Iran, and seeks to improve its international image in these societies. However, the adoption of the policy of returning to the region by the Russian leaders is a remarkable point in which Russia has been able to establish good relations with the Muslim countries of the region, the membership of Russia in the Organization of the Islamic Conference suggests the dynamism of this Politics, while Russia tries On the one hand, by establishing good relations with countries such as Iran and Syria, which have a Shi'a majority, they will reduce their concerns about religious fundamentalism and the influence of political Islam and guarantee their policies towards the North Caucasus and the population living there, and by By focusing on relations with conservative and Sunni governments in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, they are seeking to restrict US dominance in the region.

#### 4. Regional cooperation

Since the end of the nineteenth century, Russian politicians have regarded Central Asia as their Achilles' heel; they are now concerned about the geopolitical transformation of Central Asia and seek to resolve their security threats. In the foreign policy approach of Eurasians, Russia, Central Asia and the Caucasus are vital for Russia's interests. Russia's policies in Central Asia have continued from the late Yeltsin presidency based on Eurasianism. In the process, Putin follows Russia's foreign and security policy in a more transparent and transparent way than Central Asia. Russia always strives for regional excellence in Eurasia (Ataei and Sheibani, 2011: 140).

This has led to a decisive factor in the development of Russia's relations with Iran. Both countries of Iran and Russia pursue their mutual interests in securing the stability and stability of the strategic region of Central Asia and the Caucasus, because they have the same interests for resolving regional and ethnic conflicts and preventing future security threats in the region. " Shokri 2013: 24).

However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Moscow authorities were concerned about exporting the Islamic Revolution to Central Asia, but not only saw Iran's engagement with Russia in solving the problems of the region, but also in 2005, Iran accepted Russia's observer membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference Supported by Trenin and Malashenkov, 2010: 20). Given the pragmatic approach that the Islamic Republic of Iran is addressing the issues in the region, the context for strategic cooperation between the two countries in Central Asia has been created. One of the areas where these two countries worked together was serious, The crisis was in Tajikistan (Karami, 2009: 159 158). Afghanistan can be seen as another area for testing relations between the two countries (Jafari and Zulfaqari, 1392: 26). Because the empowerment of the extremist Taliban in Afghanistan, which sees both Russia and Iran as a serious threat, is one of the factors contributing to the development of strategic defense cooperation between the two countries (Amiri, 2008: 262).

The Persian Gulf can be considered as another area of cooperation between the two countries, since one of the most important issues to consider when examining Russia's perspective on the Persian Gulf is the Great Pyramid.

According to his will, Russia's rulers, one of the ways to become global power and able to confront other rivals, found the Gulf of Persian Gulf and Oman Sea to know that Russia's approach to the Gulf is more secure than China. Russia's perception of the Persian Gulf goes beyond its energy and security and has more geopolitical foundations. Another issue is the NATO presence in the Gulf. The possible development of NATO in the Gulf region will have significant security implications for the Islamic Republic of Iran. Reinforcing the NATO fence around Iran, improving the anti-Iranian Arab front in the region, security and energy markets, allowing the Zionist regime to enter the Gulf equations, interventions of the NATO stabilization in Arab countries, the possibility of cooperation between the Arab and NATO armies, the regional security system without the presence of Iran, and ... are considered as one of these consequences (Sassanian, 1395: 4).

In the event of the presence of NATO in the Gulf, Iran will be inevitable. To modify its behavior pattern in a relatively new situation. Resurgence of its relative passivity towards NATO in the Libyan crisis in 2011 has taken meaningful lessons and deeper concerns over NATO development. On the other hand, if Russia implements the strategy of "rotation to East Asia", Russia will be more likely to be present in the region. In general, with the development of NATO's penetration into the Persian Gulf, the possibility of increasing convergence between Iran and Russia will be greater than before, regardless of whether the strategy of rotation to East Asia is practicable by the United States. Both actors have mixed concerns over NATO development. It is natural that this convergence will become more serious if this strategy is implemented by the United States.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization will be the most likely platform to increase such convergence. China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are members of the organization, which is composed of multilateral, security, economic and cultural partnerships. Since 2012, Iran has been the observer in Shanghai. Although the organization is not yet a multilateral defense treaty, it is considered as one of the most effective and competing institutions of NATO in the Central Asian region. Therefore, in the event of the expansion of the influence and presence of NATO in the Persian Gulf, Iran could put the quantitative and qualitative increase in relations with China and Russia and institutionalize the Shanghai Organization (East, 12/02/97).

Syrian issue is another important issue. Both countries are opposed to different areas of historical, geopolitical and national interests and national security by expanding the sphere of political, economic and military influence of the Western world in their regions. Syria is the most important position for Iran and Russia. It is strategic in the Middle East and has influenced developments in the region, especially the Palestinian and Israeli developments. The strategic considerations of the two countries regarding the development of the sphere of Western influence in the region, the military, economic links, and the fear of the emergence of Western-Salafist movements have led the two countries to a close proximity to the developments in Syria. According to the above, Iran and Russia are one They experience the most sensitive and important stages of bilateral relations, which can be a very difficult test for strategic cooperation between the two countries.

**Conclusion.** In the new circumstances, the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to perceive America's dominance as a threat to its security and prosperity, hence seeking a new foreign policy strategy to maintain its international standing and, in a new self-help environment, has stepped up its efforts in the domestic arena Economic and military capabilities and, in foreign affairs, seek to strengthen a strategic alliance with rival US forces with the aim of weakening alliances and coalitions against itself. Therefore, Russia has become a centerpiece for the diplomatic apparatus of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Looking at the past, attention to strategic business relations with Russia has always been intended by the ruling governments in the Islamic Republic to provide a platform for strategic alignment with the country.

The experience of bilateral relations over the past years has been a sign of strategic convergence, a common interest and a unique unity of national interests in the long run among actors. The management of Iran-Russia relations beyond the bilateral relationship of Tehran - Moscow is an international issue and should be carefully managed in the international structure, while Iran has become the most important regional player after that. And Russia has the highest power. The international system has become influential in the UN Security Council and requires a balance between its own competing power and the United States. Also, given the increasing role of Iran in mediation and the settlement of the Central Asian conflicts, Russia, at least in the medium term and short The term needs strategic cooperation from Iran And this opportunity can be regarded as a promising hope for two countries to deepen strategic relations towards strategic convergence, and all these conditions lead the two countries to realism, which requires a balance of power strategy that is at the heart of the theory of political realism, so the coalition Iran and Russia are aiming for a regional influence of the United States and as a result of a realistic and mutually beneficial role for the national interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia because the balance of power against the relentless American hegemony is a deterrent strategy

## References

- ), Structural Challenges of Iran-Russia Strategic Relationships: Iranian Dominicism and Russian 2011- Omidi, Ali (1 8, Spring and Summer, No. 4Efficiency, Central Eurasia Studies, International Center for International Studies, Vol. ), "Iran-Russia Defense Relations and its Impact on Regional Development", Parliament and 1999-Amiri, Mehdi, (2 .58, No. 14Research, Vol.



- ), "Theoretical approach to the development of relations between Iran and Russia 1393- Bagheri Dolatabadi, Ali (3 .1, Spring and Summer, No. 7since the collapse of the Soviet Union so far." Central Eurasian Studies, Volume
- ), "An Analytical Comparison of Relations between Iran and Russia 2011- Balazadeh, Zahra and Fahimeh, Gheibi (4 , 4in the Occupation of Khatami and Ahmadinejad, Journal of Political Science and International Relations, Volume .15Summer, No
- ), Iranian Foreign Relations and 2009- Waldasheb and Ardestani, Ahmad and Mohammadi Niggah, Alireza (5 International Relations, First Edition, Tehran: Pelicans.
- ), "Iran-Russia Relations, Convergence and Divergence?" Journal of 1392- Jafari, Ali Akbar and Vahid Zolfaghari (6 12, No. 6Central Eurasia Studies, Spring and Summer, Vol.
- ), "National Resources of the Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran", 2009- Dehghani Firozabadi, Jalal (7 .221-246, pp. 39Journal of Political Science Journal of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Volume
- ), "China and the soft balance in the United States in the field of international relations", Yas, 2008. Rezaei, Alireza (8 .16No.
- Saeed Sasanian "The Consequences of Cooperation between the Gulf Cooperation Council and NATO on Iran's 9 .95National Security." Explaining Strategic Thinking. Farvardin
- ), "Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran: The Possibility of Change", (2009) Fast al-Qalam, Mahmoud (10 .21-40, pp. 1International Journal of Foreign Relations, First Year, No.
- ), Iran-Russia Cooperation and Competitiveness Fields in Central Asia 2011 - Ataei, Farhad and Azam Shibani (11 .8, Spring and Summer, No. 4within the framework of Geopolitics, Central Eurasia Studies, Volume New Age Cooperation), 0), Islamic Republic of Iran and Russian Federation Federation 2009 - Karami, Jahangir (12 First Edition, Tehran: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bureau of Political and International Studies.
- , 1394 / 12.2), Why did a Provincial meet with Putin? Tabnak site, Access date 1393/11/1. Karami, Jahangir, (13 available at: <http://www.tabnak.ir>.
- ), Russian Federation, First Printing, Tehran: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign 1378. Koolai Elaheh (14 Affairs.
- ), Politics and Government in the Russian Federation. Tehran: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.2006. Kolaei Goddess (15 .1) "Iran-Russia Economic Relations", IAA Quarterly, Autumn, No. 2006. Mamedova, Nina (16
- ), Transformation in Balance of Thought Theories, translated by Gholamali Chengizadeh, 2010. Little, Richard, (17 Tehran: International Contemporary Abrar Institute for International Studies and Research.
- ), "Strategic culture of the foreign environment of the 1396- Yousefi, Amir Mohammad and Abbas Zolfaghari (18 .165-192, pp. 1396, Summer 2Middle East of Russia", Foreign Relations Quarterly, Ninth, No.
- ), Cold Peace in the Relations between Iran and Russia, Date of 2008- Comprehensive Human Sciences Portal (19 , Retrieved from:10942, Code 1397/2/4Visit to Site /default.aspx.10942www.ensani.ir/en/content/
- ), "The Position of Iran in the Balance of Regional Power", Date of Visit to the site of 1396. Site of Al-Waqati (20 .92874, Retrieved from the site: <http://alwaght.com/en/News/1397>, 12May
- ), "Strategic Review of the Alliance of Iran, China and Russia to Confront the Presence of 1395. The Mashreq Site (21 , Retrieved from:1397, 12NATO in the Persian Gulf", Date of Visit to the Site May / .566724<https://www.mashreqnews.ir/news/>
- ) "Russia s new Middle Eastern Policy: Back to Bismark?" Yerusalem Center for Public Affairs, 2007-Cohen, Ariel (1 . 25.No.6vol.
- Heydmann , Steven, (2010), "Iran` s Regional and Global Relations". Working Group on Iran's Regional 2 and Global Relations, Retrieved from: <http://www.stimson.Org>.
- 3-Klein, Margaret (2012) "Russia and the Arab Spring", studies in: SWP comments (German Institute for International and Security Affairs.
- klein , Margarete.2012.russias policy on Syria : on the way to Isolation 4 German institute for International and security affairs (SWP).
- 5-Katzman, Kenneth, (2016), "Iran s Foreign Policy" , Congressional Research Service, Retrieved from: <https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R44017.pdf> >.
- 6-Milani, Abbas, (2007),"Russia and Iran: An Anti western Alliance?", Current History. October .pp .328-332.Available at: <http://web.stanford.edu>.
- 7-Mason, Robert .2014 .The international politics of the Arab spring .USA: Palgrave McMillan.
- 8-Oliker,Olga& Keith Crane.2009. Russian Foreign Policy: Sources and Implication. USA: RAND Corporation.
- 9- Pape , Robert A(2005), Soft Balancing Against the United States, International security, Vol.30, No.1 .
- 10- Proveaux, Adam, (2014), "Russian-Iranian Relations: A General Overview Including Russia's Involvement in the Iranian Nuclear Program", Pp. 1-10.Retrieved from : <<http://www.geostrategicforecasting.com> > .
- 11- Russian Foreign Policy Concept. 2016. Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation. Approved by president of the Russian federation Vladimir Putin on November 30, 2016.([http:// www.Mid.ru/ en/ foreign-policy/official-documents/-/asset-publisher /CptlCk6BZ29/content/ Id/ 2542248](http://www.Mid.ru/en/foreign-policy/official-documents/-/asset-publisher/CptlCk6BZ29/content/Id/2542248)).
- 12- Shokri, Omid, (2013), "Iran – Russia Relations under Ahmadinejad Era" , International Affairs and Global Strategy, Vol.7.

- 13- Sinovets, polina . 2016 .From Stalin to Putin: Russian Strategic Culture in the XXI Century, Its Continuity, and Change. Philosophy Study, july2016, Vol. 6, No7.
- 14- Trenin , Dmitry.2016. Russian in the Middle East: Moscow s objectives, priorities and policy drivers. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Moscow .
- 15- Trenin , Dmitri (2010) , "Russia`s Policy in the Middle East : Prospects for Consensus and Conflict with the United States " .century Foundation Report .  
Wbsite : www .tcf.org.
- 16- Trenin, Dmitri & Malashenko, Alexey, (2010), "Iran :A View from Moscow" , Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Retrieved from: < www. Carnegie Endowment . Org .

## INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF LEAD-RUBBER BEARINGS IN CONCRETE BUILDINGS FEATURING DUAL MOMENT FRAME AND SHEAR WALL SYSTEMS

***Fereshteh Mousavi Raad,***

*MA graduate, structure design department, Islamic Azad university, Tabriz Branch, Tabriz, Iran*

***Taleb Moradi Shaghghi,***

*Assistant Professor, civil engineering department, Islamic Azad university, Tabriz Branch, Tabriz, Iran*

**Abstract.** One method of improvement and safeguarding the ductility is making use of seismic base isolation system. Seismic isolation system effectively isolates the building from the horizontal components of earthquake. The shear walls at the side of the moment frames can provide for a soft, resistant and ductile behavior of the whole building and toleration of the highest quotient of the base shear force that brings about a considerable increase in the building's stiffness and a notable decrease in the damage to the nonstructural elements. The main objective of the present study is the investigation of the seismic behavior of the isolated concrete buildings and comparison of the results with those obtained for fixed base structures. The study's goal is actualized through nonlinear dynamic analyses using far and near-fault earthquake accelerographs assisted by ETABS V 9.6.0 and REFORM 3D software. The present study considers three seven-storey, twelve-storey and twenty-storey (representing short-, medium- and high-rise) structures featuring moment frame dual system with shear walls along the x- and y-axes and designs a lead-rubber base isolation system for them. On the other hand, the structure responses, including the floors' relative displacements, floors' shear forces and the components' internal forces have to also be made clear. The use of isolation systems in seven-storey and twelve-storey structures led to the reduction of responses and improvement of the structure behavior. As for the high-rise buildings with high alternating periods, the addition of isolation systems causes an increase in the structures' responses.

**Keywords:** concrete buildings with shear walls, lead-rubber bearings, time history analysis, near- and far-fault earthquake

**Introduction.** Seismic isolation system is a new method for reducing the relative displacement and acceleration of the storeys. Using this method brings about a reduction in the acceleration of the superstructure in contrast to the fixed base mode that will per se cause the mitigation of the inductive force imposed on the storeys' masses. The present study's primary objective of using isolation method is preventing the direct transferring of earthquake force from the foundation to the structure. Generally, isolation of a part or the whole structure from the ground parallel to reducing the ground motion response is called seismic isolation. Of course, the optimal implementation of base isolation is constrained due to the presence of inherent friction in the materials, control of the absolute structure displacement as well as for such reasons as executive shortfalls. Appropriate isolation, besides providing for proper lateral flexibility and damping, has to feature a large deal of stiffness in vertical direction to prevent the structure from swinging and moving in a cradle like motion [1].

The primary objective of the seismic isolation system is the transmitting of the structure's main frequency to a span away from the earthquake's frequency domain (preventing from the amplification phenomenon) through providing it with sufficient horizontal flexibility. Large displacements in isolation system causes a reduction in the seismic forces transferred to the superstructure. The mechanism used in this regard is in such a way that the gravitational loads are endured by the superstructure for its sufficient vertical stiffness; but, reductions are brought in the transferring of the horizontal loads. The structure's main frequency transmit is compensated by the base-isolation system's horizontal flexibility [2].

In 2007, C. P. Providakis conducted a study on the effect of lead-rubber bearings and supplemental viscous dampers on the buildings' isolation subject to near-fault earthquakes. He selected two reinforced concrete, 6-storey and 5-storey asymmetric, buildings with lead-rubber bearings and supplemental viscous dampers (beneath each column) and performed nonlinear time history analysis using ETABS. He concluded that it is necessary in near-fault regions to make use of lead-rubber bearing systems and supplemental viscous dampers to decrease the devastating effects of earthquakes; although the high damping of the isolation systems in regard of the far-fault earthquakes causes an increase in the buildings' stiffness through counteracting the structures' displacement and by transferring energy to