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Regional policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards the energy of the Caspian Sea

Abstract. *After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the establishment of independent republics, the Caspian Sea changed from an inland sea between Iran and the Soviet Union to an international sea with new neighbors. The use of the lake's energy was of great importance to the littoral states, which sought to consolidate their independence and acquire foreign exchange resources in order to shape their financial resources for political security and independence. The transfer of these energy resources from the Caspian Sea to the consuming countries required the construction of new pipelines and transit routes, so that the newly independent countries could be removed from the control of the Russian government. Energy production and its transfer is an effective organizer to promote regional cooperation and economic link between countries, which in terms of national interests can be different achievements for each of the countries involved in transfer projects. In the meantime, an approach, and regional policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran to this issue can be important politically and in terms of security for the Islamic Republic of Iran. The main question is what effect can energy and its transmission through pipelines have on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran? The results of answering this question show that according to the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the interface between the energy resources of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, which is known as the world energy heartland and the confinement of the newly independent Caspian countries. In addition to economic benefits, the participation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in transit and energy supply has made the international economy dependent on Iran, and this can lead to the political and economic security of the Islamic Republic of Iran.*

Keywords: *Energy, Transmission Lines, Copenhagen School, Security, International Politics, Caspian Sea.*

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Introduction

Energy and energy transmission routes are strong organizers for regional cooperation and strong linkers to advance the economic goals of

countries. Energy meets the national interests of the countries from origin to destination and in addition to economic benefits and development of national capacities, leads to peace and stability and increases the national security of the countries

involved in the project and promotes economic and political cooperation between them. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a special geopolitical and geo-economic position in the world energy heartland region, i.e. between the energy resources of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea Long water borders with oil-rich special zones, as well as long borders with newly independent countries on the one hand, and Middle Eastern countries on the other, have turned the Islamic Republic of Iran into a world energy crossroads. The participation and cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in transit and global energy security, in addition to economic benefits, has made the international economy more dependent on the Islamic Republic of Iran and this can help improve the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its neighbors. Being in the heart of the world's energy, the Islamic Republic of Iran has become the only country connecting the two important energy regions of the world. The Islamic Republic of Iran can take advantage of this situation by becoming a place of energy transit in the region and play a more prominent role in regional and international equations.

With all these interpretations, what can be seen is that the great world powers, as well as the regional powers, are competing with each other to obtain as many of these resources as possible. This competition is an important factor in shaping geopolitical strategies and policies in this area, which can be called pipeline policy. In addition to direct economic effects, the construction of pipelines also affects the policies and relations of the countries in the region. However, the United States, which in recent years has pursued a policy of everything other than the Islamic Republic of Iran, has led to the construction of pipelines in the region's oil policies, which have a special place for the situation. The Islamic Republic of Iran does not believe, while the Islamic Republic of Iran with its strategic and geo-economic position and having one of the largest oil reserves in the world and its geostrategic position, between the Caspian oil field and the Persian Gulf oil field, if gaining points to build pipelines, Can play a major role in the international system, On the other hand, the construction of pipelines and

their passage through the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, causes the interests of many countries in the region and the Islamic Republic of Iran to be in the same direction, and this in itself increases cooperation. This cooperation has made the consuming and producing countries sensitive to the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and has created more security in the region. This multiplicity of interests and threats has led supra-regional powers, including the United States and Europe, to think more deeply about sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Because they have to consider many countries, including the countries of origin and destination of the energy transfer route. However, what is observed in reality is the isolation of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the status of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In fact, international energy transfer agreements in the region are being implemented in such a way that, regardless of the geopolitical situation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is bypassing the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. And this in the long run will reduce the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran and ultimately reduce the influence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the energy and economic equations of the region and the world. As a result, the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the region and the world will be reduced, and as a result, its vulnerability to the process of global equations will be strengthened.

Accordingly, the Islamic Republic of Iran can help reduce violence, threats and insecurity by constructing pipelines needed by the region and establishing economic commonalities with other countries in the region based on promoting the national interests of the countries in the region. Creating interdependence will make the countries of the region have more common interests. Therefore, by linking its security to the security of the region, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to thwarting the conspiracies of the enemies, must tie its security with the security of the countries of the region and define common interests for itself and the region. In fact, energy security in simple terms is reliable and uninterrupted supply of energy continuously

and without interruption (Deutch & Schlesinger, 2006: 3) According to the above definition, it seems that in the heartland region of energy only the Islamic Republic of Iran That can eventually play this role.

Research Methods

The research method of this article is descriptive-analytical due to its theoretical nature. In this research, the main information obtained will be based on the documentary method and the study of available internal and external sources. Published domestic and foreign articles as well as books published in this field as well as reports published by international institutions and organizations and information and data related to these institutions and organizations will be the main sources of research information. Accordingly, referring to the agreements between the interested states in the discussion of the Caspian Sea oil transfer and examining the possible energy transfer routes of the Caspian Sea, considering the nature of the Copenhagen school, has provided useful information about these routes. By analyzing these cases based on the available information, it is easy to give a clear answer to the questions raised in this article.

Theoretical Framework

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, new issues arose in the field of international relations, which made it clear that what had changed most was the field of security and related issues. Emergence of changes in the structure of the international system, especially civilian phenomena, economic development, environmental change, migration and unprecedented population growth, terrorism, ethnic and racial violence, and new diseases such as AIDS, serious criticisms of the traditional view Security entered the construction (Nazarian, 20: 2018). Thus, international security thinkers were able to redefine security and security threats, proposing a new theory known as the Copenhagen School. The Copenhagen School is one of the theoretical approaches in international

security studies, which has analyzed the concept of security and is one of the most important theoretical schools in this regard according to their discussion. It can be said that this theoretical approach is the only approach that is based solely on security studies and seeks to establish an independent position for security studies. Many theorists consider Barry Buzan's book «People, Governments, and Panic» to be one of the most important founders of this school, the most comprehensive theoretical analysis of the concept of security in the international relations literature (Waeber, 1998: 26). This school, which coincides with the independence of the countries of the northern part of the Islamic Republic of Iran, can be used as a suitable and useful model for better understanding security issues at three levels: national, regional and international. Attention to regional energy security studies, on the one hand, and the broader approach to energy security, on the other, has made the Copenhagen School an important security school. The Copenhagen School provides a good analytical framework in the field of security by dynamically absorbing other elements of other theories, especially in terms of ontology and epistemology and the approach to international relations. According to Barry Buzan, security analysis has five levels:

1. International
2. Regional
3. National
4. Social
5. Individual

will be examined. In the reasons for the importance of regional security and its meaning, Buzan emphasizes the principle:

1. Patterns of friendship and enmity,
2. Racial differences and solidarity
3. The collapse of the bipolar system (Nazarian, 35: 2018)

During the Cold War, the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States were major players in the international system, and other countries played a marginal role for them. The policy area of these two actors was spread all over the world and was not limited to a specific region. Thus, security was viewed globally, and this level took precedence over regional and local

levels. But the wars after the collapse of the Soviet Union are all signs of a shift in security threats towards regional levels of security (Abdullah Khani, 150: 2016). This school, which coincides with the independence of the countries of the northern part of the Islamic Republic of Iran, can be used as a suitable and useful model for better understanding security issues at three levels: national, regional and international. Attention to regional energy security studies, on the one hand, and the broader approach to energy security, on the other, has made the Copenhagen School an important security school. Therefore, according to the concept and thought of the Copenhagen school, in the field of energy, what can bring security the most is the concept of collective security. The concept of collective security or collective security is based on the assumption that security is a divisible concept and that aggression against any member of the international community is aggression against all its members, and therefore all members are committed to defending it. Are raped (Rabinson, 40: 2008). Accordingly, cooperation and the use of common interests in the energy sector can create a kind of deterrent function in the anarchic atmosphere of the international system (Poursaid, 196: 2014). It seems that considering the characteristics of the Copenhagen school, which makes it a middle ground in security studies, as well as the fields and capabilities that it has for absorbing developments in security studies within its theoretical framework, it can be a suitable approach for analysis. And link the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the countries of the region, and for the Islamic Republic of Iran, the best solution for the difficult security situation in the region, despite having unstable neighbors, is to turn to regional security models. That is, to create a participatory security model and try to establish it in the region, and for this purpose, with continuous consultations, to involve all stakeholders and neighbors in producing stability and security in the region. One of the most important options is to build pipelines to transport oil and gas to Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Energy of the Caspian Sea and the rivalry of regional and supra-regional powers

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the end of the Cold War, the so-called bipolar era. After this important change in the international system and the existence of huge oil and gas resources in the Caspian region, the attention of regional and supra-regional powers to this area, which until then, except for the quiet and dormant geopolitical areas The world was, was attracted and led to the creation of a new big game with more players than the old big game (Nazarian, 123: 2018).

What is certain is that the oil and gas at the bottom of the lake will be a key source of energy for the world in the coming decades. In 2020, a Center for Western Energy Studies conducted field estimates, stating that one third of the world's untapped natural gas and crude oil resources are located on the shores and underwater of the Caspian Sea, and even a step further, the lake is «qibla»Of oil. This issue has turned the Caspian Sea into a field of political and economic conflicts and rivalries (Etaati and Nosrati, 2021: 9). Undoubtedly, the importance of regional energy resources has been the most important reason for the presence of major powers in the region (Zargar, 111: 2018). The United States pursues two major goals in its energy strategy in the region.

1. Utilization of regional energy resources for economic development and security and stability of the region as a self-made mental goal with an empty theme

2. Creating a gap in the relations of the countries of the region with powers such as the Islamic Republic of Iran and China and also preventing Russian domination and influence from the oil and gas industries and energy transmission pipelines of the region by diversifying energy supply centers (Sadeghi, 238: 2013).

But what matters is how these resources are transferred and reach consumers. Because the countries of the region often have access to consumer markets only through intermediary countries (Vahidi, 2: 2015). Therefore, there are only two ways left for the countries of the region: either selling to regional consumers or sending through the pipeline through transit countries and transit through oil pipelines (Hosseini, 2017: 69). Therefore, considering that the Caspian Sea

region is landlocked, the safest way has been identified due to the huge oil reserves, the transfer of oil and gas from the land route by pipeline (Saghafi Ameri and Naghizadeh, 26: 2017).

Economically, the pipeline project serves as an organizer to promote regional cooperation and economic linkages between countries, which in terms of national interests can achieve different benefits for each of the countries participating in the project, including producers and consumers. And the countries involved. In addition to economic benefits and the development of national capacities, it can be used to create peace and stability and increase the national security of the countries involved in the project as a common denominator for the development of cooperation between these countries.

But linking energy as a strategic commodity with political conflicts between regional and trans-regional countries has made the transfer of energy resources to the lake's resources a challenge; Because of the role that this region has in the world energy security and consequently in the economic, social and political security of the world, the great powers each want to play a role and presence in this region (Amir Ahmadian, 138: 2014). Another important point is that the pipes left over from the Soviet era can no longer pass through the huge volume of oil extracted in the region. Therefore, the countries of the region need new pipelines to pass their oil and gas in order to be able to pass this huge volume of oil and gas. Therefore, crossing the energy lines of these regions, from any of the neighboring countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, will not only bring significant economic benefits to them, but also to strengthen the position of these countries due to overlapping interests, both at the regional level. And what international will help. It is therefore very clear that there is fierce competition between the countries of the region and beyond to cross the pipeline to secure their energy benefits.

Discussion

Policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran on how to transfer energy from the Caspian Sea to consumer markets

The Islamic Republic of Iran, which is one of the important players in the Central Asia and Caucasus region, although its energy resources are concentrated in the Persian Gulf, but to connect its northern and southern geopolitical depths must play a more active role in Central Asia and the Caucasus. The Caspian Sea is very important for this country and this region is the strategic depth of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran, taking advantage of its geographical location, strives to transfer energy from Central Asia and the Caucasus to global markets (Hersani, 2013). For this reason, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Islamic Republic of Iran was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of the newly independent countries and has always tried to play a constructive role in this region. Contrary to the West's self-imposed concerns about the Islamic Republic of Iran's attempt to export its own revolution and its own political outlook, the Islamic Republic of Iran has always tried to have an active presence in the region with a constructive policy. But what is important is the national interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which due to the developments in the field of international politics has led the Islamic Republic of Iran, due to its geostrategic and geo-economic position, to build new pipelines to achieve the goals. Economic and political. In fact, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, a new geopolitical order was formed in the region, with the Islamic Republic of Iran at its center. Meanwhile, due to the lack of access to open waters in the northern countries and their urgent need for an easy transportation center for the import of goods and transportation of oil and gas to world markets, the Islamic Republic of Iran has become the center of the emerging regional geopolitical order (Alvin, 117: 1995).

Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran can not be a country indifferent to the most important issue in the region, namely how to transfer oil and gas to consumer markets. The policy adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran in this regard is to maximize national interests by building pipelines through its territory. Of course, the interventions of supra-regional powers such as the United

States and Russia have marginalized the path of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which can be the shortest and most cost-effective path, and the irrational paths that are all bypassing the Islamic Republic of Iran. Are selected for energy transfer. Of course, the reason for this failure should not be attributed only to the confrontational policies of the United States of America to isolate the Islamic Republic of Iran, but also to factors such as lack of efforts to increase the confidence of international partners and strengthen regional multilateral energy relations. And the technology of reputable international companies and the lack of construction of oil and gas transmission lines for transit and export of products of neighboring countries, which has weakened the role of the Islamic Republic of Iran in international energy equations (Shadivand, 2012: 26). However, the Islamic Republic of Iran is considered as the safest, most economical, and shortest route for energy transfer to open waters (Nosrati, 2010: 85). Therefore, it should be noted that energy artery control can provide a powerful tool for international bargaining in the Islamic Republic of Iran, of course, if the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot use this geopolitical advantage, reduce the effectiveness of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In energy equations in the region.

Neka-Jask Pipeline The operational project of the Islamic Republic of Iran to increase national interests

The Neka-Jask pipeline project is a national and regional project that the Islamic Republic of Iran has proposed to the Caspian littoral states as an alternative to existing and Western-backed lines. Of course, due to the policies of the United States, this plan is currently only a plan. The Neka-Jask pipeline is designed to transport one million barrels of oil per day, creating a 42-inch pipeline with a length of 1,500 km (Energy Range, 63: 2015).

The construction of the Neka-Jask pipeline, like any other pipeline, will bring many benefits, including economic benefits to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Due to the link between the economic relationship and politics and the entry of the economy into the security sphere, the importance of energy transmission pipelines is becoming more and more apparent. Because for

the Islamic Republic of Iran, the best solution to the difficult security situation in the region, despite having unstable neighbors, is to turn to regional security models: that is, to create a participatory security model and try to establish it in the region. Calculated consultations and the use of knowledgeable individuals involved all stakeholders and neighbors in producing stability and security in the region, and one of the best options is to build pipelines to transfer energy to the Caspian littoral states.

Therefore, by creating a model of participatory security, in order to make the region predictable as one of the most sensitive areas of international politics, which is an important element in securing the interests of energy producers and consumers, creating these pipelines and bringing together a group of countries within Energy transfer increases the solidarity and convergence of these countries with the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to achieve greater stability and greater group security. , Adjacent to countries without superior political and military power, has given the Islamic Republic of Iran a unique position that no one can deny (Ahmadvand and Dale, 7: 2017). This unique situation has made the Islamic Republic of Iran an important and influential country in the energy debate. By being in the heart of the heartland and the energy ellipse of the world, while providing a very valuable opportunity for our country, this very heavy responsibility in order to ensure maximum national interests and national security has been assigned to officials and senior managers of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Sajjadpour and Sadeghi, 90: 2015). Therefore, one of the most important things that the Islamic Republic of Iran can do in this regard is to use its soil for the transit of energy from the Caspian Sea through pipelines, and all the evidence shows that the capacity and capabilities make this possible for the Republic. Islamic Republic of Iran has provided that it can play a transit role as the energy transit hub of the region (Mojtahedzadeh and Rashidinejad, 2012: 271).

Existence of huge oil and gas resources in the Caspian Sea region and the existence of densely populated and energy-less countries such as Pakistan and India in the east of the Islamic

Republic of Iran, as well as Turkey in the west of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has given the Islamic Republic of Iran a privilege. Optimal use can bring huge economic benefits to the country through energy transit. The Islamic Republic of Iran can also be the shortest route for oil and gas exports from the Caspian Sea to Japan and the Far East. In addition, the Islamic Republic of Iran is located between the two energy fields of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. And can be a mediator in establishing communication and creating strong links between these two areas (Zamani, 2014). The Islamic Republic of Iran can increase its strategic importance in controlling the Persian Gulf by creating a north-south corridor and transferring northern energy to the south of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Strait of Hormuz and occupying a larger share of the volume of oil passing through the Strait of Hormuz. (Keypour and Izadi, 2018: 149). Regarding energy security, whenever we enter the national security of oil and gas, the issue takes on a geostrategic aspect (Mahdian and Torkashvand, 85: 2014). Therefore, the construction of pipelines for the export of energy resources is not just an economic and financial issue, and factors of stability and security, strategic issues and political alignment are involved in deciding on it (Dabiri, 2010: 86). In such circumstances, if the Islamic Republic of Iran, with its vast oil and gas reserves, does not use it to strengthen its effective regional and international role and use all its territorial capacities, it will be deprived not only of one of the most effective levers of world power in the future. Will, but will also lose one of the most important pillars of economic development (Vahidi, 88: 2015). To this end, the Islamic Republic of Iran can secure its national interests by constructing the Neka-Jask pipeline and creating commonalities and overlapping interests with other countries based on the principle of mutual dependence. Because interdependence prevents violence and national security from being threatened, Because its costs increase sharply and its benefits decrease, and interdependence between governments covers all areas of national interest from security to facilities (Poorahmadi, 2016: 156) As a result, the more nations become interdependent in the international system, and the greater the volume

of world trade and financial exchanges, the more difficult it is to deprive the target player of sources of imports, exports, and financial flows because of economic incentives. , Trade exchanges (Gaonsaid, 14: 1992). If a group of countries in line with regional interests is formed in the Caspian region, then there will be an issue of intertwined security in the Caspian Sea with the center of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is a favorable scenario for the Islamic Republic of Iran. From an economic point of view, the cost of energy transfer through the Islamic Republic of Iran through swap is much cheaper than other routes (Ajili, 2015: 149).

Results

The evolution of the international political economy after the emergence of the new world order has caused the issue of national security to no longer be viewed as a state-centric realist paradigm. In addition to the liberal paradigm, experts also view national security from the perspective of the international political economy. For this reason, due to the growing demand and declining reserves of fields located in industrialized countries, the policy of diversification of supply bases to maintain the security of supply of industrialized countries in the coming years will not be very effective. Therefore, the policy of addressing new energy sources, including the resources of the Caspian Sea, has been included in the plans of countries in the region and beyond. Meanwhile, the location of the Islamic Republic of Iran between the two great energy sources of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea has given the Islamic Republic of Iran a unique position. However, due to the opposition of some countries, including the United States, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been excluded from the Caspian Sea energy transfer route, which in the long run, in addition to economic consequences, will lead to geopolitical isolation and reduce the strategic value of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran can secure its national interests by constructing the Neka-Jask pipeline and creating commonalities and overlapping interests with other countries based on the principle of

mutual dependence. Because interdependence is assumed to prevent violence and threats to national security. As a result, its costs are greatly increased and its benefits are reduced, and interdependence between governments covers all areas of national interest, from security to facilities. Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran must tie the international economy to its national security, so that any problem in the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran leads to endangering energy transit and the consequent economic crisis for consumers. And this issue links the national security of the Islamic Republic

of Iran with the political and economic security of other countries at the level of the international system. As a result, in addition to increasing the national security coefficient, the country will have a new dynamic in terms of its effective role in the international environment. And increases its level of influence in the field of international interactions. Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran, aware of its geopolitical position and that of its neighbors on its northern land, must take all possible steps to build the Neka-Jask pipeline, to reap the necessary economic and political benefits.

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**Иран Ислам Республикасының Каспий теңізінің
энергетикалық әлеуетіне қатысты өңірлік саясаты**

Аңдатпа. Кеңес Одағы ыдырап, тәуелсіз республикалар құрылғаннан кейін Каспий теңізі Иран мен Кеңес Одағы арасындағы ішкі теңізден жаңа көршілерімен халықаралық теңізге айналды. Көлдің энергиясын пайдалану тәуелсіздігін нығайтуға және саяси қауіпсіздік пен тәуелсіздікті қамтамасыз ету үшін қаржылық ресурстарын қалыптастыру үшін валюта ресурстарын алуға ұмтылған жағалаудағы мемлекеттер үшін үлкен маңызға ие болды. Бұл энергия ресурстарын Каспий теңізінен тұтынушы елдерге беру жаңа тәуелсіз елдерді Ресей үкіметінің бақылауынан шығару үшін жаңа құбырлар мен транзиттік маршруттар салуды талап етті. Энергетика және оны елдер арасындағы өңірлік ынтымақтастық пен экономикалық байланысты дамыту үшін тиімді және рөлдік ұйымдастырушы ретінде беру, бұл ұлттық мүдделер тұрғысынан беру жобаларына қатысатын елдердің әрқайсысы үшін әртүрлі жетістіктер болуы мүмкін. Сонымен бірге, Иран Ислам Республикасының бұл мәселеге деген көзқарасы мен аймақтық саясатының түрі саяси тұрғыдан да, қауіпсіздік тұрғысынан да маңызды болуы мүмкін. Басты сұрақ-энергия мен оның құбыр арқылы берілуі Иран Ислам Республикасының ұлттық қауіпсіздігіне қандай әсер етуі мүмкін? Бұл сұраққа жауап беру нәтижелері Каспий теңізі мен Парсы шығанағының энергетикалық ресурстарының түйіскен жеріндегі жағдайына сәйкес әлемдік энергетикалық ошақ және жаңа тәуелсіз Каспий маңы елдерінің тағдыры ретінде белгілі екенін көрсетеді. Экономикалық пайдадан басқа, Иран Ислам Республикасының энергия тасымалдаушылардың транзиті мен жеткізіліміне қатысуы Халықаралық экономиканы Иранға тәуелді етті, бұл Иран Ислам Республикасының саяси және экономикалық қауіпсіздігіне әкелуі мүмкін

Түйін сөздер: энергетика, ЭБЖ, Копенгаген мектебі, қауіпсіздік, халықаралық саясат, Каспий теңізі.

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**Региональная политика Исламской Республики Иран
в отношении энергетического потенциала Каспийского моря**

Аннотация. После распада Советского Союза и создания независимых республик Каспийское море превратилось из внутреннего моря между Ираном и Советским Союзом в международное море с но-

выми соседями. Использование энергии моря имело большое значение для прибрежных государств, которые стремились укрепить свою независимость и приобрести валютные ресурсы, чтобы сформировать свои финансовые ресурсы для обеспечения политической безопасности и независимости. Передача этих энергоресурсов из Каспийского моря в страны-потребители требовала строительства новых трубопроводов и транзитных маршрутов, чтобы вывести новые независимые страны из-под контроля российского правительства. Энергетика, ее передача или производство энергии являются эффективным и ролевым организатором для развития регионального сотрудничества и экономической связи между странами, что с точки зрения национальных интересов может быть разными достижениями для каждой из стран, участвующих в проектах передачи. Между тем тип подхода и региональной политики Исламской Республики Иран к этому вопросу может быть важным как в политическом плане, так и с точки зрения безопасности для Исламской Республики Иран. Главный вопрос заключается в том, какое влияние может оказать энергия и ее передача по трубопроводам на национальную безопасность Исламской Республики Иран? Ответы на этот вопрос показывают, что Исламская Республика Иран находится на стыке энергетических ресурсов Каспийского моря и Персидского залива, который известен как мировой энергетический очаг и удел новых независимых прикаспийских стран. Помимо экономических выгод, участие Исламской Республики Иран в транзите и поставках энергоносителей сделало международную экономику зависимой от Ирана, а это может привести к политической и экономической безопасности Исламской Республики Иран.

Ключевые слова: энергетика, ЛЭП, Копенгагенская школа, безопасность, международная политика, Каспийское море.

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