COMPLEXITY OF CASPIAN SEA GEOPOLITICS AND PURPOSING A SOLUTION

Ahmad Emami Meibodi/ PhD student at faculty of economics, Shahid Beheshti University / +989127747123/ A.emami.m@gmail.com

Mohammad Hossein Memarian/ MS student at faculty of economics, Tehran University/ +989192108768/ memarian.mh@ut.ac.ir

Overview

By dissolution of the Soviet Union and ending the Cold War era in 1991, the concern over the importance of Caspian Sea geopolitics has been raised and made it a target region for major powers. The main area of interests are centered on its Oil and gas reserves. Based upon the preliminary hypotheses, some international agencies claimed that Caspian Sea O&G reserves could be play a rival role for the Persian Gulf, but later the theory was rejected. Despite this rejection, Caspian Sea still keeps its charms in world energy market. EIA estimates 48 billion barrels of oil and 292 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in proved and probable reserves in the Caspian basins compare with initial estimates of 200 billion barrels of oil. The Caspian basins area produced an average of 2.6 million barrels per day of crude oil in 2012, around 3.4 percent of the world supply.

Meanwhile, inconsistency between the regional governments’ interests, political rivalry of world powers and the lack of sufficient export options for the Caspian hydrocarbon resources, have slow down the development of the regional oil and natural gas resources.

Iran as a Caspian coastal country has a special geopolitical advantage. Easy access to international water through the Persian Gulf which is located in the southern part of the country, gives her a rare geopolitical privilege.

Methodology

In this paper we will try, by reviewing the geopolitics of Caspian region to suggest a possible solution for the involving parties through moderating the existing geopolitical complexity that to some extend facilitate and speed out the development of the regional energy sector.

Results

The diversities between the Major Powers’ Political interests negatively affect the energy development in the Caspian region.

Due to Iranian strategic status, Iran is the key to unlock the complicated energy situation of the region.

Given the recent Russia- Iranian political development still due to the divergence between the two countries political interests, it’s hard for Iran to play her key role to develop regional energy sector.

Conclusion

The energy geopolitics of Caspian region is complex and to moderate it, besides the local state, the major power should be considerate. Also to find a proper solution for regional situations, potential of every country needs to be used.

References