

A Study of the Perspective of Economic Relations between Iran and Central Asia in Rouhani's Government

Rasoul Zourmand*,

Following Iran's nuclear deal in 2003, the transfer of Iran's nuclear file to the IAEA to the United Nations Security Council in 2006 and the issuance of sanctions resolutions against Iran, including resolutions 1747 (March 2007), 1803 (March 2008), 1835 (September 2008) and 1929 (June 2010), as well as the unilateral sanctions of the European Union and the US Congress, Iran's foreign policy, especially in economic terms, has a new and difficult challenge in relation to the Central Asian regions and The South Caucasus, which exacerbated the traditional challenges and problems facing Iran. Thus, the first government of Hassan Rouhani came into existence in August 2013 (August 2013), when Iran faced serious challenges to the regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus. "The security of Iran and the escalation of" Iran's fears "are under pressure the great powers of the region to communicate with Iran, reduce the volume of economic and trade relations with the countries of the region, the formation of unhealthy and non-transparent economic networks in the region. The impact of sanctions and threats in the process of converting Iran into the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the exploitation of traditional Iranian rivals was one of the major damage that Iran faced in the transition to the first government of Hassan Rouhani in the regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus. The beginning of a relative change in the political and psychological atmosphere of Iran in the regions of Central and Caucasus with the presence of the leaders and senior officials of these regions was visible at the inauguration of Hassan Rouhani in August 2013 (August 2013). Turkmen President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov; Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan; President of the Azerbaijani Parliament Ogtay Asadov; Uzbek Senate Speaker Ilhizir Sabirov; Georgian Minister of State, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakh President Nazarbayev attended the official inauguration ceremony of Hassan Rouhani in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which signaled the serious

attention of the leaders and officials of the Central Asian and Caucasian countries to the implementation of the new government in Iran with a different discourse in foreign policy. This process, with Iran's nuclear deal with great powers, the enormous conditions prevailing in the Arab Middle East, and the attention that the new diplomatic team brought to the regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus, has led to a new momentum in Iran's foreign policy approach to the countries of this Create areas. Important successes have been achieved in this process, although criticisms have also been made on the approach and practice of Iran's foreign policy at this stage. Now, with the re-election of Hassan Rouhani as Iran's elected president, which will mean stabilization of the government's discourse and foreign policy over the next four years, by analyzing the position of the regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus in the first government of Hassan Rouhani, a better understanding of expectations and Iran's foreign policy perspective towards the countries of those regions was in the second government of Hassan Rouhani. Accordingly, the present paper aims to answer the question of whether the new economic discourse of the eleventh and twelfth government can bring about Central Asia. It should be noted that answering this question seeking to substantiate the hypotheses of a) the change in the economic discourse resulting the displacement of the government in Iran (Ahmadinejad to Rouhani) has increased the convergence of Iran and Central Asia; and b) the strategic components of the process of interaction All-round Iran and Central Asia facilitates ". This research seeks to answer the above question and to prove the above hypotheses such as: 1. Explaining the economic discourse of Rouhani's government in the regional convergence of Iran and Central Asia 2. Analysis of the Effect of Strategic Components on Relations between Iran and Central Asian Countries 3. .Analyzing the Barriers and Opportunities of Regional Convergence in Iran and Central Asia. Follow the prompts. The research methodology used is a field-based library-based approach derived cyberspace data.

Keywords : Convergence, Regional convergence, Central Asia, 11th state.

[Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch - Thesis Database](#)
[دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، واحد رشت - سامانه بانک اطلاعات پایان نامه ها](#)