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К вопросу об идеологических платформах иранской политической элиты

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Аннотация. В представленной статье, посвященной региональной политике Ирана, анализируются стратегические приоритеты в рамках политической ситуации в Республике Иран. Автор анализирует программные документы кандидатов на предстоящих досрочных президентских выборах. Анализируются различные сценарии развития страны в случае прихода к власти каждого из кандидатов, затрагиваются вопросы ирано-азербайджанских отношений, ирано-китайских отношений и ирано-американских отношений. Автор рассматривает модели дестабилизирующей миграции в государствах Центральной Азии, Афганистана и Пакистана. Затрагивается проблема четырех экологических зон, которые влияют на характер пограничных отношений с Турцией, Афганистаном и Пакистаном.

Ключевые слова: внутренняя политика Ирана, стратегические приоритеты Ирана, умеренные консерваторы, бескомпромиссные консерваторы, кандидаты-реформисты, «мягкая сила», ХАМАС, миграция, экологическая зона

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Short report

On the issue of the ideological platforms of the Iranian political elite

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Abstract. The presented article on Iran's regional policy analyzes strategic priorities within the political situation of the Republic of Iran. The author analyzes the program documents of candidates for the upcoming early presidential elections. Various scenarios of the country's development in the event of each candidate coming to power are analyzed, issues of Iranian-Azerbaijani relations, Iranian-Chinese relations and Iranian-American relations are touched upon. The author examines the models of destabilizing migration to the states of Central Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The problem of four ecological zones that affect the nature of border relations with Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan is touched upon.

Keywords: Iran's domestic policy, Iran's strategic priorities, moderate conservatives, uncompromising conservatives, reformist candidates, "soft power", Hamas, migration, ecological zone

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Introduction. I would kindly like to draw your attention to my latest publications in recent months with a focus on Eurasian developments and Iran's regional policy that might interest you. Feedback and comment are always welcomed. Many thanks in advance for your attention. "Will snap elections impact Iran's foreign policy?", the Cradle [1].

While Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei ultimately determines the country's strategic priorities, the five elected governments since his leadership tenure began in 1989 have significantly influenced both domestic and foreign policy via their different discourses and approaches. Among the six candidates in the upcoming early presidential election, three frontrunners have emerged:

Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf (moderate conservative), Saeed Jalili (hardline conservative) and Masoud Pezeshkian (the only reformist candidate). If no single candidate receives 51 percent of votes on 28 June – which looks increasingly likely – a runoff election will be held a week from that day....

“Iran Election Outcome Could Bring Foreign Policy Shift”, Nikkei Asia [2].

The three candidates who now appear to be leading the pack are parliamentary speaker Mohammad Bagher Qalibaf, former nuclear negotiator Saeed Jalili and legislator Masoud Pezeshkian. If Pezeshkian- the only reformist candidate wins, he can be expected to try to address the country's economic troubles by seeking to reduce tensions with Europe and the U.S., probably by reviving some form of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) deal that previously restrained Iran's nuclear program in exchange for eased economic sanctions. Pezeshkian, though, might not have much window to make progress on this front should Trump return to the White House next January...

“China's Free Riding in Central Asia's Security Arrangements”, American Foreign Policy Council [3].

Contrary to the economic, financial, and commercial domains where China has supplanted Russia in the five Central Asian states, Beijing is reluctant to assume a similar role in defense and security. China's strategy, characterized by “Free Riding” at the expense of Russia and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), has significantly influenced the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's (SCO) passive and conservative stance. Indeed, this aspect of China's “soft power” has been instrumental in mitigating the escalation of anti-Chinese sentiments and “Sinophobia” within the region...

“Challenges in Azerbaijani-Israeli Strategic Relationship After October 7”, Eurasia Daily Monitor [4].

The Republic of Azerbaijan has taken a more neutral conservative position on the war in Gaza. On the one hand, unlike most Islamic countries, Azerbaijan has refused to condemn Israel. On the other hand, unlike most Western countries, Baku has avoided declaring Hamas a terrorist organization, though it did condemn the October 7 attack. Baku's position represents a break from the responses of Türkiye, Pakistan, and many other countries in the surrounding region, as the government seeks to preserve its prestige in the Islamic world. Regarding Hamas, Baku does not forget that the group congratulated Azerbaijan on its victory in the Second Karabakh War. Baku, nevertheless, has refused any direct communication with Hamas. Türkiye asserts that Hamas is a political party and not a terrorist organization and is among the countries that have close relations with the group....

“The Border Wall between Turkey and Iran: Security at the Cost of the Environment? American Foreign Policy Council [5].

Shiite Iran and Sunni Turkey have been at peace for nearly 400 years, with their common border being unchanged since the signing of the Treaty of Zuhab in 1639. Ultimately, the construction of the border wall is a sign of the end of four centuries of relative stability, with Turkey now facing the return of an older historic pattern of destabilizing migrations from Iran, Central Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan toward the Middle East and Anatolia. Nonetheless, Iran is worried about the negative environmental, animal life and water resources consequences of the construction of the Turkish border wall. In particular, four ecological areas are affected by the border wall: The Boralan Wetland and Qarasu (Karasu) river which is shared between the two countries, the Yarim Qiya wetland and the Sarisu river flow into this lagoon shared between the two countries, the Agh Gul Wetland, and finally the Ararat National Park within Turkey's borders

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ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРЕ

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