

Iran and the International North-South Transport Corridor in the Turmoil of Eurasian Security Landscape



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Since the onset of the Ukraine conflict, the concept of Greater Eurasia has faced significant challenges. A key ramification of the Russia-Ukraine war, both in the medium and long term, pertains to the future of Eurasian projects. Russian aggression against Ukraine, coupled with the resurgence of the Taliban in Afghanistan, has not only heightened collective security concerns in Europe but has also destabilized the broader Eurasian security framework. In this context, the war underscores the strategic importance of Iran and Central Asian nations due to their unique geographical positioning. Iran, in particular, emerges as a crucial nexus in the International North-South Transport Corridor. Boasting borders with Central Asia, South Caucasia, Europe via Turkey, and the Arab states in the Persian Gulf, Iran is uniquely positioned. Its robust transportation infrastructure, encompassing extensive railway networks, freeways, and ports, positions Iran as a vital bridge between Asia and Europe.

In light of Russia and Afghanistan's diminished roles in geopolitical equations, it becomes imperative for global economic powers to pivot towards Central Asia, Iran, and the Middle East to sustain the Greater Eurasian project. This realignment is essential to maintain a conduit connecting East Asia with Europe, traversing a region pivotal as the epicenter of global energy resources. This presentation will not only underscore Iran's critical role as the linchpin of Eurasia but will also delve into the various challenges and obstacles that lie ahead in realizing this vision

Language: ENGLISH

主催：立命館大学中東・イスラーム研究センター(CMEIS)、国際地域研究所、国際関係研究科、立命館先進研究アカデミー(RARA)

共催：立命館大学国際共同研究促進プログラム「危機下中東諸国における社会的レジリエンスの実証研究：ヨルダンのインフォーマルな資源配分を事例に」、科研費国際共同研究強化(B)「危機下の東アラブ諸国における社会的レジリエンスの実証研究：ヨルダンの事例から」