

# A review Strategies of India and Iran in geopolitical energy interests

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**Abstract:** This study aims to analyze the strategies of India and Iran in achieving their interests in the geopolitical energy sector, and to clarify the challenges they face and the opportunities that can be exploited. It has been shown that India relies on modernizing its energy infrastructure and boosting private investments in renewable energy fields, while Iran is focused on boosting its oil and gas exports and establishing strategic partnerships with other countries. The study showed that India and Iran face multiple challenges in achieving their interests in the energy sector, including international sanctions on Iran and problems facing India in modernizing its energy infrastructure. However, new opportunities for bilateral partnerships between the two countries provide new opportunities to enhance relations in the energy sector and achieve their common interests. More generally, India and Iran need to adopt multidimensional strategies to advance their interests in the energy sector, including modernizing their energy infrastructure, boosting private investment in renewable energy, and expanding their bilateral partnerships. They should benefit from the role of international organizations, such as the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to achieve their interests and overcome the current challenges.

**Keywords:** Strategies, Iran, India, geopolitical, energy interests

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## 1. Introduction:

Geopolitical energy is one of the most important strategic issues in the world today, as major countries compete to obtain natural resources and energy, which form the backbone of the global economy. In this context, the countries of the Middle East and South Asia play an important role, led by India and Iran, due to their enormous natural resources in the energy sector and the consequent economic and strategic importance. The strategies of India and Iran differ in geopolitical energy interests. While India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world, Iran is one of the largest exporters of oil and gas in the world. Both countries seek to achieve their national interests in the energy sector and enhance their cooperation in this regard.

This article will study the strategies of India and Iran in geopolitical energy interests, and the challenges they face in this regard, in addition to the bilateral relations between the two countries and their impact on the global economy and regional security. The article will also review the current cooperation between India and Iran in the energy sector, and future opportunities for developing this cooperation in light of the current economic and political challenges. This paper aims to analyze the relationship between India and Iran in geopolitical energy interests and present potential strategies to strengthen

this relationship and increase cooperation in the energy sector between the two countries. It will also focus on the main factors affecting that relationship and ways to avoid potential obstacles. This paper aims to analyze the relationship between India and Iran in geopolitical energy interests and present potential strategies to strengthen this relationship and increase cooperation in the energy sector between the two countries. It will also focus on the main factors affecting that relationship and ways to avoid potential obstacles.

### **First- Geopolitical analysis of the relationship between India and Iran in the field of energy**

The relations between India and Iran are characterized by long-term relations in the field of energy, as statistics indicate that Iran has the second largest natural gas reserves in the world. Energy is an important strategic issue for India, as it is exposed to interruptions in energy supplies and needs continuity of supplies to achieve its economic goals. For its part, Iran wants to achieve its economic and strategic goals by selling oil and gas to India. However, there are several challenges to this relationship. Iran suffers from international sanctions that prevent its ability to freely export oil and gas. In addition, US interference in Indo-Iranian relations poses an additional challenge, as the US seeks to increase pressure on Iran by imposing more economic sanctions. This is likely to reduce Indo-Iranian relations in the energy sector [1].

It is also important to note that India is also a major buyer of crude oil from Iran. In 2019, India purchased about 1.5 million barrels of crude oil per day from Iran. However, those Indian companies that buy crude oil from. In addition to international sanctions, the two countries also face US interference in Indo-Iranian relations in light of the power shifts resulting from the strategic situation in the region [2]. The United States is trying to force India to stop its economic dealings with Iran and increase its imports of American oil, by threatening to impose sanctions against Indian companies that deal with Iran. India rejects this US pressure, stressing its independence in making economic decisions and wants to strengthen its relations with Iran in the field of energy [3]. In the end, the Indo-Iranian relations in the field of energy are considered strategic for both countries, and there are great opportunities to increase cooperation in this field, especially with the decrease in the volume of trade dealings between the two countries due to the international sanctions imposed on Iran. However, such cooperation requires overcoming the current challenges facing the two countries, especially US interference in Indo-Iranian relations [4].

### **2. Economic relations between India and Iran in the field of energy**

Cooperation in the field of oil: Iran and India are among the largest producers and consumers of oil in the world, and therefore cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil represents an important part of the economic relations between them. Indian oil companies such as Indian Oil and ONGC Videsh are cooperating with Iranian companies to search for oil and develop oil projects in Iran. India also imports many containers of oil from Iran. Nuclear Energy: Iran and India also cooperate in the field of nuclear energy [5]. India cooperated with Iran to build civilian nuclear reactors in Bushehr, southern Iran, as part of an agreement between the two countries in 2005. Iran is one of the leading countries in the field of nuclear energy in the Middle East, so cooperation between the two countries in this field is very important. Renewable energy: Renewable energy is one of the most important areas of cooperation between Iran and India. India is seeking to increase the use of renewable energy in more sectors, including solar and wind. Indian companies such as Suzlon Energy are investing in wind projects in Iran, while Iranian companies are developing solar energy projects in

India. These projects help strengthen economic relations between the two countries and enhance the diversity of their energy sources [6].

### 3. Second - Analyzing government policies related to energy in India and Iran

Analysis of government policies to promote the use of natural gas in India and Iran - Government policies in India and Iran to promote the use of natural gas as an energy source can be studied, with an analysis of the effectiveness of these policies. In India, a set of policies has been implemented to improve the supply of natural gas and develop the infrastructure needed to benefit from it. In addition, the Indian government has issued policies and procedures aimed at improving the efficiency of natural gas use and reducing carbon emissions. An example is the implementation of the "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" program in India, which aims to provide natural gas to poor households and reduce smoke emissions and pollution in urban and rural areas. In comparison, Iran suffers from international sanctions that have led to difficulties in natural gas supplies, and the Iranian government promotes the use of domestic natural gas as an energy source rather than relying on imports. The Iranian government is also seeking to expand the production of natural gas and modernize the infrastructure for its transportation and export [7]. However, Iran suffers from challenges in financing the huge investments required by these projects.

Studying government policies in India and Iran to promote the use of natural gas as an energy source, including many measures and policies taken by the two governments in the recent period. In India, the government has issued a number of policies and programs to increase the use of natural gas in various sectors, such as transportation, manufacturing, and mining. Among these policies is the "City Gas Distribution" program, which aims to expand the use of natural gas in Indian cities, by providing the necessary infrastructure to deliver gas to consumers. The Indian government has also lowered natural gas prices for some important industries, which encourages increased use of natural gas in these industries. In Iran, international sanctions have reduced the government's ability to provide natural gas to consumers. For this reason, the Iranian government is promoting the use of domestic natural gas as an energy source rather than relying on imports. Iran also seeks to increase natural gas exports to neighboring countries, specifically Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan. A number of important projects have been established to modernize the infrastructure for transporting and exporting natural gas in Iran, such as the "Persian Pipeline" project, which aims to transport natural gas from Iran to India.

Europe via Türkiye and Greece. Some of these projects have been completed, while others are facing financing and technical challenges. Other examples of government policies aimed at promoting the use of natural gas in India and Iran are policies aimed at improving the efficiency of using natural gas and developing manufacturing technology related to natural gas. It can be said that the efforts of the two governments in this field are expected to continue in the future, given the economic and strategic importance of benefiting from natural gas as an energy source. Natural Gas - India's Policy Imperatives, Center for Strategic and Defense Studies, 2018. "Iran's Gas Export to Europe: A Dream or Reality?" Center for Strategic and Defense Studies, 2019. In general, the Indian and Iranian governments seek to promote the use of nuclear energy as an energy source, despite the security and economic challenges facing this sector. Government reports and academic studies indicate that India seeks to increase the percentage of nuclear energy in its energy mix to 25% by 2030, while Iran seeks to develop a peaceful nuclear program to achieve self-sufficiency in energy production.

However, the use of nuclear energy faces major challenges in the two countries, including the problem of financing and dependence on foreign technology, in addition to security concerns and diplomatic challenges associated with nuclear energy programs. Work in this field requires taking strict security measures, developing local technology and increasing reliance on it, as well as expanding international cooperation partnerships to achieve the goals of nuclear energy in a sustainable manner. Of course, we can expand on this topic. Investing in renewable energy and promoting its use is a top priority for many governments around the world, including India and Iran. The two governments seek to promote the use of renewable energy as an energy source, and they follow different policies to achieve this goal. In India, the government is developing the necessary infrastructure to achieve this goal, and aims to increase the share of renewable energy in total electricity production to 40% by 2030. India follows a positive carbon-neutral policy, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including So carbon, increased use of renewable energy.

For its part, Iran relies on the use of renewable energy, including solar and wind energy, to meet its electrical needs. Iran aims to increase the relative share of renewable energy in total electricity production, to 5% by 2021. However, India and Iran face several challenges in achieving these goals, including financing mega projects related to renewable energy, providing the necessary technology, and setting priorities in energy investment. Therefore, the effectiveness of the renewable energy policies pursued by the governments of India and Iran should be assessed and analyzed. Certainly, some reference sources can be cited for what has been written about analyzing government policies to promote the use of renewable energy in India and Iran.

#### **4. Third - Analyzing the social and economic factors affecting cooperation between India and Iran in the field of energy**

Political and social events in India and Iran: India and Iran are witnessing many political and social events that affect their cooperation in the field of energy. For example, economic sanctions have been imposed on Iran because of its nuclear program, and this has led to restrictions in economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. On the other hand, India faces numerous social and economic challenges, including air and water pollution and lack of financing for infrastructure development.

Potential Environmental Challenges: India and Iran face environmental challenges related to air and water pollution and climate change. Energy cooperation between the two countries requires a focus on improving air and water quality, including the transition to renewable energy sources and the abandonment of fossil fuels.

Economic Challenges: The two countries face economic challenges in developing renewable energy infrastructure and increasing investments in this field. This requires the ability to attract investors and provide the appropriate infrastructure for the generation and transmission of renewable energy. Government policies: Government policies in India and Iran differ with regard to renewable energy, and this affects their ability to cooperate in this field. In India, the Swarajya program was launched to encourage investment in energy. Renewable energy fields require advanced technology and high costs, which constitutes an obstacle to cooperation between India and Iran in this field. For example, solar energy needs silicon solar panels, and this requires advanced technology and high cost. In addition, storage of renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy, requires advanced and large batteries, which presents a challenge in providing technology and financial resources. However, these challenges can be overcome through cooperation between India and Iran in research and development to develop renewable technology and improve its efficiency and reduce costs. The two governments are

working to enhance cooperation in this field through joint renewable energy projects, such as the solar power generation project in Sistan and Baluchestan Province in Iran, which is being implemented in cooperation with Indian companies. It can also benefit from the experiences of India and Iran in the fields of renewable energy to improve efficiency and reduce costs [8].

#### **5. Fourth - the geopolitical effects of Indian-Iranian relations in the region**

The geopolitical relations between India and Iran are one of the most important bilateral relations in the South Asian region. The two countries have strong historical, cultural, and commercial ties, but their geopolitical relations have greatly influenced the foreign policies of the two countries. This research aims to analyze the geopolitical relations between Iran and India and assess their international impact.

##### ❖ bilateral relations between India and Iran

India and Iran enjoy strong historical ties, economic, cultural and religious ties. These relations are characterized by cooperation in the areas of security, energy, trade, transportation and infrastructure. These relations have been affected in recent years by the international sanctions imposed on Iran, which included economic sanctions and an embargo on Iranian oil.

India and Iran's relations go back thousands of years, with the silk trade being the main link between the two countries. However, relations between India and Iran have been severely affected during modern times due to geopolitical conflicts in the region. Currently, the geopolitical relations between India and Iran are witnessing continuous growth, thanks to the economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The geopolitical relations between India and Iran face many challenges, including international pressure and economic sanctions imposed by the United States on Iran. In addition, geopolitical relations between India are exposed.

##### ❖ The common regional crises between India and Iran

India and Iran face several common regional crises affecting their relationship. One of the biggest of these crises is the situation in Afghanistan. India and Iran play a vital role in stabilizing Afghanistan, and they have similar strategic interests in the region. However, the US-Iranian conflict and US sanctions against Iran may hinder India and Iran's cooperation in achieving stability in Afghanistan.

India and Iran are also facing crises in the Persian Gulf region, as Iran is considered one of the regional powers in the region, and India depends on importing oil from Iran. However, US sanctions on Iran and regional tensions may hinder India and Iran's cooperation in this regard.

##### ❖ The future prospects for Indian-Iranian relations in the economic field

Economic relations between India and Iran form an important part of their bilateral relations. The two governments are working to enhance economic cooperation and develop trade relations, but there are some challenges facing this cooperation. One of the biggest of these challenges is the US sanctions on Iran that hinder trade cooperation between India and Iran, as Indian banks and trading companies restrict some conditions and restrictions in trade deals.

❖ Methods in military analysis

Iran and India use several methods in military analysis, which enable them to study the opponent's strength and weaknesses, which qualifies them to control the direction of military operations and take appropriate strategic decisions. Iran is characterized by relying on intelligence analysis to identify the opponent's weaknesses. It also attaches great importance to air, sea and land defense in analyzing military threats. It also uses quantitative analysis to analyze military performance data. On the other hand, India relies on strategic analysis in assessing the opponent's level of readiness and determining the level of threat that it poses to it. It also uses risk analysis to determine the danger that may arise from the opponent, and also uses trend analysis to study the opponent's behavior and military tendencies [9].

In general, Iran and India follow a precise analytical approach in analyzing the military situation, which allows them to direct their military operations and make appropriate decisions, and helps them achieve their strategic interests in the region. Certainly, we can provide more information and resources about the military analysis and methods used by Iran and India. Iran is one of the countries that pays great attention to military analysis and its development, and relies on several methods to analyze potential military threats, such as qualitative and quantitative analysis, statistical analysis and geographical analysis. Iran relies mainly on intelligence information and open information to reach an accurate analysis of military threats. It relies on the national military experience to analyze and study the internal and external situations, and to analyze the behaviors of other countries and potential military expectations.

As for India, it relies mainly on intelligence and geographical analysis to reach an accurate analysis of military threats. India also uses qualitative and quantitative analysis to provide a comprehensive analysis of the security and military situation in the region. India relies on domestic and foreign military expertise and international organizations specialized in the field of defense and security to obtain an accurate analysis of military threats. International Agreements: International agreements are among the most important diplomatic tools that India and Iran use to support their interests in the energy sector. For example, India signed the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, which aims to reduce carbon emissions and curb climate change, which supports India's policy of increasing the use of renewable energy. On the other hand, Iran cooperated with Russia, China and Europe to conclude the nuclear agreement in 2015, which allows Iran to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Bilateral agreements: India and Iran resort to bilateral agreements with other countries to pursue their interests in the energy sector. For example, India collaborated with the United States on the Strategic Energy Partnership Agreement in 2018, which aims to boost cooperation in areas such as oil, gas, and renewable energy. For its part, Iran cooperated with Russia in a bilateral nuclear project, as the construction of the Bushehr nuclear reactor in Iran was completed [10-12].

Role of International Organizations: India and Iran cooperate with international organizations to support their interests in the energy sector. For example, India participates in the International Renewable Energy Initiative, which India launched in 2015, and aims to promote energy use naturally! Here are some sources that can be used for research on military analysis and strategies of India and Iran in the energy sector:

## 6. Conclusion

They can emphasize that studying the analysis of the foreign policy and diplomacy that Iran and India use to support their interests in the energy sector can be useful for understanding the geopolitical challenges facing countries and their impact on international security and stability. It can also be emphasized that there is a need for an extensive study of the bilateral relations between Iran and India and their impact on the energy sector, as the political, economic and technological developments indicate that the energy sector is witnessing major transformations that affect the global economy and international security. Thus, understanding the policies and strategies that Iran and India are pursuing to achieve their interests in this sector can help in developing effective methods to deal with these challenges in the future. Finally, it can be said that this research is a launch for broader and more in-depth future studies of the bilateral relations between Iran and India in the energy sector and their effects on international security and the global economy, and it can contribute to finding practical and appropriate solutions to the challenges facing the international community in this field.

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