

Energy and orientation of China's foreign policy toward

Ebrahim Ghaed¹; Mohammadtaher Ahmadi Shadmehri^{2*}; Ahmed Falih Abdal Hasan Al-Saedi³; Mohammad Etesami Pooya⁴

- 1- Ph.D Student Monetary Economics, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.
(EbrahimGhaed@mail.um.ac.ir)
- 2- Associate Professor in Economics, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.
(Shadmehri@um.ac.ir)
- 3- Ph.D Student Resource Economics, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.
(aali64211@gmail.com)
- 4- MSc in Science in International Relations, University of Mazandaran, Mazandaran, Iran.
(m.e_pooya@yahoo.com)

Abstract

This Energy as a geopolitical variable has opened up a special place in the global power system, and access to energy resources for all levels of the world's hierarchy of power has become strategic. So, each of the global system actors is looking for an acceptable definition of their energy security status in the world that Iran, with its second-largest oil and gas reserves in the world's strategic global oval center, has an important place in global energy security issues. Iran needs to have strategic energy partners to benefit from this energy capability and to achieve this, we can consider the Asian countries as a pattern, especially China and India, because of the growing demand for energy in the global system. Cooperation with neighbors should be based on shared interests and a network of close shared interests, in which the Chinese has outlined the strategies of peripheral diplomacy, and on this basis, the principle of friendship, China's diplomacy with its neighbors and honesty, is a way to get more partners. This paper tries to focus China's foreign policy on energy in relation to Iran and Iran's position on energy in terms of China's demand and the importance of clean energies and the landscape of clean energy in China, Data and information are provided in documentary and library form.

Keywords: Energy Strategy, National Security, Clean Energy

1. INTRODUCTION

Energy has played a decisive role in national and international policies and has shaped the patterns of competition, cooperation, conflict, aggression and engagement, convergence and divergence in the international arena and relations between countries and states. The importance of energy is that National governments, foreign policy, and national security consider consumer governments, manufacturing locations, energy consumption locations, and both transmission routes and energy technologies. Fossil fuels, in particular, oil and gas, have a high status in global energy bills, have found a special place in international relations and overshadowed international politics, so China has tried In the area of energy, the Islamic Republic has a balanced and equally functional behavior in its foreign policy, and will facilitate the establishment of relations between itself and Iran through the

* Corresponding author.

diplomatic equations for energy imports from Iran, and energy security through China's foreign policy towards Iran can be effective and practical.

Therefore, based on the decoded advantages of energy, not only China but also in terms of global developments and international relations is one of the indicators of the foreign policy of the countries that China has tried through diversified policies and energy investments in relation to Iran. This process of economic stability is step by step. The organization of this part of the research will be as follows, first examined by the introduction, then the theoretical foundations (energy diplomacy) are expressed by the minister of the sections, and in the final section of the paper, the conclusions of the research are presented.

2. Literature Review

Energy diplomacy can be regarded as a knowledge that, through drawing theoretical and practical frameworks, the objective of promoting the interests of national energy through pursuing effective relations and interactions at international, regional and global levels is to be pursued. Jinhua (2007), analyzes China's energy diplomacy in the global energy markets and assesses that country as a major actor in this area, and Tong (2007), is one of the tools to strengthen China's energy diplomacy, the willingness and ability of its oil companies to attend. In the field of international energy interactions Diplomacy is commonly referred to as a way of resolving peaceful disputes and avoiding the use of military power in solving tensions. In fact, the challenges and damage that arise in the international system environment can be solved more logically through diplomacy in terms of time and approach and can prevent the international system from being a long-term challenge, and for this reason Countries try to use the diplomacy tool to resolve peaceful resolution of disputes because of their low cost and speeding up global system problems. Diplomacy is not limited before the war, but after the war, to reach countries, a logical solution is needed to control the continuation of the war through bilateral and multilateral dialogues (Mousavi Shafai and Darabi 2011). For the first time, energy diplomacy was set up in the US State Department in the 1990s and passed by the Senate. Today, many oil and gas producing and consuming countries in the world are subject to their energy diplomacy. Energy diplomacy, either for consumers or for producers, is an opportunity to maximize national interests, and uses energy diplomacy to achieve its goal, as well as opportunity, through constructive engagement with the international system, so that peaceful conditions Providing peaceful means for trade development, especially for energy security for their economic development (Mottaghi and Gharebeigi 2014). The process of energy diplomacy provides the conditions for the energy sector to play a more influential role in the country's economic development, if implemented, energy diplomacy is intertwined with other economic, political and security tools, thus Resource diplomacy for the Islamic Republic of Iran, with 7% of mineral resources and 9.3% of oil reserves and 18.2% of world gas reserves, is the preferred model for national development pattern. Similarly, energy diplomacy underlies country engagement with major parties Demand for safe energy supplies as well as major energy-exporting countries Stabilizing products and providing energy security in a global context, so energy diplomacy, in addition to the internal arena that manages different sectors as separate islands, can be used to organize a device that requires a sector strategy to use the potential of the country and it is in the foreign arena to shape the appropriate and progressive relations with OPEC and non-OPEC countries that are geopolitically important in energy matters. Therefore, while due to the specificity of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the current major international trends, it is incompatible and incompatible, in order to achieve its goals and to advance them to the coalition, and ultimately to unite, because The limited volume of power of the Islamic Republic in the world political-economic system without a coalition with other political units is not capable of fulfilling all the high political, economic, cultural and security objectives of Iran's foreign policy. This field focuses on the coordination and organic links between the organization of foreign policy and the program. It is based on economic development, by proposing security the reciprocal power in the world political economy system, in interaction with the great regional and international governmental and non-governmental powers, illustrates the promising prospect of interaction in the energy sector (Ghafari Ahangar 2014).

2.1. Introduction of Energy Continuity and Economic Development

High economic growth has always been one of the main goals of policymakers and economists that several studies have been carried out in this regard, indicating a different rate of growth and economic development in the world. This will largely depend on the level of energy efficiency, and, on the other hand, improving people's livelihoods and mechanizing production to improve productivity will lead to a rapid increase in energy consumption. So, energy as one of the most important factors of production as well as one of the most essential final products, has a special place in the country's economic growth and development, and on the other hand, due to the wide use of energy sources as well as the effects of energy consumption on air pollution and changes. Climate, planning for energy consumption is important and should be done with great care. The process of economic and industrial development has accelerated in recent decades, with energy as the most important trading commodity that has the largest share in global trade, gradually moving forward with the continuation of economic development and the upgrading of industrial technology. The process of economic growth has proven, and given the fact that the course of economic developments has been linked to the diverse application of energy, the energy sector is as important as the energy supplier of other sectors in the economy. Therefore, planning for production and energy consumption is important and must be done with great care and considering the relationship between energy consumption and value added of sectors, the study of their relationship can be effective in explaining policies and planning the energy sector (Rahimi 2016). Since energy is one of the basic and strategic needs of China to achieve its macro-goals, in particular quadrupling domestic production during the years 2000 to 2020, China seeks to use energy as a weapon and pressure leverage for The threat to the country's economic slowdown and social stability will not be used because China's long-term security depends on securing energy security, providing energy for China's steady economic growth and consolidating its second-tier economic position in the world, and China's rapid economic development in the last two decades And a steady increase in the country's need for limited energy and insufficient energy supplies Inland, the energy security and prospects for the country have become vital and, at the same time, alarming (Rafi and Bakhtiari 2013). In this regard, oil is considered the second largest energy source for China, and since 1993, oil has been considered important for the Chinese, and the Chinese are increasingly dependent on oil, for oil support, for example in 2012 Overall, 73% of China's oil demand was considered Imported (Evo 2015).

2.2. China's political culture and ideal pattern

What is highlighting China's ideology and political culture is the concept of a "coordinated Chinese society," the term for the first time presented at the public hearing of the Central Committee of the Sixteenth Party in 2004, in today's Chinese society, among the masses of the people and political elites of the country More than anything, economic, political and social stability is important, and the reforms have not been made to disturb the existing political order, but to increase the role of law, the gradual expansion of participation and the establishment of a system of official control and monitoring, the outcome of these reforms. Also, spreading accountability to the people, transparency and confidence building is the term synonymous with the Chinese community loading above represents the ideal Chinese community in terms of its culture. Thus, the diplomacy and economic leadership of the Chinese authorities can be seen from the culture of the country's society and representing the diplomacy and economic practices of China in the country's cultural model (Jafari & Janbaz 2015).

2.3. Stages of historical developments of China's foreign policy

The first phase includes the post-Maoist period until the late 1980s when China introduced itself as the leader of the struggle of Marxism-Leninism all over the world. However, at that time, any kind of Chinese support for revolutionary movements were taking place within the framework of the national interests of the country. China during this period helped a wide range of revolutionary and radical

groups that had both consensus and the principles of the Chinese political regime, for example, various Palestinian groups, Persian Gulf guerrillas and the Omani People's Liberation Front. The second stage, due to the disagreement between the Soviet Union and China. Beijing pursued proximity to countries that were opposed to the Soviet Union's influence; China, in both its first and second stages, was in charge of a global revolution and the Third World Leader that was fighting with the supremacy of the two superpowers, and the third phase Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, China was no longer inclined to act as the leader of the South-North Conflict with the North. In this period, during the re-evaluation of Mao's policies, China superseded the idea of the priority of economic development as replacing the Mao slogan The Priority of Foreign Policy Making (Big Bang & Mirzai 2016).

2.4. Energy Position in the Prospect of the 12th Five-Year Development Plan of China

The twelfth China Five-Year Development Plan for 2011-2015 is a roadmap for more sustainable economic growth, focusing on energy efficiency and the use of cleaner energy sources to offset the effects of the sharp increase in energy demand during this period, this strategy. Therefore, China's dependence on energy imports will increase if it is not implemented. Also, an increase in environmental pollution will result from greater dependence on energy. In summary, reducing energy intensity and reducing carbon emissions are two of the main goals of the program, it is predicted to reduce its energy intensity by 16% by the end of the 2015 program, with the country aiming at a 40 to 45% reduction in carbon emissions by 2020 It was in 2005, therefore, its energy programs have been heavily devoted to the development of the share of nuclear energy and new energy, in particular natural gas, in the energy basket of the country, in addition to the 12th Development Plan, projected The share of natural gas in this country's portfolio will fall from 3.5% to 8.3% at the end of 2015 (Rahimi & Naseh 2014). In order to realize China's economic development, Deng Xiaoping (1997-1904) developed three stages for China's economic development, in order to plan and modernize China's economy without undermining the stability and stability of the economy. It is able to systematically rebuild the domestic community of China first and then bring China's awesomeness to global scale and standards in order to make China a global model for the international system. The steps are as follows (Abbasi & Convergent 2012).

1. From 1980 to 1990, at this stage, the main goal was to double GDP and solve the Chinese food and clothing problem.
2. From 1990 to 2000, at this stage, the main goal was to raise per capita income by \$ 800 to \$ 1,000.
3. Between 2000 and 2050, the main goal is to develop standards on a global scale.

The first document published by the Chinese government in recent years is the foreign trade, the document was issued in 2014, to promote the development of Chinese foreign trade, boost competitive advantage, reduce energy consumption, reduce environmental pollution, strengthen Business aspects, protection of intellectual property rights, the promotion of quality standards and safety of export goods, the focus on branding and promotion of China's position in the value chain, global competitiveness and, ultimately, the role played by higher levels of the global economy have been highlighted. In 2015, another document was published by the Chinese government, which was named "China Construction 2025". In fact, China's industrial macroeconomic strategy will be by 2025, and in China's Industrial Policy Document, by 2025, the transformation of China's industrial production into creative and creative production, the emphasis on quality rather than quantity, the optimization of China's industrial structure, the achievement Green development (sustainable) and the promotion of human capital and talents are considered as the major principles of the new industrial policy (Shariatiya 2016).

2.5. The Role of China's Energy and Foreign Policy in Iran

In this regard, China, by taking advantage of economic policies, strives to secure energy control by Chinese companies in direct control of the oil and gas resources of other countries in order to maintain economic stability, Interaction in the international system towards a balanced approach that addresses the relationship and is in the interest of all countries. Considering the power of energy demand is not compromised. Majority of these policies are as follows (Khaleghi 2012).

1. China's investment abroad, especially the need to pay attention to Iran:

Investing in the upstream and downstream sectors of the energy industry in different parts of the world, especially Iran, is one of the important external strategies of China in the energy sector. The incentive created by foreign investors in China, especially Iran, is due to the following factors:

- Development of oil and gas reserves and production
- Diversification of energy supply to reduce risk
- The conversion of the national oil companies into internationally active international companies
- Integrated supply chain development
- Access to effective technical knowledge and managerial capacities

In China's main development plan is China:

- Diversify supply sources and create new business opportunities
- Asset targeting in order to influence the synergy of existing assets
- Participation with other national oil companies and international oil companies, and the creation of relationships and diversification of risk
- follow the idea (the market for resources), which means the exchange (access to the Chinese market) for access to resources
- To use effective financial resources and support government policies.

At the end of 2015, China's national oil companies' participation in overseas production reached 1.7 million barrels a day. China's upstream investments are based on several different contracts, China's growing dependence on oil imports, the need for Chinese companies to develop technical skills, the importance of self-owned oil for Chinese companies, and efforts to attract upstream value to the oil and gas industry. In the world, the key factors are leading the national companies of China to invest in international projects and strategic business partnerships with international companies (International Energy Studies Analytical Report, 21 Oct 2017).

2. Development of the policy of diversifying the energy basket by increasing international cooperation, especially Iran:

Ensuring energy security is one of the most important and strategic goals in the energy sector, and despite China's growing effort to provide gas, it will definitely increase its dependence on imports of oil and gas in the future, so that According to forecasts, oil and gas imports by 68% and 37% by 2020 will account for 84% and up to 53% of demand in the energy supply by 2030, respectively. Therefore, it is important to apply effective policies for the supply of consistent and sufficient supply of gas to the supplier countries of China, and one of the important ways to achieve this goal is diversification of energy supplies and imports of oil and gas, and on the other hand, In the context of energy policies, China is fully aware that dependence on a particular region's oil and gas would endanger the security of the country's energy and, given this very important reality, the country has made great efforts to establish political relations And economic, not only with the countries of the world, especially Iran. Indeed, the development of the diversification of the energy basket will make the countries of the world not limited to a specific area in their energy demand and try to consider their energy diplomacy beyond a particular area. This is, of course, a rational behavior that every country, especially China, must take into account in its diplomatic behavior, in the event of a collapse in relations between the two countries, the economic goals of a country do not fall under the control of another country. Important points in long-term China's approach to the sustainable and continuous supply of gas imports are as follows (Khaleghi 2012):

- Conclude long-term gas contracts or, if possible, purchase shares of oil and gas supplies.
- The creation of a stable supply chain (including appropriate gas transmission infrastructure)
- The diversification of domestic gas supply sources



Second International Conference on Innovations
In
Business administration and
Economics
 Tehran - Iran
 13th February 2020

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی نوآوری
در
مدیریت کسب و کار و اقتصاد
 ۱۳ بهمن ۱۳۹۸
 تهران

www.ibaeconf.com



- Establishing an effective and targeted link with gas exporting countries and transit countries with gas pipelines

3. Creating strategic oil reserves alongside solidarity and cooperation with Iran:

The construction of strategic oil reserves is one of China's most important goals in the energy sector to deal with the sudden cessation of oil supplies, to provide sustainable energy supplies and to stabilize the oil market, along with the direction of China's foreign policy towards cooperation and solidarity with Iran. The creation of China's strategic oil reserves is inspired by the experiences of developed countries in this regard, which is a strategic cover that, in the event of a sudden collapse of the diplomatic balance in the international system, China, is growing at least completely Does not stop and does not challenge the goals of development prospects in the long run and regulate energy consumption (Khaleghi 2012).

Undoubtedly, oil continues in the Chinese economy for the next 20 years, and may act as an actor or element for China to be smaller and weaker than in 2030, but will continue to be an important actor. The reason for China's economic and industrial development is to try to secure its energy demand in the Gulf region, especially Iran, and to secure its demand for a balanced behavior in the international system, in for your energy goals (Leung & Etal 2011).

China's growing economic growth has increased the country's increasing energy needs, and the Gulf is one of the areas that is heavily centered on China's attention because of its high energy reserves. China's thirst for energy will force the country to return to the Persian Gulf, and China's efforts to develop relations with Iran, in particular, can be judged in this regard, and given the fact that it is natural for the country to grow economically Which sources of energy are needed to supply it, and because Iran has an important strategic energy security position, it is moving towards developing relations with Iran (Shafiei & Faraji Nasiri 2009). China consider economic growth to be oil-dependent, and the way oil is transported in the global energy market is important, and it affects the price of petroleum products and global energy security, which may, of course, lead to energy security for China itself. In fact, the transfer of energy resources, especially for high-growth countries, is costing a lot, and China considers Iran to be less energy-efficient and cost-effective (Salameh 2010).

One of the main priorities of China's energy strategy is to save energy. For this reason, the country is changing the pattern of economic growth and adjusting its industrial structure accordingly. China has always tried to rely on domestic resources to meet its growing energy needs and reduce its dependence on imported energy, in particular, oil, which has been included in the five-year development plan, but it is clear that China, without cooperation And the participation of other countries, cannot be developed, and the economy of the world needs to be mutually interconnected, and with the globalization of the economy, China has given its relations with the world economy its energy supply (Kolaia & Zeraat 2009). Accordingly, today, the security of energy as a key issue and demand management for the country is a threat, and foreign support (receiving energy for China) seems to be sufficiently secure. Therefore, for China, Iran is the only superpower in the Middle East that could prevent the West's hegemony in the Persian Gulf region, which also brought energy security to a certain extent for China and continued its growing trend. Iran's strategic situation, especially in the Strait of Hormuz, is considered by other countries (Daojiong 2005).

Since 1993, China has become an energy importer, it has been pursuing a strategy for securing energy from the outside, and this trend had intensified in the years to come, especially since 2009, when China became the world's largest energy consumer. China's lasting economic growth over the past years, and China's strategy to shift its energy consumption from coal to oil and gas, on the other hand, reflects the growing need for these resources. The Middle East is at the heart of China's long-term energy strategy, due to its geographical and high levels of reserves and the diversification of energy transfers to China. The heterogeneous pattern of energy consumption, which is only 3 percent dependent on natural gas and 71 percent on coal, has caused a lot of problems for the country in the economic and environmental spheres, hence the country has to supply its energy In particular, oil and gas will create a broad, durable and secure relationship with the world's largest oil and gas producers in the Middle East. Beijing is currently demanding strong economic ties to the Middle East through bilateral or multilateral relations (Pezhghani Firoozabadi & Farazi 2011). Under such conditions, energy is considered as the most important point of connecting countries to the international system

Second International Conference on Innovations
in
**Business administration and
Economics**
Tehran - Iran
13th February 2020

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی نوآوری
در
مدیریت کسب و کار و اقتصاد
۴ تا ۷ بهمن ۱۳۹۸
تهران

www.ibaeconf.com



and at the same time one of the most influential factors affecting the conditions of domestic welfare and national development programs, and has the capacity to provide a collective opportunity for Iran's engagement and cooperation with The international system, the following interaction, in addition to the positive international role, will be provided by the urgent needs of the energy industry to new technologies, foreign investment and stable markets, because otherwise Iran will soon become one The major consumer and net energy importer will become (Mousavi Shafai 2010).

2.6. Shi Jinn Ping diplomacy and Iran position in strategic area china

Under the leadership of President Shi Jinn Ping (2013) and the adoption of new policies, such as looking at the western borders and the Chinese dream, the ground for the emergence of a new diplomacy called the New Silk Road was once again created, with diplomacy that places countries like Iran in Its realization is very important. The idea of the new Silk Road Diplomacy, which was formally formally announced at the Kazan Nazarbayev University in 2013 by Shi Jinn Ping, suggests a new decision by Chinese government officials to respond to some domestic needs and to meet foreign goals, in the domestic arena, Reasons for the need to maintain stability in the western frontiers and parts of China, guaranteeing the security of export markets, supplying energy and developing inland transit routes for instability in the sea, limiting the development gaps between the western and eastern parts of China , Increasing the economic risks and problems in the capitalist economy, this feeling in the board China has created a new chamber that needs to be activated through a new approach that maintains its international status while helping to achieve a more balanced internal development.

In the foreign arena, several factors contributed to strengthening this concept and its design: New diplomatic road map for the new Silk Road as a policy-making dimension to the Chinese dream vision and a look at the Western borders, connecting with the three major continents with the objective of realizing the objective China's ancient idea of the Middle Kingdom, showing the importance of paying attention to neighbors in China's diplomacy, beyond the borders of diplomacy from the eastern and southeastern Chinese neighbors, which have extensive links with the United States, to maintain the importance of the trans-regional diplomacy of China during the Hu Jinn Tao (2013) and the maintenance of expanding markets in developing countries Central Asia and the Middle East, considers consumption (Arghavani Pyrsamy 2015). The Silk Road project is aimed at strengthening the Chinese economy and more than 60 countries, so this Chinese economic belt initiative is a special feature of the special geostrategic position of Iran at the crossroads of Central Asia, West and South Asia and the vast land with access to the sea in the north. Moreover, the south has given it an unmistakable capacity for this land, these divine capacities, with special infrastructure and communications facilities to the neighboring regions and territories that have constantly been developing over the past three decades, have given Iran a double foothold, and this The features have made the Islamic Republic of Iran a new place in its silk road Despite the fact that in the early designs and plans of the Chinese government on the belt initiative, Iran did not receive much attention, however, this approach followed the agreement of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the 1 + 5 In the late spring of 2015, the removal of barriers to cooperation with Iran has clearly changed, and Chinese officials and experts have repeatedly referred to Iran as a pivotal point in both the land route and the belt route (Khodoghlypour 2017). The Chinese believe that economic development will be strengthened about the outside world and conditions of peace and stability. They estimate the environment of the international system during the transition period, which is why this creates the opportunity for the development of China, because, in the international system, economic development is created for political units, where conditions without heroic and peaceful anarchy There is a need for co-operation and cooperation for the development of the economies of the countries (Joozhani Kohan & Jozani Kohan 2017).

It should be noted, Iran's vital role in global security is energy. And in a world where nations' national security is tied up with energy, maintaining and safeguarding this special situation is of strategic importance for Iran, and it has a crucial role to play in securing world energy, which guarantees adequate revenues for development. The country will also ensure national security, so the strategic goal of the country's oil and gas sector can be to gain more share in meeting global energy

demand over the next two decades, which means, on the one hand, maximizing the benefits of the international market Energy, on the other hand, reflects the increasing dependence of the countries of the world on oil and the find Sometimes the energy world (Etaat & Nusrat 2011). Iran will have and will have the undesirable role of energy in the global energy markets as the most economically, safest and closest gas transit of Central Asian countries to the world markets, especially the countries of South Asia and Europe, and on the other hand, given the significant geographic location of Iran China is considered to be the largest natural gas market in Iran, and gas consumption in these areas will increase in the next two decades, due to the need for power plants and environmental considerations(Etaat. & Nosrati 2012). Also The Islamic Republic of Iran has three geographic points in the world: first, Iran is connected to the Eurasian position, the second is due to its long beaches in the Gulf and the Oman Sea, and the third is the possession of the Strait of Hormuz, which 1.3 In the context of the global energy trade, it is a special situation, and in terms of geographical location, Iran has a central position in its geopolitical areas. In fact, Iran is a high geopolitical country in all geopolitical areas around it, and it plays an important role in the emergence of regional forms and the activation of geopolitical fields and its functioning, and it forms the political process in this area, the Islamic Republic In terms of oil resources, Iran has 157 billion barrels of oil, accounting for 9.4 percent of the world's total oil reserves. Iran is the world's first natural gas reserves (equivalent to 33.6 percent of the total). The natural gas reserves of the world are considered(Kushki & Hosseini 2017).

2.7. 1. Ranking of Iran in the Energy Trend Index over 2014-2016

On average, Iran consumes more than four times the global average of energy types. According to official statistics, Iran is ranked third in the world after the United States and Russia. Natural gas consumption in Iran from 68 billion cubic meters in 2001, with an average annual growth of 10.3 percent, reached 123 billion cubic meters in 2008. Table 1, it is observed that examines Iran's rank relative to the rest of the country in the Energy Trend Index over the period 2014-2016.

Table 1. Iran's energy Trylmay index

| Energy Trylmay index | 2014 (From 129 countries) | | 2015 B (From 130 countries) | | 2016(From 125 countries) | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Score | Rating | Score | Rating | Score | Rating |
| Overall index | CBD | 79 | BBD | 80 | BBD | 78 |
| Energy security | C | 75 | B | 81 | B | 58 |
| Energy equality | B | 33 | B | 37 | B | 40 |
| Environmental sustainability | D | 116 | D | 118 | D | 119 |

Source: Ministry of Commerce Industry and Mines, Department of Planning, Bureau of Statistics and processed data, May 2017

Where A is one of the countries whose score is 0.75, standard deviations higher than the average score of the target Countries. B are countries whose scores are between the average and 0.75 standard deviations higher than the average score of the target countries. C is the countries whose scores are between the average and 0.75, standard deviations less than the average score of the target countries and D, countries that are 0.75.

Between 2014 and 2016, Iran ranked between 78 and 80 and the best ranked 78, with two stairs Improvement will be achieved by 2016 in 2015, Iran's privilege in energy security over the years has been highlighted as an indication of Iran's key role in energy security in the Persian Gulf, and countries are highly sensitive to energy security in energy exchanges. However, every year, the lowest point in terms of environmental sustainability is observed, and it can be argued that Iran in the field of energy security has opened an important sphere of influence in energy-consuming countries, and this is for countries that intend to provide energy for their economic development they can have a special account from Iran. Although it has not been very useful in the domestic environmental field, it has been a special place for Iran as a kind of energy utility and energy security in Iran. Therefore, the importance of a policy of looking into the East in the post-Islamic era has been caused by two factors:

Second International Conference on Innovations
in
Business administration and
Economics
Tehran - Iran
13th February 2020

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی نوآوری
در
مدیریت کسب و کار و اقتصاد
۴۱۸ بهمن ۱۳۹۸
تهران

www.ibaeconf.com



the first factor is the tendency for Iran not to accept the existing international order, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the consolidation of the status of the United States as a victorious apparent The Cold War and its attempts to shape a new order, Iran's foreign policy, could not, in accordance with its principles and values, accept the new international order and discipline, thus challenging this new status based on solidarity, the idea of the formation of international arrangements, in cooperation with all countries and institutions, would have given Iran more attention to the East. In addition to the international level, regional conditions were also the second cause of Iran's attention to the East, the isolation of the Islamic Republic of Iran's identity in the Middle East and the large movement of great powers in the Central Asian region, provided the areas for Iran's comprehensive cooperation with the countries of the region As such, Asian convergence could have been an integral part of the identity with the presence of more powerful partners for identity retrieval and the elimination of unwanted isolation in the peripheral environment for Iran (Arghavani Pырslamy 2015).

2.8. Khatami and Ahmadinejad and Rouhani's approach to interacting with the international system References

The government of Seyed Mohammad Khatami did not seek to create a new world order through the overthrow of the international system, but to accept its conditions and mechanisms, and would like to sit inside it as a partner with each other, The credibility of the lost, and forcing others to accept the independence and sovereignty of Iran, so the Islamic Republic during the presidential years of Rafsanjani and Khatami tries to reduce its differences with neighboring countries to the minimum, and even in The possibility of tacit alliance with them was created. Iran also showed interest in cooperating with Europe and the United States in dealing with international issues and, with a realistic view of global issues, was less interested in ideological behavior than others. The main strains of Khatami's foreign policy are as the discourse of political and cultural pragmatism is as follows (Azghhandi 2012):

1. Reconstruction of the Islamic Republic's diplomatic relations with various countries of the world, based on principles such as non-interference in internal affairs, détente and peaceful coexistence and mutual respect
2. Active participation with all regional and international organizations and use of facilities of these organizations in order to prevent crises and establish lasting peace
3. Follow regional policy and strive for stability in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf
4. An effort to reduce the seizure, strengthening, coherence and unity of Islamic and non-aligned countries.

In the view of the Ahmadinejad government officials, the policy of looking at the West or deconstruction during the presidency of Seyed Mohammad Khatami, In Iran especially in the discussion of nuclear negotiations, did not come up with a proper response, and the attitude of indifference and the timing of the West led to distrust by changing officials in Iran. The West's proposals and approaches to nuclear negotiations are of major importance. It can also be said that the effective factor is the Ahmadinejad's specific reading of the policy of constructive engagement and the constructive policy of engagement in the official interpretation influenced by the vision of the Islamic Republic Iran aims to bring Iran to the forefront of economic, scientific and technological knowledge in the region, with the revolutionary identity Islamic and inspirational Islamic world and constructive interaction in international relations have been developed with a different reading (applying an active, dynamic, influential, directional policy, knowing and accurately understanding the international political equations, leaving the position of the accused and being in the position of the contender, entering the world of politics as a powerful player through the process of deconstruction, is defined and attention to the Third World is another important component. Also, changing the orientation of Iran's foreign policy from engagement and bargaining with the West to expand relations with those countries that are considered economically and politically, in the developing world or the Third World, is another factor looking east. At this time, he strengthened (Arghavani Pырslamy 2015). It is worth

noting that the foreign policy of the eleventh cabinet of the clerical government can be sought in the direction of the government towards other members of the international system, and in this context the eleventh cabinet is among the options available to interact with the outside world, including Westernize (Europeanism and Americanism), the Third World (including relations with the countries of the South and the Third World), Orientalism (including relations with the countries of China and Japan), and Russianist, interact with the axis of its foreign policy and create unity and solidarity with the first option, namely European countries and America, while in the previous cabinet (ninth and tenth cabinets) the centerpiece of the Third World Relationship And the establishment of relations and engagement with the countries of Latin America and Africa (Rasuli Saniabadi 2015). Rouhani's government must have positive and constructive positions in the field of foreign policy and move towards a closer relationship with China in order to be able to defend and reach the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the high goals of the Islamic Revolution in future global politics. In order to better manage Iran's interests in the international arena, it is better to play a role in the global system, in the sense that, while paying attention to the ideals of the Islamic Revolution, it acts in a realistic global diplomatic game (Kuhkan 2013).

Another indicator of the change in the foreign policy of the 11th cabinet is the behavior or external appearance of Iran's behavior in the form of outsourcing to the environmental system. In this regard, it can be argued that moving from the discourse to constructive interaction discourse is one of the most important The evolution of the behavior of the foreign policy of the cabinet is eleventh in relation to the outside world, and the same vein, President Rouhani states on the explanation of moderation in foreign policy that (the policy of the state on issues of foreign policy is the policy of moderation, not surrender, nor compromise, Not passivity, nor opposition), he says elsewhere about constructive engagement with the world What if victory is not achieved in isolation shadow, but the shadow obtained interact course should be constructive engagement (Rasouli Sani Abadi 2015).

2.9. Compare oil revenues in Khatami's government and Ahmadinejad and Rouhani

Seyyed Mohammad Khatami era: Total oil revenues in the years 1997 to 2005 amounted to 27.206 billion \$, which is 67% higher than the previous government, and the average price per barrel of Iranian oil during this period was \$ 76.22. During this period, it exported an average of 2280 barrels of oil per day, and Iran's largest oil exports during the Khatami era totaled 2548 barrels per day in 2004, and the lowest in the year 2002 was 2021 barrels per day, and the price of Iranian barrels per day Between 1997 and 2005, respectively, was 24.18, 97.11, 25.17, 75.26, 9.22, 52.23, 89.26 and \$ 6.34 per barrel, Also, the average daily exports of Iranian oil during the same period are: 2342, 2300, 2079, 2345, 2208, 2021, 2396, 2548 thousand barrels per day (Amini 2016).

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad era: Ahmadinejad first-year oil revenues were \$ 83.53 billion in 2005, but since 2006, Iran's oil revenue has suddenly reached \$ 1.62 billion, and in 2007, Iran's oil revenues equaled \$ 6.81 billion and in 2008 the income was recorded at \$ 9.81 billion, and in 2009 the decline in oil revenues was seen, with government revenue equaling \$ 62 billion this year, but in 2010, oil revenues increased again to \$ 74 billion The 2011 figure in the history of the Iranian oil industry is remarkable. In 2011, the government's oil revenues will reach \$ 113 billion, an increase that will soon decrease fever Dale is less than 2004 and oil revenues in the ninth and tenth governments cannot be attributed to the changes in the oil industry; in fact, the global oil price and international developments have pushed the money to the government (Amini, 2016).

Hassan Rouhani era: Studies show that the eleventh government earned \$ 153.425 billion in oil revenue in 2013 through the end of 2015, compared with the income earned from the beginning of 2009 to the end of 2011, the decline is 45% (Donyaye Eghtesad Newspaper, 2016/09/12).

2.10. The trend of Iran's oil exports to China

China's oil imports from Iran are rising in December after two Chinese refineries began using Iran's sanctions, according to Industrial Resources and Rifinitio Econ reports. Reuters reported that China, exempted from the United States, could import 360,000 barrels of oil a day from Iran for 180 days. An



informant oil director informed of CNPC activities in Iran said: the big Chinese group, which invested billions in Iran's oil fields, is ready to download its entire production share from December. He added that many of the Chinese refineries have turned to refine Iranian oil. RIFINITIO-ICONE statistics show that 2.77 million tons of Iranian crude were evacuated in Chinese ports in October, including those stored in tankers at Dalian Port. Table 2, it is observed that China's oil imports from Iran.

Table 2. China's oil imports from Iran (thousand barrels a day)

| Year title | August 2013 | November 2014 | December 2015 | October 2016 | June 2017 | July 2017 | August 2017 |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Purchase rate | 436,269 barrels per day | 517,560 Barrels per day | 540,000 barrels per day | 630,000 barrels per day | 650,000 barrels per day | 638,000 barrels per day | 693,000 Barrels per day |

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Iran and China (August 2013) - Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Iran and China (February 2016)

As shown in the table above, oil imports from Iran in August 2013 reached 436,269 barrels per day, an increase of 17.54 percent compared to the same period last year (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Iran and China, September 2013).

China's oil imports from Iran reached 517,560 barrels per day, in November 2014, and in 2015, China imported 540,000 barrels per day from Iran. In 2016, China's oil imports from Iran reached 630,000 barrels a day, which represents an increase of 6.17% compared to a year ago, and it should be noted that in 2015, exports are rising from 2014 and China was the largest Iranian oil importer in 2016, accounting for 1.63 percent of total Iranian exports to China, and China more than 29.31 million tons of oil worth \$ 9.35 billion from Iran in the year 2016, which grew at a weight of 6.17% from 2015 but dropped by a value of 2.13%, while looking at the 2014 data shows that the drawer Iran will sell more oil to its trading partner in 2016, with Iran's crude oil sales to China of 4.27 million tons in 2014, worth \$ 7.20 billion, and as shown in the figures, China's oil purchases from Iran are not The only downside has been a dramatic increase, but it is worth noting that there is a decline in global oil prices, which is reflected in its trade-off effects on trade volatility, and in 2017, China's imports will increase to 693,000 barrels. China's oil imports from Iran are rising year by year. Of course, it should be kept in mind that despite the Chinese leaders' emphasis on using more clean energy sources in the prospect of economic development and limiting oil and coal, there has still been an increasing trend in oil and coal consumption in recent years. Relatively predicted that China's average oil imports from Iran would be about 550,000 to 600,000 barrels per day (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Iran and China, September 2013). It is worth noting that as the Chinese oil imports increase from Iran, China's industrial and economic dynamism increases, and given the vast interactions between Iran and China in various fields (close culture between the two countries), and given that the trend The implementation of the future is in a state of ambiguity, this process of Iran's export of oil in the oil field is preserved for China, and if agreed, it is possible to increase China's oil imports from Iran. The Chinese are investing in the in petrochemical exploration and production in the Middle East, especially Iran (Yetiv & Lu 2007).

Footnotes should be avoided if possible. Necessary footnotes should be denoted in the text by consecutive superscript letters. The footnotes should be typed single spaced, and in smaller type size (8pt), at the foot of the page in which they are mentioned, and separated from the main text by a short line extending at the foot of the column. The 'footnote' style is available in this template for the text of the footnote. Investing in Iran's energy sector and China's willingness to transport gas and finalizing the peace pipeline agreement, which China could also import Iran's gas through the 2700-kilometer pipeline to Xinjiang province, and to transfer energy on a long, perhaps insecure, avoiding future, all indicate the energy importance of the region for China (Farazi & Dehghani Firoozabadi 2011).

Two major gas exploration projects (North Pars) and development (Yadavaran oilfield) are the most important projects between Iran and China, the contract for development of the Pars North Pars field between (National Oil Company of China Coast and National Iranian Oil Company) closed. It is said to be coming to an end, and the project needs 16 billion investment from China, and another project worth about \$ 2 billion between the National Iranian Oil Company and the China Petrochemical



**Second International Conference on Innovations
in
Business administration and
Economics**
Tehran - Iran
13th February 2020

**دومین کنفرانس بین المللی نوآوری
در
مدیریت کسب و کار و اقتصاد**
۴ تا ۵ بهمن ۱۳۹۸
تهران

www.ibaeconf.com



Company on the Yadavaran project in 2007 According to the contract, the Chinese Petrochemical Company will develop the Yadavaran field, and in contrast to 10 billion tons of liquid gas In December 2006, Chinese companies signed a contract worth \$ 6 billion to expand the North Pars gas pipeline to Iran, and based on this contract, companies in Iran would plant a factory for liquefying natural gas The project is scheduled for 8 years, according to which the Chinese company will receive 50% of the gas produced (Torabi & Taheri 2011).

2.11. Clean energy and sustainable development

Renewable energy can play an important role in sustainable development in both industrial and local scale. Therefore, the development of effective strategies for the deployment of renewable energy technologies should be placed in the priority of sustainable development, the need for sustainable energy development in the countries of the world is strongly felt, the widespread use of technology and energy sources in achieving Sustainability in various energy sectors is important in industrialized and even less developed countries. Renewable energy sources and technologies are three key reasons for development: 1. they essentially have less negative effects on the environment than other types of energy and the overall variation in renewable energy sources is greater flexibility. Their applications will be applied. 2. These types of resources will never be eradicated if used rigorously and in an appropriate position, renewable energy sources can lead to uninterrupted energy supplies in a sustainable manner. 3. Renewable energy sources eliminate the concentration of a system in the use of a particular energy source and cause diversification in resource utilization.

Therefore, energy technology requires a sustainability plan to minimize global turmoil and provide human well-being. Energy sources such as fossil fuels are limited and therefore lack sustainability. While other types of energy, such as renewable energies, over time, the relationship between renewable energy and sustainability for developed, developing and less developed countries is significant meaningful, and measuring this link makes it clear that renewable technology is directly related to Sustainability is dependent so Achieving development requires that renewable energy sources be used sufficiently (Habibi & Sharif 2015). It is worth noting that the environmental issues in the second half of the twentieth century have undergone the development and development of their theory. Therefore, the clear horizons of the development of any country are related to the preservation of the environment of each country, and because of the interconnected and totally interconnected relationship between human beings And nature, any undesirable changes in ecological conditions create harmful effects on man and his interests and undoubtedly the environment has had a direct relation with the questions of development and security of political units in such a way that any disturbance in the functioning of the constructive elements Ecosystems and biosphere threaten the environment and human civilization (Barzegar & Jan Babanejad 2015). One of China's inner challenges is the challenge of a balance between economic development with environmental sustainability in China, which brought China's first greenhouse gas emissions in 2007, according to the statistics of 20 cities out of the 30 most polluted cities in the world are located in China and lithophyte is the most polluted city in the world, located in China. The country's Environmental Protection Agency reports that lithophyte has the worst air in the country, which, in addition to the very negative consequences for people's living standards And the level of human development annually leads to the deaths of 500,000 to 700,000 people in the country, moreover, these injuries are only inside China has not been restricted and has also infiltrated neighboring countries, and China's opposition to curbing its greenhouse gas emissions and the continued growth of its industrialized nations will aggravate this situation (Sazmand 2015). Renewable energy sources include solar, wind, geothermal, energy from sea waves and biomass, which without any increase in production capacity in any of the above-mentioned energies reduces its dependence on imported oil and gas and reduces coal consumption in The power plants will be produced, which will result in energy consumption in areas of the country where the distribution network is not available. Renewable energies are becoming increasingly widespread for countries as a guarantee of sustainable development and continuity of countries.

Today, following two decades of rapid economic growth and an increase in demand for energy producers, Chinese citizens are becoming more aware of the environment, and as a result, Chinese



Second International Conference on Innovations
in
Business administration and
Economics
 Tehran - Iran
 13th February 2020

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی نوآوری
در
مدیریت کسب و کار و اقتصاد
 ۱۳ بهمن ۱۳۹۸
 تهران

www.ibaeconf.com



authorities have tried to use less energy from renewable sources in their development prospects, and energy sources. Considering the cleaner, because environmental pollution with non-renewable resources, although for the benefit of the country, leads to short-term growth, but delayed the development of the country. Developed countries also concluded that environmental pollution threatens the mental and mental health of the community and degrades the active forces of the country and keeps the country away from the path of development (Crompton & Wu 2005). More use of fossil fuels threatens global sustainability and increases global and national environmental issues, all of which are causing global unrest, so it is suggested that the use of fossil fuels be reduced and technology based on renewable energies rather than fossil fuel technologies, and strategies for achieving sustainable renewable energy will definitely require global sustainability by reducing the destructive effects of fossil fuels and energy, the importance of renewable energy and renewable technology that reduces global problems. And sustainable energy systems. It should be emphasized by sustainable energy strategies, in addition to the incentives needed to provide the appropriate economic environment and investment in the renewable energy sector of countries, especially in the field of innovation and innovation, in the direction, development and implementation of technology and tools. In the issue of renewable energy in developing and developed countries, the renewable energy strategies of sustainable development play an essential role (Habibi & Sharif 2015).

2.12. China's actions in the field of renewable energy

The Chinese government plans to achieve at least 15 % of its energy from renewable energy by 2020, and currently has the largest renewable energy investments in the world. In 2009, the Chinese government produced about 499 billion KW hours of electricity from hydroelectric power, accounting for 16% of China's total electricity production, and in terms of wind power production and wind turbine manufacturing, China the world's first position is, and China's wind power production capacity is currently 10 GW, which is projected to increase 10 times by 2020. Power generation by solar energy is currently at least 1 GW, which is set to increase to 20 GW by 2020. Nuclear power plays an extraordinary role in China's energy supply plans. The Chinese government plans to by 2020, the construction of 60 new nuclear power plants will generate up to 800 billion watts of nuclear power. Also, the use of power-driven vehicles instead of gasoline is also a goal of the Chinese government (Ghaffari 2012).

China is the world's largest producer of electricity in the developed and developing countries, with 21.9 % of the world's first-generation production, so that it has succeeded in lagging behind the United States since 2011. The title is the world's largest electricity producer. The United States, India, Russia and Japan are in the next position and China's first place in the world's coal generation with a share of 41.7 % of this fuel consumption and a share of 95.8 % The percentage of its consumption compared to other combustible fuels and 75.2% of its total electricity production, and the decision to keep this fuel on the Chinese market and its location. When the first electricity production from hydroelectric power in the world with a share of 23.2 % belongs to China (Amini & Mohammadi 2016). It is worth noting that the capacity of China's power plants in 2008 was about 797 GW and in 2009 its production was 3446 billion kilowatt-hours, of which 82% was from conventional heat sources, and according to forecasts. The installed capacity of the country's power plants will reach 950 GW by the end of 2010 and will reach 1500 GW by the end of 2030 (Khaleghi 2012). It should also be noted that China is a leading country in the use of solar cells to generate electricity, which has enabled people to access electricity in all parts of the country, and in the next four years (2021) solar power is cheaper than electricity from coal will be in China and the cost of generating electricity from solar and coal in 2021 will be \$ 60 per megawatt-hour, which will be about \$ 20 per solar energy for 2040 dollars per year in 2040. Each megawatt per hour will drop, while this amount for the production of electricity from coal at a given time point to more than \$ 65 per MW / h will increase (Shahsavari & Tabatabaee Yazdi 2017).

Also, according to the World Energy Facts magazine, the power generation capacity in 2009 is about 197 GW, and the Chinese Energy Council has announced that the country's electricity generation capacity will reach 380 GW by 2020, More and more utilizes clean energy sources and

reduces environmental problems, making the type of intellectual and occupational security for the community and security better able to improve China's development (Khaleghi 2012). The Chinese government has tried to reduce the number of environmental pollutants to several programs and indicators for its sustainable development because in the absence of attention to environmental pollutants, irreparable damage to the environment and human capital will occur. As the country's development process is falling, China needs to consider its environmental considerations so that its horizons can be designed and executed in a desirable and desirable manner so that its development indicators can be deployed quickly, therefore China's actions in the field of development of environmental activities include some issues (Tahezadeh 2005):

- Upgrade the organization to the Ministry level
- Decrease of pollutants by 10% by 2005
- Stop the production of lead-free gas since 2002
- Development of production of less polluting fuels by 2030
- Implement environmental standards
- Remove the gap between China and industrial countries by 2010
- Development of electricity network and reducing consumption of coal and biomass
- The liberation of the energy sector and its efficiency
- Increase the efficiency and development of fuel technology in industrial centers and power plants

2.13. Prospects for the electricity and biomass industry in China

With the development of electricity networks, electricity consumption as the final energy source in China is projected to increase from 2.6% in 2002 to 5.4% in 2030, of which 50% in households and services Consumption has risen due to rising household and industrial incomes and changes in their consumption patterns of coal and petroleum to electricity, followed by industry with 43% of the total electricity consumption, secondly, and the share of nuclear energy And natural gas will increase in electricity production, so that by 2030 the share of nuclear energy will reach 2% and gas will reach 5%. Although biomass energy has not been considered as commercial energy in China, it has not been assigned a major role in the long-term plan over the period 2030-2000. Although its share has followed a downward trend in the last three decades, it remains an important source of energy for the majority of the villagers in China. It should be noted that in 2000, about 18% The total energy consumed in China is biomass and its share in the household sector is 72%, and government plans to reduce consumption by 49% by 2030 (Tahezadeh, 2005).

According to forecasts by the Chinese government, by 2020, 70 GW will be added to the nuclear nominal capacity of the country and, according to the International Energy Agency (IAEA), China's nuclear power generation, with an average annual growth rate of 4/8 % will reach 598 billion kilowatt-hours by 2035. This year, China's share of global nuclear power will increase to 6 % from 3 % in 2009 (Khaleghi 2012).

3. Conclusion

China is one of the countries that considers a significant part of its industry and its economic growth dependent on oil and gas resources. Therefore, its foreign policy orientation is towards investing in sectors of the energy industry, especially Iran and development. Diversifying energy in its energy basket. Also, while orienting its foreign policy in the field of oil and gas, it uses renewable energy sources (hydroelectric, wind, solar, and biomass) to advance its clean and economical energy and industrial and industrial development. Rhode and environmental issues to make the horizon of sustainable development clearer and easier to consider. China has put in place policies to save energy and increase energy efficiency in various sectors of the economy, in particular, manufacturing sectors, in order to ensure energy security, and to make structural adjustments, improve technology, raise the level of management and structural reforms, and Essential are the ways that the country intends to improve energy efficiency over the coming decades. Therefore, considering this fact, China can be considered as a suitable market for direct export of crude oil and petroleum products and a suitable

place for investment, especially in the refinery sector, and the construction of oil refineries in the country and issuance Iran's crude oil as a feed for these refineries will, in addition to consolidating political interactions, bring economic benefits bilaterally through earnings and transfer of technical knowledge.

References

- Arghavani Pirslami, F.(2015).Iran-China Relations in the Ahmadinejad Period: A Look at the East and Structural Impacts, International Journal of International Relations, Eighth Year, No. 32, PP. 9-41 (In Persian).
- Arghavani Pirsalami, F. (2015).China and Iran, Foreign Policy Strategies and the Challenge of Co-operation, Foreign Relations Quarterly, Seventh year, No. 3, PP. 63-92 (In Persian).
- Etaat, J., & Nosrati, H. (2011). Oil, Geo-National and National Security of Iran, Journal of Geographic Space, Issue 36, PP. 65-102 (In Persian).
- Etaat, J., & Nosrati, H.(2012).Analysis of geo-economics and geostrategic capabilities of energy in Iran's national security, Journal of Geographic Society of Iran, New Year, Year 10, Vol. 35, PP. 105-126 (In Persian).
- Amini, A. (2016). Impact of sanctions on oil sales and exchange rate fluctuations in Iran, comparing the case of Khatami and Ahmadinejad's second term, Political Science Quarterly, Eighth, No. 31, PP. 99- 126 (In Persian).
- Abbasi, M., & Qiasi, A. (2012).China's Foreign Policy in the Third Millennium: Economic Needs and Peaceful Foreign Policy in International Relations, Socio-Political Studies in the World, Vol. 2, No. 2, PP. 321-357 (In Persian).
- Alikhani, F. (2013). Charter of Energy Diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Energy Diplomacy Site (In Persian).
- Azghandi, A. R. (2012). Foreign Policy Framework and Orientation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran: Gomes Publishing (In Persian).
- Amini, Firoozeh., & Mohammadi, N. (2015), Energy Balance Sheet 2013; Tehran: Deputy Director General for Electricity and Energy, Office of Planning for Electricity and Energy (In Persian).
- Analytical report by the Institute for International Studies on Energy (Sep. 2017). A key element in choosing the investment environment in China's foreign investment decision-making (In Persian).
- Bozorgmehri, M., & Mirzaie, M. (2016). China's Presence in the Persian Gulf, Political and Strategic Consequences, Thirty-one International Journal of Political and International Studies, PP. 1-30 (In Persian).
- Barzegar, S., & Janbabanejad, M. H. (2015). Threats and Challenges of the Persian Gulf region, Quarterly Journal of Cultural and Political Studies of the Persian Gulf, Vol. 2, No. 5, PP. 55-72 (In Persian). Vol. 5, No. 10, PP.95-112 (In Persian).
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Iran and China (September 2013). Exporting 440 thousand barrels of Iranian oil to China (In Persian).
- Crompton, P., & Wu, Y. (2005). Energy consumption in China: past trends and future directions. Energy economics, Vol. 27, No. 1, 195-208.
- Dalili, M., & Ghodsi, M. (2015). Clean Oil and Energy, International Conference on Science and Technology Research, Tehran, Karin Institute for Studies (In Persian).
- Dehghani Firoozabadi, S. J. D., & Farazi, M. (2011). The Barriers and Opportunities of China's Role in the Middle East, Political Science, Sixth Year, No. 4, PP. 107-143 (In Persian).
- Donyaye Eghtesad Newspaper (13/06/2016) "Oil revenue of Rouhani's government over three years", News No. 3100419 (In Persian).
- Daojiong, Z. (2005, November). China's energy security and its international relations. In The China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly (Vol. 3, No. 3, PP. 39-54).
- Ghaffari, S. M. R. (2012).Assessing Energy Policies in the 12th China Development Plan 2011-2015, OPEC General Directorate and the Islamic Republic of Iran Representative in Energy

Second International Conference on Innovations
In
**Business administration and
Economics**
Tehran - Iran
13th February 2020

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی نوآوری
در
مدیریت کسب و کار و اقتصاد
۴۸ بهمن ۱۳۹۸
تهران

www.ibaeconf.com



- Communities, Energy Policy Administration. International Studies of Energy of the Ministry of Oil, Energy Diplomacy site (In Persian).
- Ghafouri Ahangar, M. (2014). Political-Economic Needs in the Energy Diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Master's Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mazandaran University (In Persian).
- Habibi, A., & Sharif, H.R. (2015) Strategies for using renewable energy in sustainable development, International Conference on Civil Engineering, Architecture and Urban Infrastructure, Tabriz, Permanent Secretariat of the Conference (In Persian).
- Jafari, A. A., & Janbaz, D.(2015).The soft power and position of China in the global system, Journal of World Politics, Vol. 4, No. 4, PP. 119-151 (In Persian).
- Jafari, Z. (2017). The Analytical Energy Journal of the Tenth Period, Research Center of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Energy Studies, Industry and Mines, Machine Gun No. 15464 (In Persian).
- Joozani Kohan, SH., & Kohan, SH. (2017). China-Orientalist Regionalism in East Asia (2017-2001), Journal of Researches of the Nations, Vol. 2, No. 21, PP. 63-76 (In Persian).
- Khodoghlipour, A.R. (2017). The Belt-to-China Initiative and its Impact on the National Interest of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Foreign Policy Quarterly, 31, No. 1, PP. 17-49 (In Persian).
- Koolai, E., & Zeraatpeima, J. (2009), "Energy Security of China and its View to Central Asia", Two Quarterly Journal of Policy Studies, Year 11, No. 27, PP. 161-189 (In Persian).
- Kuhkan, A. R. (2013). The most important issues of foreign policy of the eleventh government, Islamic Consultative Assembly Research Center, Political Studies Office, No. 13123, PP. 1-18 (In Persian).
- Koushki, M. S., & Hosseini, S. M. (2017). Opportunities and Challenges of Membership of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Journal of Political Science, Vol. 47, No. 3, PP. 737-752 (In Persian).
- Keipour, J., & Izadi, J. (2009). Energy diplomacy and the necessity of using it to serve the national interests of Iran in the world, International Journal of Foreign Relations, First Year, No. 4, PP. 139-162 (In Persian).
- Khaleghi, SH. (2012). Strategic Energy Policy of China (in order to take advantage of opportunities), Tehran: Third Millennium of Thought: Institute for International Studies on Energy (In Persian).
- Leung, G. C., Li, R., & Low, M. (2011). Transitions in China's oil economy, 1990-2010. Eurasian Geography and Economics, Vol .52, No. 4, PP. 483-500.
- Mousavi Shafai, M. (2010) Synergy Interaction Between Iran's Energy and Foreign Policy Strategy, Political Science Journal, Vol. 5, No. 3, PP. 157-178 (In Persian).
- Mousavi Shafai, M., & Darabi, D. (2011). The Objectives and Dimensions of China's Energy Diplomacy, Foreign Relations Quarterly, Year 3, No 4, PP. 53-80 (In Persian).
- Motaghi, A., & Gharebeigi, M. (2014). The Gulf's Strategic Position in China's Foreign Policy, Iranian Journal of International Policy, Second Year, No. 2, PP. 70-89 (In Persian).
- Ministry of Industry and Mine Trade (May 2011). Report No. 36, International Statistics and Indicators, Planning Deputy, Bureau of Statistics and Data Processing (In Persian).
- Rahimi, H. (2016). A Look at the Relationship Between Economic Growth and Economic Development with Energy Consumption, Second National Conference on Modern Management Science and Social Cultural Planning in Iran, Qom, Islamic Studies Center, Serous Hemet Mortazavi (In Persian).
- Rasulli Sani Abadi, E. (2015). Fourth Approaches to Foreign Policy Analysis: Case of the Eleventh Government, Foreign Relations Quarterly, seventh year, first issue, PP. 93-119 (In Persian).
- Rafei, H., & Bakhtiari Jami, M. (2013). US Strategy in Conflict with Economic and Political Influence of China in Central Asia, Central Asian and Caucasus Quarterly, No. 83, PP. 81-106 (In Persian).
- Rahimi, G.A., & Naseh, N. (2014). The Second Gas Revolution: A Look at the Energy Strategy of China, Quarterly Journal of Energy Economics, Vol. 10, No. 43, PP. 105-128 (In Persian).

Second International Conference on Innovations
in
**Business administration and
Economics**
Tehran - Iran
13th February 2020

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی نوآوری
در
مدیریت کسب و کار و اقتصاد
۴۱ بهمن ۱۳۹۸
تهران

www.ibaeconf.com



- Sazmand, B. (2015). A look in the Future of China's Development (Past, Present and Future), Research Center of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Office of Basic Studies, No. 14472, PP. 1-70 (In Persian).
- Shafiei, N., & Faraji Nasiri, SH. (2009). Bandar Gordar, Channel of China's Entry into the Persian Gulf, Two Quarterly Journal of Political Research, Year 11, No. 27, PP. 133-160 (In Persian).
- Shariati Nia, M. (2016). Economic Belts of Silk Road, China Value Chain", Foreign Relations Quarterly, Eighth, No. 3, PP. 85-113 (In Persian).
- Shahsavari, A., & Tabatabaei Yazdi, F. (1396). Can Solar Energy Be a Substitute for Fossil Energy Opportunities and Challenges, Fourth International Conference on Environmental Planning and Management, Tehran, Faculty of Environment University of Tehran (In Persian).
- Salameh, M. G. (2010). China's Global Oil Diplomacy: Benign or Hostile? International Association for Energy Economics, 21-25.
- Torabi, Q., & Taheri, A. (2011). China's Measures and Investments in the Energy Market, Quarterly Journal of Political Science, No. 14, PP. 61-88 (In Persian).
- Taherzadeh, E. (2005). China National Energy Report, Tehran: Institute of International Energy Studies (In Persian).
- The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Iran and China (February 2016). The record for the growth of Iran-China economic and trade relations in 2016 (In Persian).
- Tang, Y. (2006). Study on the Path Analysis and Mode Selection to Build the East Asia Energy Cooperation Mechanism in Perspective of International Politics [J], Forum of World Economy & Politics, Vol. 53, No. 4, PP. 70-108.
- Wu, F. (2015). China's Puzzling Energy Diplomacy toward Iran. Asian Perspective, Vol. 39. No. 1, PP. 47-69.
- Yetiv, S. A., & Lu, C. (2007). China, global energy, and the Middle East. The Middle East Journal, Vol. 61, No. 2, 199-218.

انرژی و جهت گیری سیاست خارجی نسبت به ایران

۱. ابراهیم قائد ۲. محمدطاهر احمدی شادمهری (نویسنده مسئول) ۳. احمد فالج عبدالحسن الساعدی ۴. محمد

اعتصامی پویا

۱ دانشجوی دکتری اقتصاد پولی، دانشکده علوم اداری و اقتصادی، دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد، مشهد، ایران

(EbrahimGhaed@mail.um.ac.ir)

۲ دانشیار، دانشکده علوم اداری و اقتصادی، دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد، مشهد، ایران

(Shadmhri@um.ac.ir)

۳ دانشجوی دکتری اقتصاد منابع، دانشکده علوم اداری و اقتصادی، دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد، مشهد، ایران

(aali64211@gmail.com)

۴ کارشناسی ارشد روابط بین الملل، دانشکده حقوق و علوم سیاسی، دانشگاه مازندران، مازندران، ایران

(m.e_pooya@yahoo.com)

چکیده

انرژی به عنوان یک متغیر ژئوپلیتیک، جایگاه ویژه ای را در بازی های قدرتی نظام جهانی باز کرده و دسترسی به منابع انرژی برای تمامی سطوح سلسله مراتبی قدرت جهان، اهمیتی استراتژیک پیدا کرده است، پس هر یک از بازیگران نظام جهانی به دنبال تعریفی قابل قبول از جایگاه امنیت انرژی خود در جهان می باشند که در این میان ایران با واقع شدن در مرکز بیضی استراتژیک انرژی جهان و با در دست داشتن دومین منابع نفت خام و گاز طبیعی جهان، از جایگاه مهمی در مباحث امنیت انرژی جهان برخوردار می باشد، ایران برای بهره جستن از این قابلیت انرژی خود نیازمند داشتن شرکای استراتژیک انرژی میباشد و برای رسیدن به این هدف، میتوان از کشورهای آسیایی خصوصا کشورهای چین و هند به دلیل داشتن بازار تقاضای انرژی رو به رشد در نظام جهانی، را به عنوان الگو در نظر گرفت. همکاری با همسایگان باید مبتنی بر منافع مشترک و ایجاد یک شبکه نزدیک به منافع مشترک باشد که در این میان کشور چین راهبردهای دیپلماسی پیرامونی را مشخص کرده است و بر این اساس اصل دوستی سازگار دیپلماسی چین با همسایگان و صداقت، روشی برای دستیابی بیشتر به شرکا است. در این مقاله سعی شده است که جهت گیری سیاست خارجی چین در حوزه انرژی نسبت به ایران و جایگاه ایران در حوزه انرژی برای میزان تقاضای چین و اهمیت انرژی های پاک و افق چشم انداز انرژی های پاک در کشور چین پرداخته شود، از این رو روش جمع آوری اطلاعات و داده ها به صورت اسنادی و کتابخانه ای می باشد.

واژه های کلیدی: استراتژی انرژی، امنیت انرژی، انرژی پاک