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The Legal Regime Caspian Sea Littoral States Positions on Oil

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Abstract

The long history of the Caspian Sea, indicating the fact that the governments of Iran and Russia to establish the rule along the shores of the lake, the two countries have always been co-owner. The legal regime of the Caspian Sea and protect the rights and interests of Iran in the region, although large regional developments involving political turbulence, but essentially legal issues and treaties and international conventions related to lakes and seas, according to a joint package between countries, rules and certain definitions.

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the principles and legal implications of the Caspian Sea. Understanding these principles and concepts could be effective measures in this field show. In other words, the Soviet Union as a superpower it and share it with Iran, which will lead to 50% of the Caspian Sea in order to exploit their national targets, leading to a crisis after the collapse of law in this matter, because the four plus countries around the Caspian and Iran in five countries became part of the research into how conspiracy or complicity with the United States and Azerbaijan and apathy caused by the negligence of Russia, led to an agreement that each country gives 20% stake be transnational.

Keywords: Legal Regime Of The Caspian Sea, Solidarity, The Caspian Sea

Introduction

Caspian Sea issues in general, issues related to the Caspian Sea littoral states discussed in negotiations between the two and five-way dialogue and bargaining are, are as follows:

1. Convention on the legal regime, including issues such as determining the boundaries of the Caspian Sea level (in governance, economic, fisheries and common areas) and the delimitation of the seabed and subsoil;
2. Security and law enforcement, as well as the ban of third countries in the Caspian Sea;
3. Issues related to energy (including exploration, exploitation and oil and gas) as well as the pipelines on the seabed of the Caspian Sea;
4. Environment;
5. Fisheries;
6. Transportation, Shipping, Ports and the Volga-Don channel free transit;

7. Trade and Economic Cooperation;

Of the above, what is more important, the Convention on the legal status of the Caspian Sea, the delimitation, governance issues and military issues, security and law enforcement bodies. So far, a special working group for the development of the Convention on the legal status of the Caspian Sea (at the level of deputy minister and the special representative for the Caspian Sea) has held several meetings. The first draft of a preamble and 22 articles of the Convention, and in the end it is about 70%. Yet there are important differences which are not yet final Convention. The most important of these are:
- Ways into bed and under the bed
- Military situation;
- The presence of third countries;
- Pipelines;

Convention on the legal status of the document is that the overall macroeconomic framework and the rights and duties of states to draw the sea. Minor issues such as the country's share of the seabed and subsoil will be determined by agreements (ShemiraniTaheri, an attribute of God, 1378, p. 458).
Legal regime of the Caspian legal regime of the Caspian Sea is one of the most important issues of the Caspian Sea since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the rise was more, it is necessary to determine the new legal regime. Prior to this, the legal status of the Caspian Sea by 1940 treaties between Iran and the former Soviet Union, were identified. Thus, the Iranian navy in the Caspian Sea having tea Turkmen contract was suspended.
Lake: The Lake is a geographic unit defined by the accumulation of water in a certain point of the Earth's postal and normally not connected to the sea.

The Caspian Sea is the largest inland lake on Earth, from north to south, has a length of 1204 km, the average width of 320 km, and a circumference of 6500 km. The lake is a result of drying and the disintegration of the Great Sea "Tethys" is. Its area is 376,000 square kilometers and about 28 meters below sea-level is located. The boundary area of 1900 km in Kazakhstan, 820 km in Azerbaijan, 657 km and 3220 km remaining to Russia and Turkmenistan to Iran belongs.
However, it seems that the harmony of recent events, the metamorphosis in Tehran on Caspian and Caucasus regional strategies, because unlike the Gulf that Iran is forced to compromise and compromise and tolerance area with moderate Arab countries is exotic, the Caspian Sea basin But Iran still has dominion and control is necessary. Apart from Iran and Russia Caspian littoral states to become the focus of energy exchange through holding tenders billion dollar oil and gas cartels and trusts have. Accordingly, any changes in the field of security and defense susceptible to these countries will have severe economic consequences, a condition that in case of Iran should continue to insist on their demands.
In this study, analytical and adaptive to discuss the issues raised. Given the nature of the subject, based on information compiled library methods. This method to identify and describe the conditions and relationships are explored and discussed and evaluates the current status of the independent variable.
In this study, to analyze the findings and to test hypotheses of how a library, store and qualitative specifically uses logic and reasoning used. Researcher in this way, using reason and logic and reflections

documents and information reviewed and analyzed and discovered the truth and facts and hypotheses about the comment.

Theoretical Foundations of Caspian legal system:

First, you should know that the Caspian Sea is closed. Closed sea without any links to other seas and the sea-surrounded by the territory of two or more countries and states allowed the right to intervene and participate in determining issues related to the sea are (Bahman, 1374 F Page 44). According to the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, 123 the material in the absence of a comprehensive law on international agreements between countries surrounding the Sea is closed as law (Lvaln and Churchill, 1377, p. 55). Article 74 of the Convention on the continental shelf, coastal states agreement's importance (JamshidMomtaz, 1374, p. 123).

Treaty of Golestan (1228 AD / 1813):

The starting point is the date of signing the Treaty of Golestan, Mazandaran Sea is legal because until there is no bilateral agreement. After the Treaty of Turkmen Tea allow Iran to the ships in the Caspian Sea lost to the right again to cancel contracts colonial Russia by the nascent communist Soviet treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union in 1921 and in accordance with Article 11 of the contract won (Amirahmadi H., 1380, p. 166).

The Treaty of 26 February 1921:

On 26 February 1921, the new revolutionary government in Russia, which in the name of Soviet Socialist Republic of Russia reads the Treaty of all restrictions foreseen in the Treaty of Turkmen tea abolished the two sides agreed that Iran and Russia in the field of shipping their flag will benefit from equal rights. In Chapter XI of the Treaty states: Whereas in accordance with the principles stated in the first chapter of this covenant Aimed, per the treaty signed between Iran and Russia in the Turkmen tea that Chapter VIII of the rights of the Iranian navy in the Caspian Sea were impossible The Void is, therefore, the consent of the High Contracting Parties that since the signing of the Treaty of both the equal right of free navigation in the Caspian Sea are under its banner. Under Chapter 11, 1921, the parties are free in all parts of the Caspian Sea Shipping's shares. And any restrictions on the movement of ships in the Caspian Sea there are parties (Mir Mohammad Sadeghi, M., 1380, p. 157).

Treaty of October 1, 1927 are:

Agreement between Iran and the USSR dated October 1927 about fishing on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea as well as protocols and memorandums exchanged, including the documents exchanged between the two countries (privileged, Jamshid, earlier, p 128).

Treaty of March 25, 1940 are:

One of the most important contracts related to this issue, the Iranian-Soviet trade agreement on 25 March 1940 that on the sovereign equality of the two countries. The contract is renewed after 1921, the two countries should be emphasized equality in freedom of navigation. This principle has never been in doubt after 1991.

Treaty of 1940 with the conduct of the flags of the two countries, apply condominium confirmed that because the flag of each country symbol of sovereignty of the State and the acceptance of actions and equal treatment for the flags of both countries in the Caspian Sea, the fact that the two countries in the Caspian water area sovereign equality. The treaty, navigation licenses issued by each coastal state has accepted. According to the provisions of the 1940 Treaty, Iran and Russia's activity of the company was founded in 1927, fishing was limited to waters beyond the exclusive area. At the end of the Iranian government refused to renew the contract in 1953. If the legal system in the history of bilateral ties coastal fishing has been formed and continues to this day, a special system which is based on closed and semi-enclosed seas contract and what the place is different. Apart from a ten-mile coastal strip in the 1940 contract that belongs exclusively to the beach, fishing in the sea is free for both countries. In the 1940 agreement the principle of equality between the two countries, according to the contract (Ghobadzadeh, N., 1383, p. 108).

Condominium regime or joint rule:

Finally, the legal regime of the Caspian Sea on the basis of the above-mentioned treaties, the common rule, that is, except for exclusive area specified for each party, in other areas of the sea for the operation of all parties reserved.

It is not so common in the structure of international law, but from the perspective of international law, the sovereignty and the joint development of a country is recognized by the International Court of Justice. Condominium in the broad sense-its-kind subscription and alignment between countries in connection with a land area that can come and historical conditions change between two or more countries in the past or to the future legal regime of the land area. Sometimes the condominium regime as the legal regime of "common ownership" in the domestic law as "joint ownership" has to be remembered (Yazdani, M., 1382, p. 145).

Proposed condominium regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkmenistan to the Caspian Sea more followed. The Russian government until 1998 its official stance on the regime insisted on the joint exploitation of the Caspian Sea.The five countries belong, as private sector can be based on international definitions or specific manner agreed upon by the five countries, to be determined. Importantly, in this way, how to share resources in common as well as specific sector (Ahmdypvr, Z., 1376, p. 40).

After the collapse of the USSR:

In the 1980s, Soviet works appeared, and in 1991 it was formally dissolved and in several other countries were analyzed. Countries that comprise the former Soviet Union to maintain its independence in the Community of Independent States were already making a profit. Until the collapse of the Soviet Union was a unitary state that is divided and the issue of sovereignty was a partner of the Caspian Sea, between the coastal states was largely ignored. Although officially, the Republic of the Soviet Union constituted in accordance with the principle of division of the Caspian trophies of the operation. This operation was also conducted of the seventies, but the exact border between them has not been determined. Soviet unresolved issue became a topic of discussion. Republic immediately after independence, began to divide their de facto sea (piety principle, Sydta, 1384, Ss226-225).

The main question is whether the four new states emerged on the shores of the Caspian Sea, is the successor of the Soviet government or not. The general rule is that when a new government emerges in

the international arena, the principle of "succession of States" is committed to the provisions of the treaty is not signed by the government of his predecessor because the new government was not trading partners and reason on his commitment It does not exist. The principle of "the principle of non-transfer" or "doctrine slate clean ', which both the government of the newly independent and both governments as a result of decomposition or combination emerges is true (Sharifian, J., 1385, p. 127).

Caspian from the perspective of international law: the lake or the sea?

Some theorists believe that energy two major region of the world's oil exports, which actually constitute the two poles of power in the region, "Eurasia" is. The first pole, the oil fields of the Persian Gulf. The second pole of the Russian Federation. Caspian oil fields between the two poles of the large oil and to diversify the energy arena, is critical to the West [the Caspian Sea, the largest lake in the world, over 424,200 square kilometers. The sea in the international dialogue on "Caspian" (Qazvin) is known. In atlases and geographical maps of Iran, the Caspian Sea is written. This sea from ancient times, from the time of Nadir Shah and also (the Treaty of Akhal-1828) to Karim Khan Zand era was part of Iranian territory. So that Ptrkbyr, the rule of Tsarist Russia, to reach the warm waters of the Persian Gulf and the Indian attack to the south. The ninth paragraph testament to a remarkable expression of the policy of the Russian Empire. "The more we came to Istanbul and India. These are the true king who will rule the world. Therefore, the ongoing war against Iran should be created. In Iran have accelerated the collapse of the ancient trade route to the Persian Gulf and, if possible, through Syria to the East India held as stock in the world. When we got there, we can gold England disregard. "(AA, Bina, 1337, p. 12), Tsar of Russia, ArthmeyValinsky to Iran dispatched to study whether the river is of Indian origin and the Sea Caspian down? With planning tsars, the Dagestan and then in the next paragraph and Central Asia and Caucasus regions to the north of the Aras River was separated from Iran. Qajar kings and ineffective government initially ignored the Russians and people were unaware of the world. Anqadhay infamous tea with Iran and Turkmenistan, seizing northwestern Iran recognized and even with concessions such as the exclusive right of navigation in the Caspian, North Fisheries, establishment of bank lending ... the Russians opened in Iran. The communist revolution of 1917, was renamed Soviet Russia, the Soviet government to stave off the threat of the Tsar fans who were supported by Europe and Japan and have peace of mind because of the Iran, 1921, as well as to remedy the Hitler's attack against the contract, signed in 1940 with Iran. 1940 Soviet Caspian Sea and Iran equal rights Dand.bd the collapse of the USSR (1991), the number of Caspian littoral countries increased from two to five countries.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in the Caspian basin, security and political vacuum was created and none of the new independent states, were not able to fill the void. The new independent states, each with a different language and culture and independence also adopted policy and this policy leads to intensification of centrifugal (moving away from Moscow), and the gap and the gap further.
There is oil in the Republic of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan's gas, as well as gold mines in Kyrgyzstan and cotton in Uzbekistan, a strong impetus to the regional and global powers to create. America and Europe from the perspective of economic-strategic interests, Russia, Iran and Turkey from the security angle in the region in terms of proven reserves of oil and gas area and also in terms of production, the world's second position.

Also noteworthy is that exploration and production in the Caspian region is very costly and risky. Because of the extreme cold and hardship transportation of drilling, digging a well about 75 million dollars. Drilling costs to produce each barrel of oil in Azerbaijan's Shah Deniz sources as small as $ 15 and over large areas, such as Kashagan, Tengiz and NagornoChaganak in Kazakhstan, lights, Gnshly and Azeris in Azerbaijan is about $ 10. This amount is comparable with the cost of production in the North Sea but two to three times the cost of oil production in the countries of the Persian Gulf. Including property rights, profit oil companies, the cost of exploration, drilling, pipelines and transportation of oil, the price should be above $ 30 a barrel to large multinational companies both in terms of technology and financial strength, the courage to take risks useful to be useful (MousaviMyrtyb, 1390, p. 259).

Lake: The Lake is a geographic unit defined by the accumulation of water in a certain point of the Earth's postal and normally not connected to the sea.

The definition of the sea: the sea divided into two types: closed and semi-closed. 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea does not mention the package. Semi-closed sea, the definition of the 1970 conference is: "an area of sea that is located on the edge of the ocean mother and is surrounded by the territory of two or more countries." Article 122 of the 1982 Convention seas Rights, UN says "semi-enclosed seas such as the Gulf, the Strait or sea surrounded by two or more countries and is connected by waterways or outlet to the open sea, or totally and generally includes coastal waters and exclusive economic zones of two or more countries. ". It should be noted, Iran and Russia Caspian "Lake» Caspian is a Lake, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, the "sea» Caspian is a Sea called.

In the lake there are about six noteworthy:

A) natural (not associated with digging canals) with no sea Volga-Don channel dug so connecting the Caspian to the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea would not change its nature.

B) Naming the sea or lake due to a change in its legal status will not, if you called the Dead Sea and the Aral Sea, while both the lake.

C) The legal regime of the lake, to the type of agreement and the agreement between the countries around it are concerned. Such as the treaties of 1921 and 1940 between Iran and the former Soviet Union.

D) Due to lack of communication open lake waters, of course, enjoying the unique lake to the surrounding countries.

E) Because there is no specific rule on the lake there, so surrounding countries can jointly use the lake.

G) Do not have to split the countries surrounding the lake.

Iran's view on the legal regime of the Caspian Sea:

Iran February 26, 1921 and March 25, 1940 to contracts concluded between Iran and the Soviet Union is faithful. The contract provides that the parties share the same sea.

Iran believes the legal system of the Caspian Sea should be set for joint operations is now shipping, fishing is done on the basis of the above-mentioned treaties. Because the main oil tanks in the zone between Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan are located, so "sharing" the Iranian proposal is not agreed to by these countries, especially Azerbaijan. The involvement of other governments, such as America, Turkey and the United Kingdom has created problems in the solution.

Another proposal to determine the contribution of the triangular base of the southern coast of the Sea (linear Atrak estuaries in the Gulf of direct HosseingholiAstara), the other two sides of the triangle Hosseingholi and Astara on the middle line so that 20 percent of Iran are determined. The four other neighboring country each 20 percent of the area is the sea.

Exclusive area's oil reserves in the Caspian Sea:

Iran's semi-submersible drilling platform purchase agreement with Sweden amounted to $ 260 million signed (Mousavi Mir Tayeb, 1390, p. 261).

Export and import of Iranian oil and gas in the Caspian Sea basin, in the oil sector, Iran has been able to receive a summary of Kazakh oil to the contract. Kazakh oil transportation by ship in the port of Neka (North Surrey) evacuated and transported by pipeline to refineries in Tehran and Tabriz and filtered. However, after the calculation, Kazakhstan oil equivalent reduction in the Persian Gulf in the north, Iran to the south terminal is handed over [Iran's fees for each barrel of oil from Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan in the order of 13 to 16 dollars per ton is received.

Petroleum products by truck or train in Bandar Anzali and Bandar Imam carry unloaded and exported. Some of Turkmenistan's oil to Neka port or delivery port and from there by tanker to export Turkmen part of the southern ports 1500 away, carried. This oil can be any of 40 to 60 dollars.

The cost of transporting oil and oil and gas of the Caspian Basin through Iran and the nozzle is clear. The normal rate is $ 2 per barrel. Iran claims to transport Caspian oil to the need investment. Oil storage tanks and construction investment in the construction of refineries and pipelines to transport Caspian oil safe and necessary. Russia is much higher than the cost of transporting oil through Iran. The need to add the cost of transit to the Government of Ukraine or Lithuania and payment of Gorky at the port of Novorossiysk or vent is Spiels. NOVO Sally will be closed for two months due to freezing water. Maybe the cost of transporting oil through Iran even reduced to a dollar a barrel, but against the governments of America and Israel from this path is inevitable and even the Azerbaijani, Kazakh and Turkmen to acknowledge the problem. Iran and get some gas from Azerbaijan to Nakhchivan Swap method delivers. 15 percent of gas as its cost and the power of the country's gas exports to Armenia.

Oil Azerbaijan

History of oil production in Azerbaijan goes back to the nineteenth century. Between the former Soviet republics, Azerbaijan was the first Russian republic of rock Abs heron oil field in the Caspian Sea oil was extracted. In 1991, new oil fields were discovered and utilization.

Soviet Azerbaijan in the early 1950s, about 70 seeks to provide consumer of oil, but oil production will gradually decline has come at the beginning of 2003 fell to 300 thousand barrels per day (Azerbaijan in September 1994, an agreement with the oil companies of America and Europe Turkey granted. shares in the consortium Azerbaijan International Operating; Azerbaijan International Operating Consortium = AIOC)) is as follows:

A) US companies: exon 8 percent, 17.1 percent Amoco, Unocal 10%, 4% and other companies are the early holders, Mobil, Chevron, Texaco, Phillips and Halliburton.

B) European companies: BP, 17.3 percent, Ramco England 08/2 percent, Statoil of Norway 156/8 per cent, 10 per cent of Russia's Lukoil and other companies include Royal Dutch Shell Dach-, Total of France and Agip of Italy.

C) Asian: Japanese Aytvchy 92/3 percent, 68.1 percent Dltanymr Saudi Arabia, Turkey notebooks 75/6 and the National Oil Company of Azerbaijan socar = 10%).
According to figures released by the Azerbaijani government, oil reserves to 11 billion barrels and gas reserves of the country's 3, 37.1 trillion cubic meters, about 90 percent of the sea. Statistics released by the government against 7 billion barrels of oil reserves that America can increase to 27 billion barrels.

Azerbaijani conflict with neighbors:

A) A border dispute with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh was a war that resulted in a few years, said 16 percent of Azerbaijani territory is still under Armenian forces.
B) The difference between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan over the oil field "Kayas" Azeri light.
C) The dispute over the oil fields of Azerbaijan with Iran Alborz oil exports through Iran as a SWAP.
D) The Government of Azerbaijan has drilling contracts with various oil companies, exploration and drilling has begun that adopted by the Government and partly Turkmenistan is not [the Iranian navy to oil exploration in Azerbaijan (Bp) warned. Azerbaijan is trying to conclude oil contracts with major oil companies, large industrial countries by political and military support it.
D) The main problem of Azerbaijan with Georgia over the region, "Batumi" is. Azerbaijani oil export route through Russia and Georgia to Turkey.

Azerbaijan views on the legal regime of the Caspian Sea:

The country with the name means "sea" in the Caspian and "free" is being emphasized and to divide the sea on the basis of the fair is complete. In this case, each country will have the full authority of its water in this way because most of the oil fields in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan placed. It is in the interest of the two countries [Azerbaijan believes that the relevance of the Caspian Sea a "sea," the sea is considered to be in the second division and third in the former Soviet treaties of 1921 and 1940 on equal rights and Iran enjoying not one-sided. (Mohammad Hussein Afshordi, 1381, p. 126).

Oil of Russia:

Russia has rich resources of oil, gas, coal and one of the world's great centers of energy. Oil production in the Soviet Union due to lack of capital and lack of investment in the industry and lack of advanced technologies, took a downward trend.
The positions of the Russian Federation regarding the legal regime of the Caspian Sea since the collapse of the USSR and the Russian Federation, the country's political and economic problems and to bring the West-oriented policies of the Caspian issues be neglected. Upon notification of the existence of abundant oil reserves under the Caspian Sea [Under Gorbachev the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. At the beginning of 1995, huge oil and gas resources in the Caspian satellites at about 200 billion barrels of oil and 200 billion cubic meters of gas estimate. Some theorists believe that if these facts were previously announced, perhaps never collapse was not practical, (MortezaHashemi, No. 11, 1380, p. 5), and unstable due to the relative improvement was due to internal issues. The issue of the development of NATO into the former Soviet Union, the military bases of America in the Republic of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, led Russia to the Caspian sensitive geopolitical position and its "near abroad" - in other lands that were part of the Soviet Union "Far Out "declare became with.
After the conclusion of the contract by the two countries, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan oil exploration and extraction of oil companies, Russia has sent a protest, these contracts "illegal" and the Caspian as "a

closed lake" called [on April 28, 1994 protest letter from Russia surrendered to the British Embassy in Moscow, because BP is a major contract with the government of Azerbaijan. On October 15, a protest letter to the government of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan sent a copy of it was presented to the United Nations Secretariat. The note confirmed that the Caspian is normally not associated with the ocean, so it does not apply international law of the sea and any decision in this regard should be taken with the participation of all littoral states. (Center Ndsa, ibid., P. 123). Azerbaijan 10% of the shares of fields "Azeri-Guneshli and light" and 5/32 percent stake in oil field development of "Karabakh" and 10 percent stake in the gas field consortium "Shah Deniz" to Russia gave] Russia announced that the legal regime of the Caspian Sea should be based on the contract of 26 February 1921, and the protocol was signed in 1931 between Iran and the Soviet Dray be determined.

From November 12, 1996 Russia has gradually changed its policy, and the Caspian as a "lake of particular" be considered on the basis of this hypothesis, conventions international Caspian does not apply (MousaviMirtyb, 1390, p. 266).
Russia offered an "exclusive zone" in the 45 to 50 miles for each of the littoral states to the rest of the sea under the supervision of a company to be jointly exploited.
In July 1998 Russia and Kazakhstan signed an agreement that the bottom of the North Caspian Sea between the two countries on the basis of a fair, equitable division of oil resources that imaginary line crosses over them, was also identified. Azerbaijan signed a similar agreement with Russia in winter 2001 and put Iranian fait accompli.
Russia more active mainly in three areas:
1. Needless latest neighboring countries for export of oil by oil loading facilities and pipelines to the West and the East.
2. Cooperation with America on the issue of terrorism and the use of position.
3. Forming "Caspian Oil Company," with the participation of three Russian oil company Lukoil, and Gazprom UKAS.

Oil of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is the largest country among the new independent states. Kazakhstan 8/39 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, daily production and export 422/1 682/1 million barrels at the beginning of 2010.
The relationship between Kazakhstan and Russia, Kazakhstan Tennis oil project and a share of the Russian companies Lukoil and Gazprom to ChgnkKarabakh and Russia 24% stake in the Caspian Pipeline Consortium awarded to Kazakhstan (1440 km length of the pipeline and the inner diameter it is a meter and Caspian gas pipeline from Kazakhstan, the northern edge of the Caspian Sea to the Russian port of Novorossiysk on the Black Sea coast was drawn).
Kazakhstan views on the legal regime of the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan due to your particular situation to determine the regime of the Caspian Sea and Russia signed a bilateral agreement with Russia.
Kazakhstan believes that the Caspian Sea to the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea linked the high seas, the true character of the legal system and should be performed 1982 cases (MousaviMyrtyb, 1390, p. 268).

Oil Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan seeks to find a way to export oil and gas (with the exception of Russia) to the outside. Turkmenistan 6% to 7.1 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, daily production of 206 thousand barrels per day, exporting 86 thousand barrels per day. Between Iran and Turkmenistan on some of the offshore oil fields there. Turkmenistan after Russia, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, the world's fifth largest.
Relations with neighboring Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan to export its natural gas contract with Ukraine as well as with Iran has concluded [price per thousand cubic meters of natural gas for 2002 and 2003 was set at $ 42. Turkmenistan is trying to remain neutral in political disputes and dismissal of the Caspian Sea. But the dispute with Azerbaijan on an oil field Kyapaz (Kyapaz Turkmen leader called) as well as on joint gas fields in the area between the two countries is inevitable pressures are factors and other variables.
In 1997, Azerbaijan signed a bilateral agreement and assumed that ownership of oil fields in Turkmenistan will be Kayas. But subsequent studies showed that most of the oil fields of Azerbaijan will be owned Kayas. Turkmenistan immediately canceled the 1997 treaty between the two countries has been intensified. Turkmenistan wants all lights and Azeri fields and part of Kayas field of Azerbaijan.

Turkmenistan views on the legal regime of the Caspian Sea, Turkmenistan proposal on the legal regime of the Caspian Sea "limited joint", so that up to 45 miles of the border and beyond any exclusive resources for joint and the joint operation (MousaviMyrtyb, 1390 , p. 270). In other words, Turkmenistan agreed by dividing and sharing sea. In the case of the bed so it follows that between Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan within Turkmenistan's reserves.

Caspian oil transport routes

1. Pipeline Baku to Novorossiysk on the Black Sea coast (about 145 km of the pipeline from restive Chechnya region is going and why in 2000 a pipeline with a capacity of 120 thousand barrels per day to over 360 km inquiring Chechnya bypasses).
Baku-Supsa pipeline to the Georgian Black Sea 2.kht Bmdr.
Tengiz in Kazakhstan to Novorossiysk pipeline 3.kht (the pipeline officially opened on 06.01.1381).
4. Pipeline Baku-Georgia to Ceyhan on the Mediterranean coast (1770 km long pipeline with 4 billion dollars and ten years from 1995 to 2005 trying drawn inaugurated 03.04.84. 5 months It takes an oil pipeline to be filled. US $ 05.03 per barrel ads to the cost of transmission capacity is one million barrels a day).
Neka-Sari pipeline 5.kht to Tehran and finally to the Persian Gulf (Neka to Tehran capacity of 370 thousand barrels of crude oil per day. In addition, oilfield spoon Kazakhstan currently has a 63 thousand-ton ship arrives at the port of Neka on stage then transported by pipeline to the Persian Gulf).

America's policy in the area of the Caspian Sea

America's policy in the Caspian region can be divided into three distinct periods:
A) 1992. 96. during an attempt to provide a context for the purpose of exploitation of resources and the establishment of economic domination in the region.
B) The period of 1996. 98. Optimistic perceptions of America's Persian Gulf Caspian second, then efforts should be.
C) The period 2005- 1998. Caspian Persian Gulf to the fact that is not second, but a second North Sea.

As a result of this policy, a different look at the government and oil companies in the Caspian region:
1. America Caspian region from the angle of security and oil companies see the commercial area of economic angle (GH Abbasids, 1378, p. 8).
2. America Caspian region from the perspective of energy from different regions (Persian Gulf, Africa and Latin America) and the resulting peace of mind and freedom from dependence on the Persian Gulf, particularly Saudi Arabia sees while Oil companies from the Caspian region will stabilize the region in order to provide cheap energy look.
4. America 3.dvlt situation will be that one or more countries may not have America's oil embargo. Oil companies are looking for are conditions in which maximum profit in minimum time with minimum capital and provide energy and anxiety.
4. America seeks new independent states dependent on Russia and Iran in the region is low and the domination of America (Yar Bay, 1383, p. 115).

Conclusion

To summarize and conclude several important issues about oil and gas and the legal regime of the Caspian Sea will be discussed:
A) The difference between Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan over oil and gas fields of Turkmenistan with the "Commander" and Azerbaijan as "Keys or Kayas" reads the political relationship between the two countries over ownership and in 1997, it is critical, as well as on the property of "Gunship" and "light" there.
B) There are no minor issues, such as fishing, Meteorology and Environment of the Caspian basin, has been agreed between the countries concerned.
C) three countries, Russia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan (in May 2003, the date Khordad 1382) along the coast of any country on the basis of their contribution to the 19, 27, 18 percent and agreed. Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan (15 July 2003 to 24 July 1382) have signed an agreement and to oppose Iran's copper division of the Caspian Sea is based on the central line.
D) Iran's political and economic priority of a security and then to the Caspian ND while four other countries around the region, the economic dimension of Caspian resources look. In this case we have to realize our common resources.
E) officials of each country to consolidate its position and attract foreign investment, oil companies to limit Russia and the United States aimed at driving out a competitor and military presence and use of oil, the oil and gas reserves of the Caspian basin More from reality with that (statement President Bush says America 'control means controlling the flow of oil and gas and oil production is energy. Energy Transmission Line Central Asia to bypass Iran. "President Joseph Maiman Israeli group" Morava "special ambassador in charge of energy policy Turkmenistan. According to newspaper" The Wall Journal "America and Israel's geopolitical objectives in Central Asia coordinates. Israelis do not even want Turkey in the field of gas only in one country (Iran) is based. Group "Morava" in the pipe Hot contract "Trans-Caspian" between Turkmenistan and American consortium "Butyl and General Electric" was involved. Morava the diversion of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates to the East, Turkey (so that less water to Syria Iraq alone) intervened.
Cooperation on common interests and avoid unilateral actions or multilateral conflict of interest in other countries in the Caspian Sea is very important.

The main theme of the five-party talks on Iran's legal regime and consultations with individual countries as well as coastal sea bed and subsoil is divided. Accordingly, Iran emphasized the importance of "fairness" believes that certain practices should be used to divide the results are "fair" are the result.

On the other hand it should be noted that any split-bed and subsoil of the Caspian without regard to the specific characteristics and geographical influences, such as the beach (convexity or concavity of the coast), along the coast of influence and other factors such as the distribution of energy sources will not be viable. In order to achieve a more equitable sharing (with common definitions and indicators of international law), these features must be considered.

Iran also believes that the Caspian Sea littoral states it is solely owned vessels and vessels of third countries should not in any of shipping traffic, and primarily in the blue zone only with the flag of one of the littoral states, it is possible. Islamic Republic of Iran also insists that all issues of the sea should be resolved by the littoral states and any interference of foreign countries not only not solve the problem, but will increase the difficulties and complexities.

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