

Does the Russia-Iran Rift in the Caucasus Create an Opportunity for the West?

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Railroad station in the city of Ordubad in Azerbaijan's Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic within Azerbaijan, which is to become part of the Zangezur corridor. [president.az](#)

While Ukraine's Western allies warn of the deepening cooperation between Russia and Iran, tensions between these two Eurasian powers are being tested in the South Caucasus.

Moscow's push for Baku's Zangezur Corridor project — an unimpeded transit route connecting mainland Azerbaijan to its Nakhchivan exclave and then to Turkey through Armenia's Syunik province — has rekindled anxiety in Tehran.

Following recent comments by Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and Foreign Ministry spokesperson [Maria Zakharova](#) regarding the reopening of regional transportation routes based on the Nov. 10, 2020, agreement between Moscow, Baku, and Yerevan, Iran's political

leadership has begun to criticize Russia openly. Lavrov notably [rebuked](#) Armenia, accusing Yerevan of backtracking on the 2020 agreement, which stipulates that the corridor would be under the control of the Russian Federal Security Service.

“It is the Armenian leadership that is sabotaging an agreement signed by Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan. It is difficult to understand the meaning of such a position,” Lavrov stated.

In response, Pashinyan [announced](#) that Russia could no longer mediate between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, Iran’s ambassador to Moscow [lodged](#) a formal protest, warning that creating the Zangezur Corridor would spark new tensions near Iran’s northern border with Armenia.

Additionally, Iran [summoned](#) the Russian ambassador to express its extreme dissatisfaction with Moscow’s stance. On Sept. 5, Iranian Foreign Minister Seyed Abbas Araghchi, referencing Russia’s support for the corridor, [wrote](#) that any threat to the territorial integrity of Iran’s neighbors or altering their borders is “completely unacceptable” for Tehran.

The next day, Iran’s ambassador to Yerevan [echoed](#) this view, saying, “The dreams and aspirations of some [countries] regarding Armenia, including the corridor, will not become a reality. The territorial integrity of our neighbors is our red line,” underscoring Tehran’s perception of security threats from the situation.

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Tehran’s reaction stems from the strategically important location of the proposed corridor. As Syunik borders Iran, Tehran fears the corridor could cut off its direct access to Yerevan and diminish its regional influence. Since the end of the Second Karabakh War in 2020, Baku, with Russia’s tacit backing, has consistently pushed for the establishment of the corridor without Armenian checkpoints or customs controls.

In response to Baku’s increasingly aggressive rhetoric, Iran conducted war games near Azerbaijan’s border in 2021 and 2022, leading to a nearly three-year diplomatic crisis between the two countries. The strength of Iran’s reaction also signaled its willingness to escalate tensions with Baku to ensure the security of southern Armenia.

While Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov initially opposed Iran’s military drills near the Azerbaijani border in 2021, Moscow remained in 2022. This is likely because of Russia’s dependence on Tehran for equipment to fight the war in Ukraine. This more assertive Iranian stance, combined with the deployment of the EU mission along the Azerbaijan–Armenia border, significantly bolstered Yerevan in resisting Baku’s ambitions. The idea of the corridor further lost traction after Azerbaijan took full control of Nagorno-Karabakh in 2023.

Moscow has long regarded the South Caucasus as its backyard, seeking to maintain a monopoly over regional affairs. In the context of its ongoing invasion of Ukraine, Russia now sees the proposed Zangezur Corridor as a way to reclaim its fading influence in Armenia and reestablish its key role as a crucial transit hub vis-à-vis the West.

In contrast, Yerevan, having effectively distanced itself from the CSTO and strengthened its

ties with the EU and the U.S., views the corridor as a threat to its sovereignty and strongly opposes any Russian control over it. Armenia's Foreign Ministry recently [confirmed](#) that discussions about the possibility of a private company managing the route are underway. Although Baku has officially [dropped](#) its demand for the Zangezur Corridor from the peace talks with Armenia, the Kremlin is now trying to bring the issue back to the forefront.

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Historically, Moscow has not shied away from provoking Tehran, such as keeping Syrian airspace open for Israeli airstrikes on Iranian positions and [siding](#) with the UAE over the three islands in the Persian Gulf. Additionally, Russia is delaying signing a 20-year comprehensive cooperation agreement with Iran, despite Tehran's support in the Ukraine conflict. Now, with new sanctions on Iran following reports of its supply of ballistic missiles to Russia, Moscow's disregard for Tehran's concerns in the South Caucasus has started to frustrate the Islamic Republic.

These events, which have largely escaped broader attention, highlight the significant divergences between Russia and Iran's interests, despite their growing cooperation. This rift also presents an opportunity for increased Western engagement in the region. Of course, if Moscow were to control such a key transportation corridor, which could greatly improve connectivity between Central Asia and Europe, it would pose a direct challenge to Western interests.

Given their shared concerns about Russian ambitions in the South Caucasus, this situation could foster a level of cooperation between Western countries and Tehran, potentially opening new diplomatic channels that could be beneficial in other matters as well. Notably, Iranian and French ambassadors to Armenia have already held several [meetings](#) to discuss the security situation in southeastern Armenia in light of a possible Azerbaijani offensive.

It is worth adding that Iran's new reformist president, Masud Pezeshkiyan, has openly [criticized](#) Tehran's eastward-looking strategy and advocates for improving relations with Europe while also seeking to reduce tensions with the U.S.

Heshmatollah Falahatpisheh, the former chairman of the Iranian Parliament's National Security and Foreign Policy Committee, [has argued](#) that Vladimir Putin's push for the establishment of the Zangezur Corridor is a "preemptive move" designed to pressure Tehran, aiming to prevent Pezeshkian's administration from opening "communication channels" with Washington.

It is clear that Moscow and Tehran are reliant on each other, economically and politically. However, recognizing such deep-rooted differences in their interests — differences that are unlikely to be resolved — would create more space for the much-needed Western engagement in the South Caucasus.

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