



Building a Persian Gulf Missile Defense Shield and its Impact on Regional Security: (2001-2017)

Ali Asghar Ghaffari^{1*}, Hassan Khodaverdi²

¹ Department of International Relations, South Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

² Department of International Relations, South Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Received: 20 March 2018 ; Accepted: 20 Oct 2018

Abstract:

The gradual development of the US missile defense shield from Europe to the Persian Gulf region over the past decade and the deployment of radar components and defenses of this project, both in the Persian Gulf region and in its floating zone, have plenty implications for regional and international systems and has aggravated the fragile security of the Persian Gulf region. Some issues such as the beginning of the arms race, the collapse of the balance of power, the blurring of relations and regional instability, and most importantly the tripartite Arab, Israeli, and American alliances can be seen from the security implications of establishing the project in the Persian Gulf region. Accordingly, the purpose of this research is to investigate the reasons for the formation of the missile defense shield, its extension to the Persian Gulf region and its impact on the security of the area. The analysis is based on the descriptive-analytical method and data collection with the library tool.

Keywords: Missile Defense Shield, Persian Gulf, Middle East, security, America

Introduction

Military weapons as a weapon of warfare against the enemy and the unpopularity of warfare have become an important part of the Second World War on military arsenals in the world. This effective means of warfare expanded the usual arena of war into an unpredictable, beyond the imposed limits imposed by launch vehicles. That is, the lack of reliable

defense against missiles is an important factor that can encourage countries to acquire and achieve the technology of missile weapons.

In contrast to the effort to create an invincible missile defense shield to track and counter all types of ballistic missiles launched from land and sea and destroy them

*Corresponding Author's Email: Gaffari135931@gmail.com

along the path and before they hit the target, one of the long-term concerns, including programs costly military and defensive and has been one of the key parts of the US military strategy over the years. With the arrival of George W. Bush as the United States Presidency in 2000, and subsequent terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in the United States, The grounds for implementing the dream of Ronald Reagan, introduced in 1983, are being implemented The United States and the subsequent withdrawal of Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty or ABMT), the first step is to deploy a missile defense shield was taken.

The American decision to enforce such a plan has led to controversy and widespread debate in the world. Many analysts and political analysts believe that the implementation of this plan has given rise to global security equilibrium and transformation. These effects are fundamental to fundamental change in the international system; there has been a stimulus for the establishment of security arrangements.

On the other hand, developments in the missile defense shield and extending the scope of the project from Europe to the Middle East region and at the head of the Persian Gulf region have further shifted to the Persian Gulf states' relations with each other, as well as their relations with the United States. The United States insists that the missile threats of some rogue states and certain groups, especially in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region, will make a decisive commitment to the expansion and completion of the program in the region.

The implementation of this project in the Persian Gulf region will have tremendous impacts on the international system at the

head of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf and will affect the security of the region and in contrast to the sensitivity of many countries in the region, including Iran, to the nature and final fate of this plan.

The deployment of missile defense in the Persian Gulf region has been under way for more than a decade. The emergence of new factors influencing the development of the project in the region, with the passage of time, and the installation and deployment of new systems depend on this project in the region, requires a research taking into account all the emerging factors affecting the expansion and deployment. This project is in the Persian Gulf region. Therefore, our dissertation is intended to answer the question with regard to the components that affect this project: How does the Persian Gulf missile defense system affect the security of the area?

The hypothesis in this regard is that the implementation of the US missile defense shield in the Persian Gulf region will affect the security equations of the region, which will affect the region, and will pave the way for the establishment of new security arrangements in the region. That is, implementation of this plan not only does not create lasting stability and security in the Persian Gulf region, but also is a negative factor in disrupting the natural order of the region, as well as breaking the balance of power and the formation of a new arms race in the region.

Theoretical Framework: Offensive Realism

Realist theories since the beginning of the formation of international relations have been the dominant theories of global politics. In the twentieth century, after the failure of idealist theories in explaining and analyzing

the events and developments of the international system, realist's theories have found a significant presence in the theoretical field of international relations. Although the policy of these theories can be seen until ancient times, the use of this approach as a theoretical approach to the analysis of international politics entered the realm of the late 1930s and early 1940s. (Qavam, 2005: 79)

Along with two types of theory of nature realism, which classical theorists like Morgenthau believe in, and the defensive realism of Stephen Walt and Jack Snyder, another kind of realist by John Mearsheimer, is discussed. They call it "invasive realism". In invasive realism, the structure of the international system plays a decisive role, but contrary to Walt's view, governments are not always in a position to maintain the status quo and have no defensive character, but the state in pursuit of increased power, they take on an aggressive character. Classical Realism considers the cause of the offensiveness of states to be the nature and the evil nature of man, while Mearsheimer believes that the root cause of the aggressive nature of governments is the structure of the international system. Mearsheimer says that governments in favor of preserving the status quo are rarely found in world politics because the structure of the international system has given a strong incentive to increase power at the expense of another power down. In the aggressive realism, the great powers have a decisive role, and major determinants of international politics are great powers. (Mearsheimer, 2009: 188)

The offensive realists, like traditional realists, believe that the international system's anarchy is inevitably a controversy in the international system. That is to say, anarchy is important in their eyes. This anarchy is generally a Hobbesian situation in which se-

curity is low, and governments try to maximize their relative privileges. The offensive realists consider governments to be rational actors and major agents in the international system, whose main goal is to gain power to achieve security to ensure their survival. Namely, they believe that invasion is an intrinsic state for governments. (Moshirzadeh, 2007: 132-133)

According to Mearsheimer, five basic assumptions explain the motive of the offensive behavior of great powers. First, the international system is anarchic. Second, governments have offensive capabilities and thus, the ability to harm each other. Third, governments are uncertain about each other's true intentions. Fourth, the government's first goal is to ensure survival, and fifth, the great powers are rational actors. They choose the appropriate strategic behavior for their survival, pay attention to the priorities of other governments and the impact of their policies, and have short-term consequences and long-term implications of their behavior. When these hypotheses are interconnected, the offensive behavior motivates the great powers. (Mearsheimer, 2009: 35-36)

The leaders of the countries should pursue those security policies that weaken their potential enemies and increase their power over the rest of the world. (Bills and Smith, 2004: 444)

They believe that the anarchy forces governments to maximize their relative power because security and survival within the international system are never definite, and governments are trying to maximize their power. Of course, most governments are not always involved with unlimited developments and in cases where their interests are more than costly. (Qavam, 2005: 89)

The offensive realism anticipates that governments are sensitive to the balance of

power issue and will look for opportunities to increase their strength or weaken their rivals. In practical terms, it means that governments will adopt a kind of diplomatic strategy that reflects the opportunities and constraints that a particular distribution of power is created. (Mousavi, 2004: 308)

According to the doctrines of invasive realism theory, the United States, as the only regional hegemony, is pursuing an offensive strategy trying to establish itself at the regional and global levels and diverse strategies to stabilize the equilibrium against countries that, by their very nature, are threatening exploitation. It makes The United States has paid special attention to the Persian Gulf region, which is part of the immediate security environment of Iran, in terms of oil and gas supplying the Asian and European economy and other geopolitical features, and has devoted a part of its army to the war in this region. (Mearsheimer, 2008; 133)

For the invasive government, the logic and the necessity of moderation and self-control are not understandable and in all circumstances seek to maximize their relative strength and weaken others. For an offensive government, the rules of the game are in the first place deterrent, and in this game, the arms race and the possibility of a war intensify. In its strategic analysis of the September 11 attacks, the United States has concluded that there are a number of threats against US national security that must be organized and operational in a strategic and defense-oriented manner, which will lead to the achievement of a "comprehensive and unilateral security". "For the United States, this means designing military structures and projects such as the development of a missile defense shield that can provide the US securi-

ty beyond the usual deterrence pattern. It is interesting to note that in the deployment and expansion stages of the missile defense shield, especially the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, Russia, China and the European Union, as the main rivals of the United States, have not responded to their intense opposition. This shows that in the balance of power, effective actors do not have a strong tendency to confront the power of US hegemony. (Heydari, 2014: 107)

In this study, by examining US efforts to deploy missile defense shields, especially in the Persian Gulf region, we will show how its leaders in the last decade, based on offensive realism theories, seek to reduce their vulnerability to future threats and to deter opponents and enemies from creating any threat by using military capabilities, in particular missile defense against the United States and its interests and its allies, and, on the other, a shift in the balance of power and the maximization of security and global hegemony.

Building a Missile Defense Shield

The anti-missile defense deployment plan has been around for seven decades and is at the heart of the international conspiracy. US leaders in various periods of varying justifications have always claimed that rocket threat has taken various actors and have announced that they will deploy defense systems against the threat of missiles by countries in possession of long-range ballistic missiles capable of protecting citizens, the land, the Transcaucasia troops and its allies. Regarding this, Washington's security and military elites and states began to invest in research on how to deploy a missile defense shield from late World War II. (Kazemi and Hossein zadeh, 2013: 30)

Ronald Reagan (US President) strongly transformed the strategic vision of the "Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)" in the early 1980s. He stated that people would feel more secure if they knew that their security would not be based on the threat of immediate retaliation against the attacker, but rather from their ability to defeat them, and that the beginning of the move to the replacement of the aggressive weapons superiority policy by the advocacy strategy for defense weapons is to maintain security as the main axis of nuclear peace, which Bush posed as the lead of his chosen policy? The anti-missile defense does not mean strategic withdrawal and drowning in defense lacquer, but rather the concept of increasing maneuverability to defend itself more effectively than itself and allies. (Dahe-shiar, 2004: 185-184)

Reagan's plan was to increase the pressure from the US-led arms race to the Soviet Union and impose heavy financial burdens on the United States. Thus, with Gorbachev's move and the tensions in the relationship between the two superpowers, the plan to complete the National Missile Defense System's comprehensive plan was stopped. Then, Washington and Moscow signed the Non-proliferation Treaty on Ballistic Missile Defense. (Mearsheimer, 2009: 345).

In the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Cold War ended, but America's desire for global hegemony, as a major power not only failed to escalate, but also an opportunity to emerge and seek to increase the gap in its power and its potential rivals, The uncertainty that existed in the international system made the United States inevitably also a more permanent search of power. Hence, with the end of the Cold War and the reduction of Soviet Union missile threats, the legitimacy of the development of anti-missile defense systems projects highlighted the

threats of emerging missile powers. (Kazemi and Hossein zadeh, 2013: 41)

In the meantime, the Bush administration's most important policy that influenced the development of the missile defense plan was its decision to withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty or ABMT) in 2001. By that time, ABMT was an important barrier to the development of a ballistic missile defense system. (Amiri, 2007: 131)

The missile defense shield will not make the United States worried that non-Western countries will have access to nuclear and missile technology, which will exploit its national wealth in the wake of widespread poverty and social injustice to acquire nuclear technology and missile strikes. They are likely to go to the United States. The US Strategic Doctrine within the framework of the deployment of missile defense is based, first, on increasing the stability of the international system in order to reduce the vulnerability to an unexpected attack. Second, increase the survival rate after accepting the invasion. Thirdly, the amount of financial defense is less than the financial cost the attacker pays for the attack. (Daheshiar, 2004: 81-82)

Deployment of Missile Defense Shields in the Persian Gulf Region

In every part of the world, the US government is pursuing step-by-step and timed steps to make its ballistic missile defense policy flexible in the face of emerging missile threats. Washington's policy on missile defense is different in each region, depending on the region's particular threats and the level of regional cooperation it faces.

Washington has entered in the Middle Eastern equations since the Second World War as a transatlantic power; one of the

United States' goals in the Cold War era was to prevent the expansion of Soviet influence in the Middle East. After the Cold War, the United States is sensitive to regional equilibrium equations in the Middle East. The hegemony of a regional power in the Middle East can challenge the US security interests in the region. Accordingly, the United States is equipping its regional allies with anti-missile defense systems in order to protect its desirable regional order in the Middle East, to prevent missile superiority for Iran and its allies in the strategic balance of arms in the Middle East. Accordingly, the United States has supported the development of missile defense systems in the Arab states of the Persian Gulf, Israel, and Turkey. (Kazemi and Hossein zadeh, 2013: 49)

After the September 11 attacks, the United States rebuilt its security policies and practices in the Persian Gulf, given the devastating blow to the new terrorist threat. Hence, the Persian Gulf region has been increasingly targeted at the US security priorities. Iraq and Iran have continued to be seen as the major challenges to the US policies in the region and even beyond the region. The occupation of Iraq in 2003, the strengthening of bilateral military arrangements with the Arab states of the Persian Gulf and the complete isolation of Iran, were the three most important dimensions of the US policy in the Persian Gulf region after the September 11 attacks. (Vaez, 2011: 21)

According to, the Middle East is one of the main geographical areas that have threatened the US interests, which includes two Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Eastern sub-systems. In this area, the only power that deterrence policy is the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the Middle East, which does not have

a multilateral alliance like the NATO, the United States expands its deterrence through the establishment of bilateral unions, security relations and direct military presence and providing security guarantees to the countries of the region. The two main dimensions of the US defense strategy in the Middle East include maintaining a qualitative Israeli military superiority in the region, which includes annual financial assistance, military equipment, joint military exercises, and the other strengthening of the conventional components of the deterrence policy of the United States and its allies in the region, in front of Iran. (Jamshidi, 2012: 135-136)

Barrack Obama threatened Iran's missile defense capability in his September 2009 speech inaugurating Iran's ballistic missile program as a key factor in his decision, Tehran's missile arsenal is now able to hit Europe". (Heydari, 2014: 110)

One of the components of the US strategy in regional affairs is the emphasis on sustained presence in the region. The United States sees the presence in the regions essential for long-term, long-term stability, because in its view, the presence in the regions can itself be worth deterrence. In an effort to curb its challenging countries, the United States has been working to strengthen the Persian Gulf States' defense capability, which places the missile defense shield and establishes it in the Persian Gulf states as one of its priorities (Mirzakhani and Zawari, 43: 2016)

The deployment process and the building a missile defense shield in the Persian Gulf region are currently in the middle of its phase. The Missile Defense Shield consists of three major components: 1- Long range radar and military satellites; 2. Missile launch

shield including GMD missile shield, AEGIS ballistic missile defense system, THAAD anti-missile system and anti-missile system. Patriot is the third and most important part of the Missile Defense Shield, the Command and Control Division of this system (C2BMC).

In the region of the Middle East and at the top of the Persian Gulf region, the Long Range Surveillance Radar and the launching section of the Missile Defense Shield are gradually being installed and operated. Establishment of long range radars and surveillance satellites covering the Persian Gulf region, such as the establishment of long-range X-ray bands in Israel and Turkey with a range of 5,000 kilometers, the purchase and deployment of AN / TPY-2 radars by the United Arab Emirates with a range of 1,000 Kilometers, the purchase of this radar by Saudi Arabia and its delivery in the near future, the deployment of a long range radar AN / TPS-59 with a range of 740 kilometers in Bahrain and most importantly the purchase of long-range radar system AN / FPS-132 by the country Qatar, with a range of 5000 kilometers and its deployment in the near future in the country, all reflect the growing momentum of the United States in the establishment of a missile defense shield in the area, it is intended to target ballistic missiles from enemy countries of the United States.

The purchase, installation, and operation of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait from a large volume of patriotic anti-missile systems in PAC2 and PAC3 models, and deployment of them in critical areas, and even the deployment of a number of them in local areas, The deployment of transatlantic forces at the head of the United States over the past decade, the massive presence of the US marines, including destroyers and cruisers equipped with the AEGIS ballis-

tic anti-ballistic missile system in the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea, the purchase and deployment of several anti-missile system by the United Arab Emirates and also purchasing this system by Saudi Arabia and delivery in the not-so-distant future, it illustrates the fact that the US missile defense shield launcher, other than the GMD system that is specifically designed to counter missiles on the continental shelf, is located at the US borders, the rest of the missile systems are also at high speed. Increasingly, they are settling around the Persian Gulf region.

The US Department of State has approved the sale of advanced anti-missile defense systems, Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) to Saudi Arabia, the Pentagon said Friday, October 14, 2013. The Pentagon Security Agency's Defense Cooperation Agency said in a statement that the sale of this ballistic anti-missile system is in line with the US national interests and foreign policy, and also protects the security of Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf region against regional threats, including Iran. (Radio Farda, 15/07/96)

By the end of 2016, the United States and the Persian Gulf States completed a series of major deals in military-technical cooperation. In recent military deals between the United States and the Persian Gulf states, there have been issues beyond the sale of weapons to these countries. The bulk of these deals is a potentially interesting deal with a direct impact on Russia's interests. The deal was devoted to the sale of the strategic and long-range radar A / FPS-132 Block 5 (5000 km range) manufactured by the American Raytheon company to Qatar. Given the technical specifications (and the top range) of this radar, there are ambiguities regarding the reason for the deployment of this system is being developed in Qatar.-Indeed, this radar is not part of the anti-missile defense system,

but rather a component of the global early warning system for the United States. Secondly, the power of this radar station is tangibly exceeded by the ability to monitor military activities in Iran. The station can track space targets at a radius of 5,000 kilometers. But Iran ends at 1500 km radius of Qatar. Therefore, this system can not be a source of discomfort to Russia, since its radar warning AN / FPS-132's initial warning Qatar covers almost all parts of the European Russia and allows it to immediately launch missiles from the key areas such as Kozelsk, Tiko, and Tatichchev. (Online news, 2016)

The impact of Building a Persian Gulf Missile Defense Shield on the Security of the Area

The US missile defense shield and its implementation in the world, especially in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region, have always been the response of members of the community due to its wide-ranging impact and its direct and indirect implications for regional and international systems, especially in the security dimension. The international community and a number of countries in the region has sparked intense diplomatic debates at the regional and international levels. But, while the core objective of the US missile defense offensive strategy is to dominate the Middle East and Persian Gulf, there is little controversy over the security implications of the deployment of the US missile defense in the region, as if the views and security of Arab countries the margin of this region in the calculations and considerations of the United States are not local to the Arabs.

Although supporters of the missile defense system in the United States, while em-

phasizing the defensive nature of the plan, consider the issue of increasing the security factor of the United States and its partners to be the main implementers of the plan and speak of promoting global stability, if a missile shield is deployed, but cannot concealing that such a huge plan would trigger fundamental security changes in the international system, which would not necessarily be linked to maintaining global strategic stability. The American proponents generally reject the negative implications of the plan for global security. (Amiri, 2007: 143).

The Arab states of the Persian Gulf, especially after the developments in Iraq, have put a reciprocal relationship with Iran. In this way, coping with Iran's capabilities, including missile power has become an immediate goal. Unfortunately, in spite of common cultural and religious interests and common interests in protecting regional security and guaranteeing oil and gas trade, their kind of perception and political behavior toward the Zionist regime is still in the background. In recent years, Iran has a military and missile capability. They consider it the main threat to their security. The implementation of the missile shield, especially the hostile (southern Arab states) of the Persian Gulf, is not only a direct threat to the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, but also has serious implications for the regional area. However, what is certain, the offensive approach, using the expansion of the missile shield system around Iran, has exposed the Islamic Republic of Iran to new security and military challenges. These new challenges make the regional security trick for Iran more complex than before, and it needs new levels of deterrence. (Heydari, 2014: 108-109)

According to Stephen Walt, the defensive realism theorist, based on the principle of the balance of the threat, any strategic behavior of the states can lead to uncontrolled consequences. He emphasizes that the deployment and expansion of the missile defense shield or the American effort to dominate and lead to the conditions are unpredictable. Under these circumstances, other competing and opposing countries will try harder to care for themselves. (Amiri, 2007: 103)

On the other hand, under the new conditions governing the international system, competition for controlling power resources and economic markets has shrunk among the world's major economic poles, according to Jeffrey Hart, controlling resources, controlling actors, and leading the cast. Controlling the outcome of the game is determined (Duerti & Faultzgraph, 2004: 153). For this reason, the Persian Gulf issue is a global issue, and instability in energy security threatens global stability. It is not, therefore, exaggerated to say that the regional security patterns that are presented, although seemingly regional, form the basis of global security, and the security mechanisms in the area that were designed yesterday are not answerable today.

Regarding the specific orientation of the missile defense shield in the Middle East region and at the head of the Persian Gulf region, it should be expected that this would have undesirable effects on the security of the area, which could be referred to in as the following statements:

Formation of a New Arms Race

According to the realist views of international relations, when a country tries to increase its power, it causes other countries feel insecure, thus reciprocating the same behavior as the rise of power. (Waltz, 2016: 84)

The deployment of the US missile defense plan will launch a massive arms race in the region. The plan will reduce the ability of other countries to retaliate against the United States. The result is that many countries that implement the US missile defense plan. Thinking ahead of them, they will advance their military capabilities to dismantle this defensive system. For this reason, many experts and political authorities in different countries regard Washington's plan as a starting point for launching a massive arms race in the world. (Amir, 2007: 145)

There is a fundamental contradiction in what the United States is doing and what it will be. In Chinese, there is a concise and beautiful phrase for contradiction, and it is the "maodon" whose literary meaning is "shield and spear". What the United States has designed is the design and construction of a shield for itself. This means that his vulnerability to the guns and the spear of his enemies will continue to diminish when his advancement continues. Of course, this is not a good plan and it brings with it insecurity, so that it automatically creates an imbalance. Other countries are struggling to sharpen their spears for one purpose, and that is the ability to penetrate the shield to regain balance. (Mohammadi, 2000: 93)

Reducing the Deterrent Power of Iran

The deployment of a missile defense shield in general in each of the neighboring countries of the Islamic Republic, is considered a threat to the interests and national security of the Islamic Republic, because its aim is to reduce its deterrent capacity. The missile defense shield is part of the overall US strategy for managing the region of the West Asia, with its main orientation towards the Islamic Republic of Iran. By implementing this policy, Iran's ability to create a second blow in re-

sponse to the enemy's initial attack decreases, and this is the ultimate goal and consequence of this plan. When Gen. Petraeus, who was previously the head of the United States military headquarters in the West Asia, East Africa and Central Asia, claimed that the system was designed to deter regional defense in the countries of the region when it announced the establishment of a US missile shield in the Persian Gulf is equal to Iran's missile power. (McGreal, 2010)

What is happening in the Middle East is a well-defined and targeted plan to stop and eventually significantly reduce the missile and defense capabilities of Iran. Extensive procurement of anti-missile systems such as Patriot and Todd and long-range radar systems such as the A / TPS-59 radar in Bahrain and the acquisition of a long-range strategic radar AN / FPS-132 may have no particular meaning for anyone at a glance. But when the pieces of the puzzle are put together, we will obviously face a complex and dangerous scenario against Iran's missile program. In this way, it seems that the Westerners in their design are supposed to the new sanctions, based on our country's missile power; provide the necessary technical and military efforts to build a chain of American missile defense systems around Iran. Finally, it is one of the main levers of our defense and deterrence to defuse.

Changing Military Balance and Reducing Geopolitical Advantage of Iran

Another effect of the establishment of the missile defense system in the Persian Gulf is the shift in military balance and the reduction of the geopolitical advantages of Iran in the region. The Islamic Republic, with the longest coast in the north of the Persian Gulf and

the navy and air bases located on the islands, and also the possession of strategic islands at the mouth of the Persian Gulf as a solid defensive barrier, virtually holds the upper right in the Persian Gulf. Hence, any military equipment of the southern Persian Gulf states, and in particular the design of the missile defense system, will reduce the geopolitical advantages of Iran in the Persian Gulf, resulting in the absolute superiority of Iran's military. (Moradi, 2015)

The Blurring of Regional Relations and Instability

Another effect (deployment of a missile defense shield in the Persian Gulf region) is the continuation of hostility between the Persian Gulf states and the continuation of insecurity and instability in the region. In fact, the United States has always tried to establish a security system based on the "containment", "the imaginary threat of the Islamic Republic of Iran" and mainly on the "import security system" based on the interests of transnational actors or third parties in the Persian Gulf. (Karami, 2006)

The role of external factors in increasing the distrust between the Arab and Iranian countries and, in particular, the spread of extremism and Shi'ism by Western powers is a key factor in the spread of regional conflicts. A review of the positions and actions of the Middle East Arab states on the peaceful nuclear program of Iran shows that Arab countries have fallen into the illusory atmosphere of the West, built up by the West. From this perspective, the insidiousness, threats and even impending threat of Iran, in the framework of pursuing a peaceful nuclear program, towards the sovereignty of the states. The West has been the source of some response

measures by the Bahrainis. They include the actions of the Arab governments as conventional military weapons purchases, military cooperation with Western powers to confront Iran's threat. (Jokar and Tusi, 2008: 196)

Missile Defense Shield Cause the First Strike

The term "missile defense" should not be misleading. We see an aggressive system that aims to achieve superiority in war and survive the offence if it comes first. Not only are Israeli warlike statements that everyone is accustomed to, but certain militant and political steps of the Persian Gulf monarchy suggest that the preemptive strike on Iran, the key element of the Taliban military doctrine and Riyadh, the closest US allies in the Middle East. The anti-Iranian coalition has to be integrated, which requires serious grounds for this. The Persian Gulf's anti-missile shield, in which the political and financial interests of the elites ruling Washington, Tel Aviv and the Persian Gulf states are intertwined, can play the role of the best basis for their unification. But a new history has shown that the threat of attack from the point of view of action is immediate. The coalition against the now-existing forces will have the consequences of a catastrophic conflict of interest for the Arab states, but for Israel, and ultimately for the presence of the United States in the Middle East. Therefore, while discussing the military aspect of the anti-missile shield of the Persian Gulf, it should not ignore its political aspect. (Nikolayev, 2013)

Avoiding the Arab Countries from Moving towards Developing Nuclear Weapons

Enlarging Iran's threat of illusions has led Arab countries to pursue the acquisition of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons.

Due to the lack of scientific infrastructure and the lack of necessary hardware infrastructure, there is no possibility of creating nuclear facilities for the purpose of enrichment and reprocessing of uranium. But some reports, such as the report of the former US ambassador to Saudi Arabia, "Chas Freeman", based on the country's attempt to buy weapons from Pakistan, have sparked a nuclear-proliferation alarm in the region, due to the weakness of its country's control system on its nuclear stockpiles. (Jokar and Tusi, 2009: 198)

The United States has proposed a joint air defense system in an effort to maintain the trust of the Arab Persian Gulf states in the Persian Gulf region and to address their current concerns about Iran's current nuclear policies. But concerning this, it will pursue other goals. By implementing such a plan, the plan will dramatically reduce the Persian Gulf's southern countries to pursue nuclear programs. Such a system would be a deterrent to nuclear and non-nuclear missile attacks, thus severely reducing the sense of insecurity of these countries and preventing them from pursuing potential nuclear weapons programs. (Jafari, 2015)

Sales of Weapons to Complement US Weapons in the Region

The Persian Gulf Arab states lack the ability to rely on domestic power to pursue their goals due to the lack of military experience, limited geopolitics, and low population density. As a result of the magnification of Iran's threat of illusion, the ground for the presence of Western powers to provide foreign military security is provided. Arab Persian Gulf states are also affected by such demands. In general, in Arabic announced policy, the purchase of weapons, as a typical policy has been expressed in the strategic plan of these

countries, in particular the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries, but a more accurate analysis of the type of weapons purchased suggests that the selection and emphasis on a particular weapon of professional interest. There are certain military objectives. (Jokar and Tusi, 2010: 197-198)

Based on the type and distribution of weapons, it can be seen that the US weapons policy is based on the "synchronization" or "alignment" of weapons. This approach seeks to distribute weapons in line with the US weapons policy in the region, American weapons complementary. (Ghorbani, 2012: 69)

Defending the Territory of Israel

The US aims to build defense systems around Iran (Turkey and the Persian Gulf), to curb Iran and reduce the missile power of the Islamic Republic. Indeed, the United States intends to protect the Zionist regime from Iran's future missile attacks, creating a powerful defense system by linking the defense system of the Persian Gulf states to Turkey and the Zionist regime. The goal of this system is to bring the Persian Gulf countries closer to each other and to go further than Iran. It is attempting to establish new security arrangements in the Persian Gulf based on "Iran's fears" and to place Iran as the main enemy instead of the Zionist regime. (Ghorbani, 2012: 28)

Indeed, the strengthening of Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries with more defensive systems than defense of these countries is aimed at completing an anti-missile defense shield, primarily aimed at protecting Israel at the expense of the Arab countries. That is, their ultimate goal is to create a deterrent to Iran's possible attacks on Israel. (Fars News Agency, 2012)

The US arms policy in the region has consistently focused on the military's supremacy of Israel. In this context, the United States has consistently sought to maintain its supremacy through the sale of more advanced weapons to Israel. (Ghorbani, 2012: 69)

Despite the fact that (US officials) have claimed to be a full-fledged missile defense to deteriorate and enhance the region's ability to defeat Iran's missile power. But experts believe that the main goal of the United States is not to support the Persian Gulf Arabs, but to support Israel, and indeed the American anti-missile system in the Persian Gulf can be launched at the very first stage in the event of any attack on Israel, keep it safe. On the other hand, Washington's strategic alliance with Iran's neighboring Arab states is seen as a military and deterrent movement, and this is the first time that the United States, the Arabs and the Zionist regime have formed a common decision-making ring in the form of strategic alliances. (Pourrashidi, 2012)

Undoubtedly, the effort of the United States is to link all of the anti-missile systems of the region with each other and to be under the control and guidance of the integrated command and control network of the missile shield. Indeed, the recently proposed missile defense system is pursuing a common air defense system in which radar systems and missile systems of these countries are to be combined and integrated into a US system and with the country's management in the deployed area. Given the Arab countries' uncertainty about each other and, most importantly, the fears that Arab states have of Saudi Arabia's power, even under the best political conditions, there are many challenges against creating a unified defense system in

the region. Undoubtedly, these long-standing rivals have come up with a variety of issues, and most important of all, of competing for the country that should be in charge of the common defense system. So, as long as these countries do not abandon the competition, do not divide the information and do not coordinate their systems, one can not expect to fully utilize all the capabilities of the unit's missile defense shield in the Persian Gulf region, under the command of the United States Had.

Conclusion

The development in the missile defense shield and the extension of the scope of this project from Europe to the Middle East region and at the head of the Persian Gulf region have further shifted the relations between the Persian Gulf states and the relationship with the United States. On the other hand, the implementation of this plan has had many implications for the international system as well.

US leaders in the last decade, based on offensive realism theories, seek to reduce their vulnerability to potential future threats and to deter opponents and enemies from creating any threat or threat of use of military capabilities, in particular missile defense against the United States and the benefits of this. The country and its allies, and its change in the balance of power and the maximization of security and global hegemony.

After the Russian threat and reaction to the deployment of a missile defense shield in Europe, Washington under Obama's presidency began to extend the plan to the Middle East region and headed by the Persian Gulf, which has been underway for more than a decade. .

Given the specific orientation of the missile defense shield in the Middle East region and at the head of the Persian Gulf region,

this has left adverse effects on the security of the region, most notably the beginning of a widespread arms race across the region because those countries who have threatened the implementation of the plan in the region, have advanced their military capabilities to dismantle this defensive system. One of the main objectives of this plan is to reduce the deterrent capabilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and enhance the region's ability to defend Iran's missile power.

Another effect of the establishment of the missile defense system in the Persian Gulf is the shift in military balance and the reduction of the geopolitical advantages of Iran in the region. Any military equipment of the southern Persian Gulf states, and in particular the missile defense system, will reduce the geopolitical advantages of Iran in the Persian Gulf, which will lead to the absolute superiority of Iran's military.

The continuation of hostilities between the Persian Gulf states and the continuation of insecurity and instability in this region are among the other negative consequences of the establishment of this project in the region. And the main cause of insecurity and political divide has been on the two sides of the Persian Gulf. While Iran has always emphasized the establishment of a participatory security system with the presence of all regional powers, the United States has increased the contradiction between Iran and its neighbors, with themes such as the missile defense system, and institutionalizes insecurity and instability in the region.

The missile defense shield is not a defensive system, but an offensive system whose main objective is to achieve superiority and survival of the aggressor in the event of a first blow. But an anti-Iran coalition with its own will continue to exist in the Middle East, which will lead to catastrophic consequences

for the Arabian government, but for Israel, and ultimately for the presence of the United States in the Middle East. Thus, while discussing the military aspect of the anti-missile shield of the Persian Gulf, it should not ignore its political aspect.

The implementation of such a plan will further enhance the security and defense dependence of the countries of the region in the United States and will reduce the risk of their removal from the United States. And since the global power system collapses in favor of the United States, it has also taken a step towards strengthening the process of monopolization in the international system.

However, according to the US officials, the implementation of the missile defense shield is aimed at deterring and enhancing the region's ability to defeat Iran's missile power. But experts believe the main goal of the United States is to support Israel, and indeed the American anti-missile system in the Persian Gulf can be launched at the very first stage in the event of any attack on Israel, and it will protect the soil of this regime.

The last point is that the expansion and operation of the integrated missile defense shield in the Persian Gulf region face major challenges, one of the most important of which is the uncertainty of Arab countries and fears that Arab countries have Saudi Arabia's sovereignty. Longstanding issues on various issues and, most importantly, disagreement and competition over the country that should be in charge of the common defense system. So, as long as these countries do not divide the competition, they do not divide the information and do not coordinate their systems, the full operation of the missile defense shield in the shape expected by the United States is beyond expectation.

References

- Adam, Ali and Dastjerdi Majid, (2012), the United States and the Curfew in the Framework of Responsibility, Strategic Policy Studies, winter, No. 3, pp. 1-28
- Amiri, Mehdi, (2007), US missile defense plan and its implications for international security, parliament and strategy, No. 57, pp. 115-152
- Amirzadeh, Abbas, (2011), a new Islamist-epidemiological awakening in the Middle East. *Palestinian Studies Quarterly*, Nos. 13 and 14, pp. 27-48
- Bills, John and Steve, Smith, (2004), *Globalization of Politics, International Relations in the New Age*, Tehran, Abrar Moaser publication
- Daheshiar, Hussein (2004), *US foreign policy after 9/11*, Tehran: Sales publication
- Duerti, James and the Phalacegraph, Robert, (2004), *Contradictory Theories in International Relations*, translated by Vahid Bozorgi and Alireza Tayeb, Tehran: Qomes Publication
- Eckenbery, John, (2003), *the only superpower, the great translation of Fazlipour*, Tehran: Contemporary Abrar
- Fars News Agency, (2012), *The Persian Gulf missile defense system, the guarantee of Israeli security and US interests*, see:
- Ghorbani, Arsalan, (2012), *Purchase of Military Weapons and Regional Convergence in the Persian Gulf*, *International Relations Research*, No. 5, pp. 53-78
- Heydari, Nasseruddin, (2014), *Threats to the Development of the Missile Defense Shield on the Security of the Islamic Republic of Iran*, *Strategic Studies*

- Quarterly, autumn, No. 65, pp. 101-134
<https://article.tebyan.net/20562>
<https://www.farsnews.com/news/13910523000147/comments/ads.php>
<https://www.khabaronline.ir/detail/281785/science/technology/22/11/91-53275>
- Jafari, Hormoz, (2015), Newsletter, news code; 1638; see <http://faradeed.ir/en/news/1638>
- Jamshidi, Mohammad, (2012), The position of conventional deterrence in Barack Obama's defense strategy towards the Islamic Republic of Iran, *Political Science Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 117-142
- Jokar, Mohammad Sadegh and Tusi, Mehdi, (2010), Theoretical Analysis of the Cultures Governing the Relations between Iran and the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council Countries, *Political and International Research*, Second Year, No. 2, pp. 171-202
- Karami Kamran, (2006), Iran, New Iraq and the Persian Gulf Regional Security System, *Deputy Foreign Policy Studies*, Strategic Research Center
- Kazemi, Ali Asghar and Hossein zadeh, Mohammad, (2013), US missile defense systems: From the Cold War Legacy to Obama's New Strategy, *World Politics Magazine*, summer, No. 4, pp. 29-46.
- McGreal, Chris, (2010), US raised stakes in Iran by sending in ships and missiles in guardian: [http://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/jan/31/iran-nuclear-us-railes - Persian Gulf](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/jan/31/iran-nuclear-us-railes-Persian-Gulf)
- Mirzakhani, Rasul and Zawari, Seyyed Abdul Hamid, (2016), International Impact on Internal Policymaking Processes of Security Styles Governing the Strait of Hormuz and Regional and Transitional Authorities, *Tarbiat Modarres University Politics Magazine*, No. 11, pp. 31-48
- Mohammadi, Ahmad, (2000), Destruction of the Missile Shield System, *Journal of Events and Analyzes*, Oct. 141, pp. 93-94
- Moshirzadeh, Homeyra, (2007), Evolution of theories of international relations. Tehran: Samt publication
- Moshirzadeh, Homeyra, (2009), the Great Political Politics Trust, Gholam Ali Chagnizadeh, Tehran: Bureau of Political and International Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mousavi, Mohammad Javad, (2004), The Critique of the Tragedy of the Great Powers Policy, *Quarterly Journal of Defense and Security Studies*, spring, No. 38, pp. 301-310
- News Online, (2012), Missile Shield Weakness, see:
- Nikolayev, Igor, (2013), Persian Gulf Anti-Missile Shield: A New Risk for Regional Security, *Russian News Agency*, sees: <http://pers.iran.ru/news/analytics/80222>
- Pourrishcheidi, Hatef, (2012), the news site of Tebyin, news code; 205629 see:
- Qavam, Abdul Ali, (2005), *International Relations Theories and Approaches*, Tehran: Samt publication
- Radio Farda, (2017), Downloaded by Todd by Saudi Arabia, code 28778930, refer to www.radiofarda.com/a/us-sales-thaad-saudi/28778930.html
- Vaezi, Mahmoud, (2010), The Role of Great Powers in the Persian Gulf Region and the Challenges of American Hegemony, *International Journal of Foreign Relations*, Second Year, No. 6
- Waltz, Kenneth, (2016), *International Politics Theory*, Translated by Gholamali Cheginizadeh, Tehran: Research Center