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## Israeli-Arab Relations; from Dream to Reality

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### Abstract:

This study intends to review Israel's efforts to increase political and economic relations with Arab countries. It is clear that most Arab countries did not have any ties with Israel since the 1980s, and only two Egyptian states had established political relations with Israel since the 1973 war. But over the past few years, and especially after the start of the third millennium, a new trend has been formed by the Israeli authorities, which is still ongoing. This exit-isolation process is aimed at establishing friendships with Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and other Arab league members. However, the occurrence of the Islamic Revolution and the initiation of a new ideology in the Middle East brought the new Israeli regional strategy closer to speed, and Iran gradually became the main enemy of the two sides' in the third millennium. It seems that the Arab countries have forgotten their aspirations towards the Palestinian people and help Israel achieve its goals.

**Keywords:** Israel, Iran, Arab countries, Palestine, New Israeli regional strategy

### Introduction

It seems that Israel, which has been fighting since 1948 and is in conflict with Arab countries, is about to end this situation. This is a clear turning point in Israel's foreign policy. Israeli authorities with one of the retired Saudi army generals in the hotel of King David. This change in policy is also seen among various Arab countries, and in January the Israeli energy minister met with a United Arab Emirates official and agreed on an Israeli commercial center in Abu Dhabi. Of course,

many political experts believe they are looking to change the Arab countries, and almost forgetting the Palestinian issue would create a great deal of anger by the Palestinian opposition in the region. Of course, the close proximity of these countries to each other is only the issue of Iran and avoids increasing its power in the region.

Two Jewish analysts also wrote in the AFN newspaper: Over the last few years, there has been a sudden change in the Arab-

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Israeli context. They are getting closer together and seemingly pursuing the same benefits. This change of policy results from the emergence of strategic and important issues for these countries and Israel that include security, energy and participation in natural resources, of course, many of these issues lie behind the scenes. But just a decade ago, who thought that the Arabs and Israel would approach each other so much. Some Israeli defense secretary, in an interview with the Arab media, noted that Israel was inclined to spread its information in various areas, including spying. With other moderate Arab countries, apart from these issues, the two sides have to resolve the historical problems that have come about as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and make a lot of change in the Middle East. Before the 1960s and until the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Arab countries had no desire to recognize Israel in any way. They did not even attempt to create a Palestinian state. Indeed, the main conflict between the Arabs and Israel began in 1947, when the United Nations sought to divide the Palestinian land into the Arab and Jewish sectors. The Israeli government accepted the United Nations, but the Arabs and Palestinians opposed it very much, so that the situation in Palestine was difficult. In 1948, Israel declared its existence as a new government, and the Arab countries maintained their autonomy for several He defeated years and wars in several wars.

Berta Bertie writes in the *Fried* journal of the University of Norway about Israel's attempt to connect with Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa: the Israeli authorities, after years of conflict, intend to improve their diplomatic relations with the Arab-speaking countries, which Because of security. Israeli officials are seriously afraid

of insecurity and tensions in the Middle East. The issue of geography and politics is of great importance to Israel's security. Indeed, Israel is located alongside the Mediterranean, and all its neighbors are Arab countries. Languages that do not recognize the state of Israel

Paul Shinkman, a national security author, writes in an article in the *U.S. News* newspaper: One of the reasons that Israel intends to escape isolation is the American pressure on the country as well as the Arab states. Israel is one of the most conservative countries in the Middle East. It must finally be able to end this conservatism and become friends with Sunni Arabs

The Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, in an interview with the Argentine newspaper *Artozovska*, has pointed out that Israel has begun its relations with a number of Arab countries. He believes that Israel intends to continue to associate with the Arabs who still have the legitimacy of Israel because it does help Israel greatly. Daniel De non believes that this is a win-win, win for both sides, although some of these countries plan to be in the Arab world and The Middle East preserves its image. Of course, these relationships are confidential.

### **Theoretical Framework**

What is the Copenhagen School?

The term "social threat" was first introduced in 1983 in the book *People, Governments and fear* (Buzan, 1996:147). The less important thing to note is that Buzan, in his book, one of the five dimensions of national security knows. That is, the security of the society (with the axis of identity) is included in the four dimensions (military, political, economic and environmental) of national security. In this book, this kind of security is independent of state security. Ten years later, Buzan, with

the help of Ole Weaver wrote a book on identity, immigration and modern security agenda in Europe, paying more attention to security and a general overview. Another point that may be misunderstood in the theory of Buzan and his colleagues is the boundary between the social group and the community. According to Buzan, any social group can not be called a community and it is a matter of community security.

### **The Copenhagen School Theory:**

This school is commonly known as Barry Buzan and Oleweaver, and is the only one based solely on security studies and is one of the first approaches that have been trying to create an independent place for security studies (Abdullah Khani, 2013: 119). This school has studied security from a variety of perspectives, but has focused on some aspects more than ever, and has been the initiator of new designs. From the Copenhagen School's perspective, security has lost its traditional concept in a new state of affairs. While in the past the security in the pattern of the Westphalia is considered to be of a military dimension, it has undergone many changes since the Cold War. In addition, the school considers security to be free of threats and security is fully understood in the absence of another issue called threats. (Abdullah Khani, 2014:122) In the view of Buzan, security has the power of governments and communities to maintain an independent identity and integrity. It's practical. The Copenhagen School, due to the five-year security plan and the risk of unsustainable expansion of security issues in the five axes, tries to explain the objectives of the reference security in each of the sectors, and has used the concepts of survival and serious threat. The concept of existential threat focuses on threats that jeopardize the entity and endan-

gers the threat of destruction. So, based on the concept of existential threat, the reference point of security and the five sections is determined, Buzan bases the starting point of the issue on the subject of security mentally and on the castor's decision. However, the subjective title for security is not precise, and therefore the expression it is a security issue in the community. Because actors can refer to it and make certain phenomena threatened and compel others to follow the security situation and its obligations. In fact, central government is one of the important features of this school. But Buzan also accepts the presence of other actors, or even other states. Buzan and his colleagues consider the government and the system two dependent groups, and believe that, given this relative issue, national security can not be understood by a given government without understanding the international model of interdependence. The problem is that the logic of our interdependence brings us to more complex points of view. (Abdullah Khani, 2014:122)

That is, if security of each state is related to the security of others, then nothing can be understood without understanding everyone. Buzan and his colleagues consider the solution to limit the level of interdependence after the problem has been raised. They find it necessary to find hierarchy of levels of analysis within the international order, and present the regional level as the best way to rationalize the security interdependence. On the other hand, the security review of this regime in the Copenhagen School has the advantage that in this school the security affairs of actors are proposed to analyze each other and the regional level for analysis. In fact, in this school, the problem is a structured national security system, in which individuals, governments, and the system form an effective part of the whole. In this system, economic,

social and environmental factors are important as political and military factors. In this case, national security problems can be analyzed from different angles. (Stone, 2009) It seems that the security threats of the Zionist regime can not be Regardless of the area in which it is located, because the situation of the region and the existing actors by creating peripheral threats, along with the fundamental threats posed by the crisis of legitimacy of the nature of the establishment and democratic conditions of the occupied territories, contribute to the insecurity of this regime has constructed. On the other hand, the Zionist regime reacts to threats to other actors and their security and requires them to respond to Zionist security operations. Overall, it seems that the Zionist existential and security threats in the form of The Copenhagen School help us better understand the issue. Buzan says the school is based on three principles.

1. The level of its analysis is not global, and it tends to focus more on regional analysis.
2. Sections and dimensions of security are multiple and do not include merely militarism.
3. In the field of security issues, it also follows a specific view and believes in denying it.

The emphasis of the Copenhagen School is on some aspects, such as the economic and environmental security that has been given greater importance since the 1980s. From a uniformity of military-security issues in areas like the Middle East, the authors have criticized that they should not consider any military issue as a security issue. Buzan and his colleagues are keen on having several dimensions for security.

### **The main argument**

The Arab League has 22 members who have

no ties to Israel with the exception of Jordan, Egypt, the Morocco and Oman. Egypt was the first Arab country to have Israel in 1979, after several wars with Israel during the presidency of Anwar Sadat; Recognition of Jordan after the Madrid Peace Conference was the second Arab country to recognize Israel in 1994. In July 2007, the Arab League sent its foreign ministers to Tel Aviv to present a new peace initiative in the occupied territories.

Of course, the level of relations between these two countries is quite different from Israel. Here we are going to examine the level of relations and approach of some Arab countries with regard to Israel (The {Persian}Gulf, 2009)

### **Saudi Arabia**

Since the establishment of Israel, the Saudi authorities have opposed Israel's declaration. But in 1994, Saudi Arabia and Gulf Cooperation Council states did not accept the second and third components of the Israeli boycott agreement. Saudi Arabia was forced to join The World Trade Organization will ignore these clauses. As some Arab countries, pushing for Palestine's aspirations, spurred Israel to create a new strategy for their area. How do Arabic countries like Saudi Arabia forget their old enemy, and what has emerged to make the issue easier and more normal?

The British newspaper Guardian publishes an article in 2016 saying that: Israel and Saudi Arabia have no formal diplomatic relations at all. The Saudis have not recognized Israel as a state at all, but there is evidence that relations Between Saudi Arabia as well as other Arab and Israeli countries, they are struggling to establish friendly relations. Some issues, of course, are completely secret; it seems that both sides, in order to show their hostility to Iran, really intend to publicly, they reveal their secret relations. If the conditions are so

high in the Middle East the Rhode, Israel and Saudi Arabia, who now see themselves as the advancement of Arabic insurgents, completely show this hostility. In fact, there are two sides of the old and main American allies in the region that are spreading the spread of Iran's pandemics. The rest of the kingdom is not worried about Israeli attacks on Gaza, but after the Kingdom of Salman bin Abdul Aziz began to reign in the past two years, the government has been trying to unite with its old enemy and create an anti-Iranian coalition in the region. However, Saudi Arabia Since 2015, according to the old proverb that the enemy of my enemy is my friend.

Midya Benjamin, in one of the Israeli publications, commented on the relationship between Israel and Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia and Israel may be the worst enemies of each other at first glance, and in fact, it would not be logical to create friendly relations between them. But this is the case, and they are in fact going to overcome annoyance and share concerns, the two countries have a lot of common ground. Of course, there are many doubts about their secret relations since 2015. It seems that the two countries are about torn Issues like Iran's influence in Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Lebanon, as well as the issue Iran's nuclear-armed forces agree. In 2015, the two countries acknowledged that they had a secret meeting. Shimon Shapira, representing the Israeli government in the talks, said: "I found that Israel and Saudi Arabia have different interests and problems." Which should be solved in syntax? On May 5, 2015, Israeli and Saudi officials met in Washington, DC, hosted by the Institute for Near East Policy (Benjamin, 2015).

Two Israeli authors at the National Institute of National Studies (NSS) also published an article claiming that the ground for secret talks between Israel and Saudi Arabia had

begun since 2013, and two countries expressed their concerns about Iran and Syria (Dekel and Gazanki, 2013) They expressed their surprise at how two old enemies could become close friends.

In 2017, the Guardian also conducted an interview with the head of the Israeli Joint Chiefs of Staff, which the secretary further emphasized on the establishment of friendly relations with Saudi Arabia. General Gaddy Asencat once again described Iran as the most serious threat to the region, saying that Israel intends to cooperate with Saudi Arabia in various ways to eliminate Iran's threat. (Bimount, 2017)

Ivm press writes: It seems that the beginning of the secret relations between Saudi Arabia and Israel during the reign of Salman was to establish a new plan. In fact, a new era of relations between the two countries began during the reign of Salman bin Abdul Aziz (2017) they promote the spread of pan-Middle-aggression in the Middle East. In this context, a meeting was held with the participation of representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Bahrain and Malawi in a symposium called Iran's involvement in various countries such as Iraq, Yemen, Bahrain and Lebanon. Of course, the Israeli Prime Minister has also been present at the meeting. As it is known, from 2015 to 2018, a program a clear distinction has been made to expand meetings between the Saudi and Israeli authorities, which is, of course, Saudi Arabia's progress.

Says Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman is also interesting about Israel. According to the Los Angeles Times bin Salman, in an interview published in March 2018, the Israelis, like the Palestinians, have the right to live in the occupied territories. . It is worth noting that although Saudi Arabia, like Jordan and Egypt, has not signed a peace

treaty with Israel; it seems that it intends to take every opportunity to connect with Israel. The Trump formation also hopes that Saudi Arabia will play a pivotal role Terry in the Middle East peace process between the Palestinian Authority and Israel.

Arab author Naseer Monir, in a Saudi-Israeli coalition article, is a dream come true: Over the last few years, Israeli-Saudi secret relations have started to prevent Iran's rise in the Middle East, but it seems that this Relations are becoming more serious. The talks are continuing, directly and indirectly. Of course, their main focus is on how to build peace in the Middle East. Indeed, Saudi Arabia has been negotiating with Israeli officials since 2002 as a representative of the Arab League or the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), but at the same time, Between the two countries negotiate begin directly in order to maintain their national interests in the Middle East and fight against Iran hegemony. But it seems that the use of the Israelis will be much greater than these negotiations (Monir, 2018). )

It is worth noting that these new talks have taken place in various fields, political, economic and military.

Regarding the clashes that took place over the past few months, especially after the election of Ben Salman as Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi princes, like Prince Bin Farhan, revealed new revelations in his new book, *The Wisdom of Silence and Slavery in the Shadow of Alzheimer's* Political commentary on the Saudi government's position and royal family. He also recently wrote on his personal page in the social network of Tweeter: The Saudi crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman, is a Zionist supporter and takes all the affairs of the country and has a lot of interest in shapes. . He also described Bin Salman as an enemy of the Pales-

tinians (al-Kawthar, 2018). He also outlines many of the facts and the hidden angles of the ascending regime. Ban Farhan also believes that Malek Salman has long been a private and confidential relationship with Israel has actually provided evidence that Saudi king Malek Salman has made a huge donation to Netanyahu in 2015 during the parliamentary campaign.

### **Egypt:**

Egypt's relations with Israel are dual. At the time of the establishment of Israel, the late president Jamal Abdul Nasser never identified the state of Israel as a scourge, and Egyptian forces fought three times with the Israeli army. But after the reign of Anwar Sadat, who succeeded Nasser Recognized Israel in 2000, and in 1980 Sadat at Camp David met with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and US President Jimmy Carter and signed the Camp David Convention for Peace with Israel. In fact, Egypt is the first country Arabs recognized the existence of Israel and in the past 40 years, close ties with the captives Yale. After the death of Anwar Sadat in 1982, his successor, Hosni Mubarak, helped Israel to suppress the Palestinian militant groups in Gaza. After the fall of Mubarak, Mohamed Morsi, a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, opposed Israeli policies, perhaps only in the era of One year ago, it was Morsi's rule that Israel was completely disappointed with Egypt. Because Egypt at this time cut all ties with Israel and helped them. It is safe to say that Egypt was the main Arab ally of the language of Israel over the past four decades. (Middle East Magazine 2013)

Of course, several important factors during Mubarak's presidency have affected the relations between the two countries:

1. Failure negotiations between the Palestinian Authority and Israel
2. The bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactors by Israel in June 1981
3. Israeli attack on Lebanon in June 1982 and crimes against Palestinian refugees in the Camp Sabra and Shatila in December 1982
4. The continued presence of Israeli troops in southern Lebanon until 2000
- 5-To make Jewish settlements
6. A delay in implementing the Al-Khalil agreement in the year 1997 (Middle East Magazine 2013)

This was after the assassination of Sadat in October 1981, and the naming of one of the streets of Tehran as Khalid Islambouli, the murderer of Sadat, was the anger of the new Egyptian government led by Hosni Mubarak. Israel, of course, used this political vacuum in its favor. If What has Egypt always tried to show itself as a supporter of peace in Occupied Palestine, but there were many contributions to the crackdown on the Palestinians, including the closure of the Rafah camp between Gaza and Egypt.

Israeli rulers now believe that Egypt is the main ally of Israel in the Middle East. With the overthrow of Morsi's government in 2015, the situation once again changed in favor of Israel in Egypt, and the current Egyptian president, who succeeded in taking over the Egyptian government by coup. Another emphasis was on continuing diplomatic relations with Israel, and for the first time in September 2017, Sisi met with Benjamin Netanyahu der to attend the General Assembly meeting in New York. Israeli experts stated after the meeting that the two countries are currently at the highest possible level. (Tahhan, 2017)

Arab author Fatemeh Khalid says in an analysis published in the Global State magazine that Egypt believes that it is very joking with relations with Israel. Experts believe that your heart does not believe in the occupation of the Israelis and that it tries to establish the level of relations spreading itself to Israel. However, the Egyptian people do not always believe in establishing friendly relations with Israel and they are always opposed to it (Khalid, 2018)

#### **Jordan:**

Jordan's level of relations with Israel is divided into two parts: in the period prior to 1994, when the Jordanian Army also participated in the war against Israel, like in other Arab countries. But in 1994 when King Jordan's King Hussein was late in his rule, the government signed and formalized a formal treaty with Israel to be the second Arab state to officially begin its relationship with Israel and declare its legitimacy. Indeed, the purpose of the Jordanian government was to negotiate the process. Helping peace between Israel and Palestine and in fact acts as a mediator. According to the beliefs of the country, it seeks to bring about peace. He is keen to achieve this important goal by interacting with the Israeli government. (Metia, 2017)

The Strategic Group for Foreign Studies, an important political group in India, has reported in its latest report on the Middle East. From 1991 to late 2008, there has been a great deal of damage to the Middle East region, which has led to a decline in standards for living standards and The economic instability in the Middle East has been a source of concern for the Jordanian government as another major concern of the Jordanian government. It is important to note that since Jordan's level of relations with Israel has been upward and downward since 2010, be-

cause this year Jordan is trying to get the international community's agreement to produce fuel Israel was opposed to this issue, saying it could create problems in the Middle East and cause instability. Of course, the United States has seriously supported Israel's approach. However, last year, during a meeting with King Abdullah of the Jordanian kingdom with Israeli officials, he demanded that Israel, which is a Jordanian ally, should adopt a better approach to creating peace and stability in The Middle East and put Palestinian peace talks in the top priority. He also acknowledged that peace between Palestine and Israel has been one of Jordan's priorities in recent years.

But Jordan has a great deal of peace in the Middle East and continued its relationship with Israel. The two sides created a new economic zone in Jordan in 2010 to continue their economic cooperation. In the region, some 36,000 job opportunities have been created. In 2014, two sides signed an agreement worth \$ 500 million to provide Israel with the necessary gas. (Wikipedia 2018)

### **Lebanon:**

Lebanon's diplomatic or economic ties with Israel have never been normal. But it's a very important issue for us to know that Lebanon was the first member of the Arab League in 1949, which has signed an arms deal with Israel. Even in the 6-day war of 1967 or in the 1972 Yom Siomat war, and even to the early 1970s, the Lebanese border with Israel was one of the most peaceful areas among the Arab states. Historically, both countries were under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. Later, Israeli citizens or anyone with a Lebanese passport and visa was barred from entering Lebanon. In fact, in the 1980s, with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which was very bloody, relations between the two countries

became very critical. From then on, Israel became the most dangerous enemy of Lebanon, why many Palestinian refugees fleeing their country in countries the neighboring Palestinians, like Lebanon and Jordan, were settled (Abu Khatir, 2014).

Of course, the increase in the number of clashes in Lebanon due to the clash of Lebanon in 1975 with the assassination of the Falun Giants has made the conditions in Lebanon very difficult, which led the Israeli army to Beirut in 1982, which resulted in 506 Lebanese and the Palestinians were killed. From then on, Israel became one of Israel's most important enemies. As a result, thousands of Palestinians were arrested and transferred to Israeli jails after the assassination of Lebanese President Bashir Jamil, who is said to be called by the Mossad Israel has once again attacked Lebanon and took control of Beirut to the troops The Falunds and Lebanon allowed the assassination of Sabra and Shatila to be launched in a bloody slaughter. It is said that between 1390 and 3500 Palestinian civilians were massacred. The incident caused the international community to be angry, but I was expelled from my Liberal Palestinian Liberation Organization it was said that he was responsible for the murder of former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, who was the defense minister at the time of the incident. After the assassination of Jamil Israel and to Lebanon, he signed a peace treaty on May 17, 1983, which, of course, appeared because the Lebanese government under pressure from the United States and Israel. The agreement emphasized the withdrawal of Syrian forces, but by 2005, however, in the 1990s, the situation on the Lebanese-Israeli border slackened after the war. But in the 1990s, a lot of discontent among the Israelis followed



the occupation of southern Lebanon, following the fall of an army helicopter at the border Lebanon happened to Israel, which resulted in the death of 73 Israeli soldiers. Although Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak may consider leaving southern Lebanon as a result of his efforts, the Hezbollah operations in Lebanon were heavily affected by this process. And in August 2006, Lebanese Prime Minister Siniora announced that his country was the last The United States will sign the peace treaty with Israel. In 2006, the world witnessed a 33-day war with party militias and the Israeli military that Israel eventually failed to take positive action against Lebanon. In fact, in 2006, Israel has not been able to face a serious threat to Lebanon. The Lebanese party headed by Seyyed Hassan Nasrara ... Although it is on the list of terrorist groups and is backed by Iran, it has never allowed Israel Not to conquer Lebanon.

But there is another scenario. In this regard, Newsweek's weekly newspaper writes that although it plays a large role in relations between Israel and Lebanon, US President Donald Trump appears to be disarming the Party ... It is in favor of Israel to prevent Iranian influence in Lebanon. According to the report, neither Lebanese nor Israeli citizens demand a new war in the Middle East and between the two countries, but the disarmament of the party ... without war is impossible. (Nazi & Nickelson, 2017)

### **Syria**

Syria has had a hostile relationship with Israel from the outset, and it has never been normal for these countries to engage in Syrian conflict in the Arab-Israeli war that took place in different parts of the world. Syria participated in the Arab-Israeli war in different parts of the world. The Syrian Arab Re-

public has not at all recognized Israel, which has led Israel to occupy and occupy the Golan Heights in the 1980s.

In the past 40 years, Israel's and Syria's relations have always been hostile. Former Syrian President Assad has never believed in establishing peace and stability with Israel. Afterwards, his son, Bashar al-Assad, kept his father's position before the outbreak of internal conflicts In 2009, former President George W. Bush did not succeed in building peace between Israel and Syria. (Rabinowich, 2009) Following the start of the internal Syrian withdrawal and the rise of ISIL in the country between 2011 and 2018, Israel There are many scenarios about this opportunity. Some experts have said that IS Israel, but we must recognize the difference between ISIS and other groups opposing Bashar al-Assad, such as Jabhat al-Nusra, Owarasham, etc. They do not have a complicated division, but the main thing about the Syrian and Israeli positions in 2017 and 2018 and perhaps shortly before, the presence of Iranian forces and advisers in Syria and their battle with the opposition of Bashar al-Assad has been. Indeed, two countries have been instrumental in preventing the collapse of Assad's government since 2015. In the past few months, the Israeli army has repeatedly attacked the positions of the Iranian forces (Philips, 2018) to disperse and suppress the Iranian forces and retreat them from the border of Syria and Israel (Philips, 2018). The fact that Israel is not interested in any way to Iranian forces in Syria Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu has told Bashar al-Assad if he wants to remain in power, he must withdraw Iranian forces from Syria. The result of this (kalmor, 2017) Israel knows well that it should not be for the forces Iran is allowed to have Syria near their border.

### **Iraq**

Iraq has not had any relationship with Israel over the past 70 years and it has not been recognized. Iraq also participated in the war against Israel in 1948, 1967, 1977. In the 80s, Saddam Hussein's presidency also saw the relationship between the two countries was very hostile because of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, so that Israel was always a threat to Iraq. During the (Persian) Gulf War in the years 90 and 91, Israel took advantage of this opportunity, and its pleasure from the circumstances that have emerged against Iraq. In 2003, following the US coalition's invasion of Iraq, the rule of Saddam Hussein was abolished, but afterwards The Iraqi government has never been interested in establishing diplomatic relations with Israel over the past 15 years. Some experts believe that this is due to Iran's excessive influence in the Iraqi government. But whatever it is, the Iraqi people have shown that Palestine's ideals (History.com 2018) Israel, of course, has been able to suppress ISIL on its territory thanks to Iran's influence in Iraq with the help of Iranian forces. Iraq is a good method for Iran.

### **Kuwait**

Like most other Arab countries, Kuwait does not have diplomatic relations with Israel and does not recognize this country. Its forces also participated in the 1973 war against Israel, and they always support the Palestinians. Since 2010, a massive movement has begun by the Kuwaiti government to boycott Israeli goods. The Kuwaiti kingdom has been very conservative. The Kuwaiti government has repeatedly criticized the Israeli occupation policies against Palestine, and has given special support to the Palestinian Authority (Alwasmi, 2018)

The Palestinian Embassy is scheduled to be set up in Kuwait soon.

### **Qatar:**

Qatar, a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council, has had a dual policy against Israel. In 1991, Amir Khalifa bin Hamed al-Thani announced his support for the peace process between Israel and Palestine, and so began the bilateral relations between Israel and Qatar. In 1995, his successor, Hamed bin Khalifa al-Thani, attended the signing of the Kosovo-Israeli-Palestinian agreement, sponsoring a compromise between the two countries. Since the Qatari government continued to pursue this policy, economic exchanges began between the two countries, thus identifying two factors in the state of Israel. In 1996, with the presence of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the Israeli economic office opened in Qatar (Fanack, 2018) after the victory of Benjamin Netanyahu in 1996 and the attempt to open the Western Wall Tunnel, the relations between the two countries became blurred. But in 1997, Qatar was host to the Israeli Trade Minister, which caused Arab dissatisfaction. The first signs of a clash between the two countries began in 2000 with a second upgrade to the intifada of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and Qatari officials began their criticism of hostile Israeli actions. Qatari government rejected the Israeli proposal to meet at the UN Millennium Summit Officials in the Arab countries as well as Iran criticized the Qatari approach during an OIC conference in Qatar. On November 9, 2000, a secret meeting between officials of the two countries took place. Since 2000, Qatar has always been trying to increase his role as an important regional actor and played the role of mediator between Israel and the Palestinians. In 2003, Foreign Minister Qatar met with his Israeli counterpart in Paris and em-

phasized the need for peace and stability. Qatar has always been struggling to strike a balance in the Middle East, and Qatar has helped Lebanon in 2006. In 2008, Israel's secretary of state was at the highest level until the Israeli invasion of Gaza, Qatar took its anger out of the issue was announced, but in recent years, the country's relations have always been tumultuous, and Qatar has been striving to increase its regional role. In November 2012, after the Israeli attack on the Gaza Strip, the Qatari emir, in order to sympathize with the citizens of Gaza Traveled to this area. The future of Qatar's relations with Israel may be unclear, but the country's governors are trying to continue economic relations with Israel. (Alwasmi, 2018)

#### **United Arab Emirates**

The Arab Emirates won its independence from the United Kingdom in 1971, before the country became independent, the Arabs participated in the war against Israel three times, but two years after independence, the UAE participated in the 1973 war and, like other countries, Oil-rich countries boycotted oil products that year. In the mid-1990s, the Emirates began trading with Israel, like the other two, Bahrain and Qatar, but after the Israeli military attacks in 2008 and 2009 in Gaza, the Emirate government He broke all his ties with Israel. But since 2010, economic relations have begun on all sides. Of course, the authorities reacted to some of Israel's actions, such as the continued blockade of Gaza, and even tried to establish better relations with the Palestinians through donations. The diplomatic ties between the two sides continued to persist. In 2014, the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates met his Israeli counterpart in France, and several months later, in September, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu met with Ben Zayed on the side-

lines of the UN General Assembly meeting, which, of course, was secretly held. In 2017, A new chapter in the two-state relationship began with military cooperation. The UAE's strange job began to engage in military maneuvers called "Operation Asa," not with Israel, the United States and Greece. During military maneuvers, both sides signed several military notes. In fact, relations Gulf Emirates with Israel caused Israel to meet with Emirates Prime Minister Tarazami (Ramani, 2017). This relationship is quite natural for all GCC member states and it is one of the main goals of the United States and Israel in this approach. (2018 Iuvm press)

#### **Morocco**

Morocco was one of the countries that started its relations with Israel after 1994. In fact, after the conclusion of a business deal, the Israeli Commercial Office started in Robot. But after the second intifada in 200, the Morocco government closed the office. While official relations between the two countries were affected by the Middle East events, the level of business relations continued. Of course, Morocco has never recognized the boycott of Israeli goods. Moroccan spokesman Mustafa al-Khalifa said on Thursday evening at a news conference after the government summit: "As to what has been said in some reports about exports from Morocco to Israel, I emphasize that Morocco has no official relations with Israel.

Al-Khalili said there are international networks that operate through other countries to circumvent this issue. There is no official relationship between Morocco and Israel.

Zionist media reported that Moroccan exports to Israel have risen from \$ 5 million to \$ 25 million over the past five years. (History.com)

**Bahrain:**

In 1994, Bahrain, which had recently begun its relations with Israel, opposed the provisions of the Arab League and the Third Arab League on the boycott of Israeli goods. In 2006, Bahrain shut down the Israeli National Security Boycott (SBS), and an area with the United States to facilitate its trade it has been free-trade, and has been so proud of it as Oman and Saudi Arabia have been trying to start informal relations with Israel.

**Oman:**

In 1996, Oman was the first GCC member country to establish a commercial office in Israel, but after five months of its economic dependence on Israel, because of the creation of new obstacles to peace negotiations, in Oman in October 2000, Broke off ties with Israel and did not own a commercial office in Israel. In 2006, Oman was impressed by the United States that it would not impose sanctions on Israeli goods and join the free trade zone. The two sides also sponsored Israel has been recognized.

**Conclusion:**

In the past years, after decades of chaos and war, Israeli officials have been struggling to establish ties with Arab countries, but most Arab countries were reluctant to establish ties with Israel. Nevertheless, Tel Aviv executives run a new scenario. This scenario is due to the fear of Iran's influence in the region. The analysis of this scenario is in the security situation. Since Israel, in any case, is forced to consider security more than ever due to its presence in the Arab countries. Saudi Arabia now plays a key role in Arab countries, which is why the Israeli authorities Saudi Arabia has a lot to create Artbas that this effort was largely successful. Arab author Naseer Monir has a raw dream in a Saudi-Israeli coalition: Over the past

few years, Israeli-Saudi secret relations have started to curb the rise of Iran's power in the Middle East, but it seems that these relations becoming more serious. The talks are continuing, directly and indirectly.

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