

The Strategic Importance Of The Arab Gulf Countries

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Abstract

The American interest in the Arab Gulf region began at the beginning of the twentieth century. The region constituted a strategic priority for the United States, given its geographical location and its political, economic and security advantages. Therefore, we will discuss in this research the importance of the Arab Gulf states for the United States, and accordingly the research was divided into three demands in addition to an introduction and a conclusion. The third demand came under the title (Means and Tools of the American Strategy towards the Arab Gulf States).

Keywords: American strategy, the Arab Gulf, international standing geopolitics.

Introduction

that region Gulf Arabi mediate the scientist the old and enjoy prestige international and regional prominent, Due its location Geographical and sensitivity, so mediate Methods Trading Globalism and represent episode receipt between Continents the three Asia and Africa and Aruba, As well as About owning it for riches natural From oil raw and gas natural was for that Features status in Priorities The strategy American nationalism.Than led to me compete Countries the big in way colonialism Region Ago a period early From Date , and raging that competition colonial Ago Centuries; for being include Larger Rate From Reserve oil Global . Besides that Countries industrial Prepare region Gulf Arabi market Whatever for its products; So Understanding keen very Except is reeling their interests Which A threat or any risk.and make sure From Presence Spare enormous In which, It was completed its production From dullness different in quantities Huge in various around the scientist.and this is What let Countries the big to me Pursuit in a variety of ways means in order to is being to her

influence in capabilities Countries Gulf Arabi.this is Acknowledgments that signify on me Importance The strategy for the Gulf Arabi, Come result counting this is Region From Source President that finance the scientist with oil.

research importance:

The importance of the research comes through the statement of the geopolitical importance of the Gulf countries for the United States, through:

- 1- The strategy American towards Countries Gulf Arabic.
- 2- Statement of strategic goals American towards Countries Gulf Arabic.
- 3- Familiarize yourself with the most prominent US strategic media and tools used towards the Arab Gulf states.

Search problem:

(The states are United itself powers Great and dominant and ally Basic for countries Gulf Arabic) and in framework this is problem the public, then questions Main Search represented while Come:

- 1- What The strategy American towards Countries Gulf Arabic.
- 2- What Goals The strategy American towards Countries Gulf Arabic.
- 3- What modes and tools The strategy American towards Countries Gulf Arabic.

Research Hypothesis:

The research stems from the hypothesis that (the American strategy towards the Arab Gulf states was aimed at extending control and influence over the Gulf states to maintain their position in the whole world).

methodology search

go off methodology search From During Use curriculum descriptive Analytical by describing and analyzing the variables of the research, namely the strategic importance of the Arab Gulf states for the United States, and the most prominent tools and media used to maintain their position in the world.

search structure:

The research was divided into three demands, in addition to an introduction and a conclusion Countries Gulf Arabic about for the states The United States) and the second requirement dealt with (goals of The strategy American towards Countries Gulf Arabic), as for the third requirement, it came under the title (modalities). and tools The strategy American towards Countries Gulf Arabic).

The first requirement: the importance of the Arab Gulf states to the United States

First, the geopolitical importance*For the Arab Gulf countries

The geographical location of the six Arab Gulf states (Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, Kuwait, Oman,

Qatar, and Bahrain) constituted a pivotal target for the states.United,These countries emerged through their supervision of the most important arms of water in terms of navigation and control of the Arabian Gulf (¹)The interior of these countries also contains huge amounts of oil reserves worldwide, and its distinguished geographical location, which is called the heart of the Middle East or the Golden Fund, helped it to be an arena for competition for interests and influence globally and regionally.²).

The geographical location of the Gulf countries has constituted a main point of contact for the United States military bases deployed in Europe, and an extension of them in the Indian Ocean (³)The American administrations have been attracted to these sites since the Cold War when they made the Arab Gulf states a wall to isolate the Soviets from the waters of the Gulf and the Arab region, and as a result, the United States has increased its political influence and military presence since the withdrawal of British forces from the region in 1971, after it applied Several strategies defined the American role in the region, such as the Nixon Doctrine (1971) and the Carter Doctrine (1979), to protect the security of the region and fill the strategic void (⁴).

Second: the importanceThe economy of the Arab Gulf states

The Arab Gulf countries are among the most important and influential countries in the worldThe global economy as a result of the availability of many elements and ingredients that helped it occupy advanced ranks economically and commercially. These countries have achieved rapid economic growth as a result of the availability of resources and natural wealth and reserves of oil and natural gas in them, which have contributed to their continued progress towards development and the organization and modernization of their economic

structures rapidly since more than a quarter of Qarn took advantage of the rise in oil prices, which boosted its financial revenues, and helped it support and solidify its gross output.¹⁾ These countries are also the most important main sources of energy in the world, as they possess (65%) of the world's oil reserves, and (33%) of natural gas reserves, and this is what made them the focus of attention and ambitions of regional and international powers (²). The Arab Gulf countries' exports of crude oil amounted to (16.2) million barrels per day in the year 2020 and its exports of natural gas amounted to (424.2) billion cubic meters during the same year (³). And the Secretary-General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

“OPEC” Muhammad Barikendo stresses on the importance of the Arab Gulf states in the global energy markets that “the Arab Gulf states have a major role in maintaining the balance of the global oil market as a result of their large oil contributions that form the pillar of this market, as well as their possession of reserves the largest global energy market, which gives it an advantage over other global energy markets,⁴⁾ With these huge natural resources, the Arab Gulf countries have gained the attention of the countries of the world, especially the major industrial countries, which are looking for sources of energy to feed their industries and markets to sell their products.⁵⁾

table number (1) The extent of dependence on energy revenues in the Arab Gulf states

Annual dependence on energy revenue	Country
95% of its annual budget	Kuwait
87% of its annual budget	Saudi Arabia
83% of its annual budget	Diameter
83% of its annual budget	Amman
80% of its annual budget	UAE
61% of its annual budget	the two seas

Table prepared by the researcher:

- 1- Jassim Hussein Ali, The Security System in the Arab Gulf Region, Internal and External Challenges, Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, Abu Dhabi, 2008, p. 249.
- 2- Analysis of the budgets of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, Al-Khabeer Al-Alamiya, 2014, Saudi Arabia, pp. 3-15.

The Arab Gulf countries rushed to invest oil and gas revenues in building solid and solid economies capable of facing crises. Their governments worked to develop national plans to diversify the sources of the economy in various

fields, such as caring for the industrial side and supporting internal and external investment to bring in various financial returns.⁶⁾ Thanks to the development plans, major cities and industrial complexes gradually appeared in the Arab Gulf states, which contributed to supporting the economies (⁷).

Contributed to the economic vision of the Arab Gulf states in developing agricultural activities also to be supportive of local production and achieving self-sufficiency for some agricultural crops.⁸⁾ The quantities of its local production of various agricultural crops reached (8.1) million tons

in (2019), making the imports of this activity approximately (25) billion dollars annually ⁽¹⁾.

In sum, the Arab Gulf states have gone through advanced stages at the economic level because they consider economic threats as threats to their security and existence. Therefore, they hastened to support their economic interdependence under the umbrella of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, which approved many agreements supporting economic integration, and became a commercial market for India, China and the United States, and a fifth The European Community's largest revenue table number (2)Information about the Arab Gulf countries 2020

market²⁾. The total volume of merchandise trade exchange of the Arab Gulf states with the AFTA countries reached*) Year (2018) (21.0) billiondollar⁽³⁾. The pursuit of economic reforms that encourage foreign investment has made the Arab Gulf states attractive to foreign investments after they established the free trade zone in 1983, the customs union in 2003, the common market in 2007, and the monetary union in 2011 ⁽⁴⁾And the Arab Gulf states, in a record period, turned into a global economic center on which countries depended.⁵⁾.

UAE	the two seas	Amman	Diameter	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	informations
71,0 km2	785 km2	309.5 thousand km2	11.6 thousand km2	17.8 thousand km2	2.0 million km2	space
9.3 million dirhams	1.5 million Dinar	4.6 million Rial	2,8 million Rial	4.5 million Dinar	35.0 million Rial	Population/population the currency
164.2 billion dollars	9.1 billion dollars	\$23.7 billion	48.8 billion dollars	38.3 billion dollars	154.5 billion dollars	exports
37, 1 thousand acres	1.1 million acres	129 thousand acres	103 thousand acres	8.6 million dunums	8.6 million dunums	cultivated land
2,8 million	197,0	950.7 thousand	603.1 thousand	2.4 million	9.2 million	oil/barrel
55.1 billion cubic meters	17.3 billion cubic meters	35.1 billion cubic meters	184.9 billion cubic meters	12.9 billion cubic meters	119.00 billion cubic meters	gas/cubic meter

The table was prepared by the researcher

- 1- Statistical Center for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the GulfGCC-ATAT 2021, Executive

Summary, Window on Gulf Statistics, 2021, pp. 1-5.

- 2- Federal Center for Competitiveness and Statistics, United Arab Emirates, Competitiveness in the United Arab

Emirates, viewed 3/15/2022 at the link:<https://fcsc.gov.ae/en-ae/Pages/home.aspx>.

- 3- General Authority for Statistics, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:<https://www.stats.gl.sa>.

Third: The military and security importance of the Arab Gulf states

The major world powers realized the security and military importance of the Arab Gulf states more than three centuries ago. It constituted a strategic priority in terms of security and military because of its prominent geographical and economic assets. The Dutch, the Portuguese and then the British took turns to colonize its ports and islands. The important strategy to control the commercial transit areas such as the Strait of Hormuz, which is the most important trade straits in the world⁽¹⁾The importance of the Arab Gulf states also increased in terms of security and military after the end of World War II and the start of the US-Soviet competition⁽²⁾. During the Cold War, the two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, competed for control of the Persian Gulf region.⁽³⁾The United States of America tried to exploit the geographical location of the Arab Gulf states in containing and besieging the Soviet expansion towards the warm waters of the Gulf, so it proceeded to apply the Nixon principle (1971) and Carter's principle (1979) and to establish a security and military structure under American supervision in the region⁽⁴⁾. The Arab Gulf states enjoy a global strategic position despite their small geographical area and small population.⁽⁵⁾However, it retained security, military and economic advantages at the regional and global levels due to the sensitivity of its geographical location and its supervision of the most important waterways in the world⁽⁶⁾The Arabian Gulf is the connection point of the three continents: Asia, Africa and Europe, as it connects to the Strait of Hormuz, then the Gulf of Oman, Bab al-Mandab and the Red Sea as an arm of the Indian Ocean.⁽⁷⁾

The global powers' awareness of the importance of the military and security position of the Arab Gulf states and the Arab Gulf region in general made the region in a state of constant competition for more than three decades. The region witnessed four wars that directly affected its security, namely⁽⁸⁾:

- 1- The First Gulf War (1980).
- 2- The Second Gulf War (1990).
- 3- The Third Gulf War (2003).

resulted in The occupation of Iraq in 2003 for removing it from the regional balance of power in favor of Iran⁽⁹⁾ As a result, he tookThe foreign presence in the Arab Gulf region is increasing and is being reflected on the security and stability of the Arab Gulf states by paying the bill for foreign protection for their security and providing all kinds of facilities. The security scene in the Arab Gulf region was limited to the following⁽¹⁰⁾:

- The absence of a real balance between the Arab Gulf states and regional powers (Iran, Turkey, Israel).
- Renewed historical disputes over water, borders and oil wells between the Arab Gulf states.
- The arms race in the region since (2003).
- Increasing foreign military presence in the Persian Gulf.
- Absence of an active role for joint security arrangements among the Arab Gulf states.

Accordingly, the security landscape in the Arab Gulf region consists of three main scenarios, as follows⁽¹¹⁾:

- A. The Arab Gulf states reject the hegemony or expansion of any regional or international party in the Arabian Gulf region.
- B. As for Iran, it sees the US military presence as the cause of instability in the region, and believes that security in the Gulf region should be the responsibility of the eight Arab Gulf states.
- C. The United States of America sees Iran as the threat to the Arab Gulf states and the security of the Gulf, and is working to form regional alliances to isolate Iran and contain its movements, particularly near the Strait of Hormuz.

According to these perceptions, the vision of security in the Gulf region has become multilateral and

multi-directional, as the Arab Gulf states see it as a collective responsibility, so they seek to activate collective security work without relying on global and regional powers as much as possible by formulating a comprehensive security strategy that supports the achievement of their security and military objectives (1)The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the largest of the Arab Gulf states, has taken on the task of consolidating regional security by signing bilateral security agreements with the rest of the Gulf states, the most important of which are (2):

- 1- Agreement with the Kingdom of Bahrain on February 6, 1982.
- 2- Agreement with the United Arab Emirates on (21/February 1982).
- 3- Agreement with the Sultanate of Oman on February 23, 1982.

These agreements stipulate respect for mutual sovereignty and allow the police in each country to enter a distance of (20) kilometers within the borders of the other country to pursue wanted persons.³⁾

The Arab Gulf states realized the importance of their geographical space and economic wealth, so they worked to support their military capabilities, equipping them with modern weapons and activating them Developing training programs and allocating part of its national product to security and military fields, as (10%) of US military exports go to the Arab Gulf states, (35.4) of French military exports, and (7.3) of British military exports to the Arab Gulf states. Which spend huge budgets on military spending as shown in the following table (4).

table number (3Military spending of Arab Gulf states (value in billions/dollars)

Military budget 2022	2020	2016	2015	2014	The state
\$1.8 billion	14,04	14,30	14,42	13,48	the two seas
8.1 billion dollars	6,9	6,561	5,503	5,698	Kuwait
\$8.3 billion	6,729	9,103	10,045	10,951	Amman
5.8 billion dollars	-	-	-	-	Diameter
\$46.0 billion	48,5	62,673	87,186	80,762	Saudi Arabia
\$25.2 billion	-	-	-	22,755	UAE

The table was prepared by the researcher

- 1- The Stockholm peace website Sibri reports that total global military spending rose to \$1,981 billion last year, an increase of 2.6% in real terms compared to 2019. Link:<https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/sipr/-milex-data-1949-2016.xlsx>.
- 2- Military Strength Ranking2022, globalfirepower, 2022, "accessed22May.<https://www.globalfirepower.com/countries-listing.php>.
- 3- Youssef Mahmoud, in the shadow of tensions, how was the Gulf military spending in the time of Corona, Al-Khaleej Online website, publication date April 2, 2021,

viewing date January 30, 2022, at the link:<http://khaleej.online/XerajX>.

The second requirement: the objectives of the US strategy towards the Arab Gulf states

First: The balance of power and the imposition of American hegemony:

The emerging international and regional powers are seeking to compete in search of their interests in the Arab Gulf region, due to the assets and resources that this region possesses, which are one of the tools for the economic sustainability of the major

industrialized countries.¹⁾Therefore, these powers, led by the United States of America, realize the transformations of the new world order, and the magnitude of the challenges arising from these transformations in the Arab Gulf region, which is witnessing international and regional competition with the aim of changing the balance of power in the region: Iran and Turkey, for example, are active in trying to extract a regional role that competes with hegemony. The American policy is part of the new axes in the region, and Russia is also trying to return to the arena of competition with the United States, given that it is aware of the extent of its interests with the Arab Gulf states. As for China, since (2016) it has become the largest investor in the region.²⁾ Despite the rapid transformations in the global system, Joseph Nye, the former dean of the Kennedy Institute, describes in his book (Is the American Century Over?) the international scene, “that the American century may end due to the rise of other competing countries, the unipolar moment has ended, but we will not. That would be the end of the American era.”³⁾The United States has established its hegemony over the Arab Gulf region and is attracted by the unipolar policy that enables it to protect its interests and achieve its goals.⁴⁾Therefore, it will not allow competing international and regional powers to catch up with it, and this is evident from the size of its military deployment in the region (⁵⁾. No American strategy can ignore the extent of competition and challenges coming from international and regional powers that may disrupt and impede projects based on the principle of American hegemony and influence.⁶⁾

Second: Israel's security:

The United States of America is openly committed to supporting (Israel), as it considers its security a

fundamental priority.⁷⁾By providing material support represented by military aid, which in turn is a guarantor of Israel's military superiority over the Arab countries combined, since Israel does not have a defensive dimension or human resources to sustain the momentum of the war if it falls with the Arabs., Besides, (Israel) falls within a hostile environment for it, if it is not from the regimes, then it is certainly from the peoples (⁸⁾Therefore, the American alliance with (Israel) aims primarily to prevent the emergence of any Arab and regional power hostile to Israel's policies, and this is evident through the perpetuation of the US military presence in the Arab Gulf states, and its full readiness to use military force to protect its ally (Israel) (⁹⁾Morally, the American support for Israel takes many forms, starting with its support in all international forums. The United States of America used its veto more than 32 times in the United Nations Security Council against resolutions condemning Israel, and it also sought to thwart all Arab efforts. In an attempt to subject the (Israeli) nuclear program to the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as such The United States has sought, during all projects to settle the Arab (Israeli) conflict, to support projects consistent with the (Israeli) desire to settle the conflict in its favor (¹⁰⁾.

Third: Protection of the security of waterways:

sea lanes (International-straits) are among the priorities of international concerns, as they are sensitive points that control international navigation and trade, and military basing sites on the basis of protecting interests, and sea lanes are usually targeted, as a result of international conflicts.¹¹⁾

With regard to the Arab Gulf states, they oversee the most important sea lanes in the world, represented by the waters of the Arabian Gulf, which have always been under the watchful eye of colonialists and greedy people for centuries. The Strait of Hormuz at the gateway to the Arabian Gulf is the most crowded strait in the world, as (40%) of the oil exported globally passes through it. These corridors form a link between the East and the West ⁽¹⁾, which is a security value for the Gulf countries and at the same time a great burden in terms of security for them, and one of the most important risks to which the Gulf waters are exposed ⁽²⁾:

- 1- Continuing regional and international conflicts and maritime piracy threatening the security of the Gulf sea lanes.
- 2- Regional and international competition near the waters of the Gulf, and some countries have even established military bases in the Gulf and the Horn of Africa to ensure maritime control.

Although the Gulf states are aware of these risks and enhance their maritime capabilities, they still need an international partnership to maintain security in these corridors, and consider that protecting them is an international responsibility ⁽³⁾, and realize the size and importance of the sea lanes in the Gulf since the British withdrawal in 1971, the United States of America has been and still is supervising its security ⁽⁴⁾. The United States of America and a number of Arab Gulf states accuse Iran of targeting oil tankers in the waters of the Arabian Gulf and threatening the security and safety of maritime navigation. Therefore, it established an international alliance with its leadership and membership in Albania, Australia, Britain, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain as a result of the escalation of Iranian threats to the security of the

Strait of Hormuz and the Sea of Oman, all the way to Bab delegate ⁽⁵⁾.

Fourth: Securing energy sources (crude oil - natural gas):

energy security (Energy security refers to free access to or obtaining energy supplies from oil, gas and other sources. ⁽⁶⁾ As for the Arab Gulf states, they sit on the largest energy reserves in the world, and they are proven reserves characterized by low extraction costs. ⁽⁷⁾.

OPEC* data indicates that the global need for energy will continue, and the demand for oil will be within the energy consumed by more than (36%) until the year (2025) as it is the largest source of energy security. ⁽⁸⁾ And with the Gulf Arab states owning these oil wealth, their security has become one of the core issues in the strategies of the major powers in general and the American strategy in particular through their quest to secure their share of crude oil at reduced prices. 5.7 million barrels per day, equivalent to (9.8%) of global production, and it is expected that the American demand for oil will rise to (29.17) million barrels per day during the year (2025), with an annual increase of (1.7) On average, which confirms that the United States will need more than two-thirds of its oil needs (68%) until the year (2025), and accordingly the United States finds itself compelled to obtain energy in a safe and moderate manner, and considers that obstructing and threatening its oil supplies is a threat for its national security, and this is what even its regional competitors, such as Iran, realize that targeting oil supplies in the Gulf means a military confrontation with the whole world ⁽⁹⁾. Lawrence Bindsay, an economic advisor to former US President George W. Bush, says: "Oil is the main target of the American attack on Iraq." It is,

although the administration of former US President Barack Obama*It limited the American interest in foreign energy demand compared to the American administrations that preceded it as a result of Obama's refusal of foreign interference, and his

focus on the American interior during his support for search and exploration for internal American energy sources. (Has not witnessed a threat to energy sources,)¹⁾.

table number (4The history of oil discovery and production and the volume of oil and gas reserves of the Arab Gulf states

natural gas reserves	oil reserves	oil production	oil discovery	The state
40.1 billion cubic meters	261.60 billion barrels	1938	1938	Saudi Arabia
3.76 billion cubic meters	107.00 billion barrels	1965	1953	UAE
0.87 cubic meters	101.50 billion barrels	1946	1938	Kuwait
11.5 billion cubic meters	25.24 billion barrels	1940	1940	Diameter
0.33 cubic meters	4.79 billion barrels	1969	1962	Amman
0.03 cubic meters	0.09 barrels	1932	1932	the two seas

Table prepared by the researcher

- 1- Statistical Center for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf Gcc-Stat, Energy Statistics in the Countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf 2020, Executive Summary – pp. 1-15
- 2- Ashraf Ajami, OPEC Announces the Size of the Gulf Reserves of Oil and Gas, The Gazette, Issue No. 4972, Published 9/7/2019, Viewed 12/20/2021 on the link: <https://www.aljarida.com/articles/1562601620707772400/>.
- 3- The official website of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries "OPEC", Annual Statistical Report 2021, Kuwait, p. 8.

Fifth: Protection of Allied and Friendly Systems:

The systems of government in the Arab Gulf states vary between monarchy, constitutional monarchy, princely and federal systems (²⁾Most of the Arab Gulf states gained their independence in the latter half of the twentieth century, with the exception of Saudi Arabia, and the political systems in the Arab Gulf states also differ in their political orientations to some extent, between explicitly pro-Western and anti-US military dominance in the region, such as Saudi Arabia, in contrast. The United States believes that maintaining the current regimes in the Arab Gulf states is one of the goals of its strategy in the region, as they are allied regimes and have had close relations with them since the beginning of the twentieth century, that is, even before the independence of these countries. The United States considers its support for these regimes a strategic necessity to prevent any political change that may occur It negatively affects the stability of the region, the flow of energy and its

security.¹⁾Therefore, the United States tends to support the ruling Gulf families through its military presence in the region, or its political support in international forums.²⁾Despite its reservations about the orientations and policies of some of these regimes, which sometimes intersect with the American vision, such as Saudi Arabia declaring its war on Yemen, its suppression of liberties, and its failure to adopt the required political and economic reforms.³⁾

The third requirement: the means and tools of the American strategy towards the Arab Gulf states

Media and tools refer to the mechanisms of implementing a work or a task. They are the method used to achieve the goal and reach it. So, it is a means and not an end. Since the beginning of the American interest in the Arab Gulf states, the United States of America has sought to use many different media and tools, which ranged between soft and hard in Implementation of the strategies formulated by successive US administrations, which are similar in substance, but differed in the tools for their implementation, and this is related to the following:⁴⁾-

- 1- The prevailing international conditions that necessitate the use of certain media and tools over others.
- 2- The impact of the internal and regional environment of the region in determining the type of media and tools used.
- 3- Available resources. Some media and tools, such as military force, require large materials, and the feasibility of using them is less than the benefit they achieve.

Despite the relative stability of the essence of the American strategy towards the Arab Gulf

states, sometimes resorting to a partial change in the means and tools for implementing the goals between direct military means, or indirect military intervention through equipping and supporting the armies of the Arab Gulf states, thus the United States sometimes replaces its hard media With economic means and tools as well, such as economic aid, partnerships, investments and free markets between the United States and the Arab Gulf states, or a combination of several different media and tools to achieve one strategic goal in the so-called smart power (⁵⁾It is a method that seeks to adjust the use of force and orientation for more accurate calculations in choosing the shape and type of media and tools according to the type and size of the goal to be achieved with less cost and effort.⁶⁾

First: Political and Media Media:

Media and political and media tools are among the most important mechanisms for implementing the American strategic goals. They are at the forefront of the tools used towards the Arab Gulf states, which are represented by diplomacy, political recognition, exchange of official visits, negotiation and support in international forums and organizations. Official and public speeches and opinion year)⁷⁾.

I- Political media and tools:

The United States has controlled the course of international relations since the end of the Cold War.⁸⁾And with the beginning of the twenty-first century, it has strengthened its hegemony over the world by strengthening the subordination of most countries to its policies, including the Arab Gulf states that have been bound by many treaties and agreements since World War II. (⁹⁾.

The United States provides full political support to the Arab Gulf states in international forums and organizations, and it calls through its embassies and statements by American officials for a complete unity of the Arab Gulf states, and sees itself as part of the Gulf system and that the unity and cohesion of the security of this system supports its goals and interests ⁽¹⁾.

The most prominent means and strategic tools that the United States follows towards the Arab Gulf states is to confront politically to solve problems and crises and provide a future vision for the region in order to address the dangers that surround it ⁽²⁾.

The American hegemony over the Arab Gulf region has made it possible to impose its political will in the way it desires by calling for the adoption of democratic values in the American form and asking the Gulf regimes to carry out political reforms. Exporting their liberal political values to the Arab Gulf states also contributes to dissolving totalitarian ideologies in these countries, whose internal values will not withstand the imported and supported political and economic values from the United States. soft diplomacy³⁾.

2- Media and advertising:

The means and mechanisms for achieving and achieving the goals of the national strategy vary between countries, due to the different political, economic and military capabilities and capabilities of them.⁴⁾And the media and propaganda, and because they are means of communication, they are one of the tools that support political action inside and outside the state in an effort to implement and support the goals that the decision maker draws during his formulation of the national strategy for their countries. The world order and the way of thinking about its management through influencing

its elements and actors. These media and propaganda media help intellectually and psychologically to create prior convictions to accept political actions and enhance the state's capabilities to influence its external environment in line with achieving its goals and interests.⁵⁾

As for the United States of America, it is well aware of the importance of media and propaganda more than other countries. The American media was able to divert the compass of internal public opinion from refusing to participate in the First World War through the Creel Committee (Creel*) which persuaded the Americans through propaganda and media to enter the war under the title (Save the World), and in the middle of the last century, the Information Agency was established in (1953) to contribute to the promotion of American doctrine and ideas to the world in order to create a public opinion in support of the United States ⁽⁶⁾.

With the beginning of the United States' declaration of war on terrorism after the events of (September 11, 2001), the American media emerged as supportive and auxiliary tools for the American political and military action against Afghanistan, Iraq and the Arab Gulf states accused of harboring and supporting extremist groups. in the convictions of states to serve American interests ⁽⁷⁾The United States promoted its values and policy towards the Arab Gulf states through the media and propaganda as the protector of the security and sovereignty of its territories, and drew the attention of its peoples away from its military presence in their countries ⁽⁸⁾Hollywood alone has supported the American confrontation against what the United States calls Islamic extremism through the production of many films, including (true lies - the decisive decision - the siege). Arab countries in general, and the Arab Gulf countries in particular⁹⁾:

- A. Radio Sawa: Founded in (2002) directed towards the youth segment under the age of thirty by broadcasting various programs to attract this segment to the American values and customs in a flexible and soft manner.
- B. Al-Hurra TV: Founded on February 24, 2004. It was established in the Arabic language. More than 200 Arab media staff work on its staff, promoting US policies towards the Arab Gulf states.

The media and propaganda media have huge budgets and transmit the statements issued by the White House, according to what Helen Thomas, Dean of Journalists at the White House, says. The American media directly participate in supporting the implementation of the goals and interests of the United States towards the Arab Gulf states¹⁾.

Second: Media and Economic Tools:

The economic position distinguishes the state from other countries, and enables it to possess the elements of political and military power by moving its economic tools represented by (aid, aid and economic sanctions, as well as unequal economic treaties and agreements, unequal trade exchange and investments), and these media represent tools that enable the state that it uses to achieve its goals and interests by achieving economic domination⁽²⁾.

As for the United States of America, its huge economic capabilities enable it to play a major role in the global system. Since the Second World War, it has been able to impose its economic dominance on many international financial institutions such as the World Bank, to which it is the largest contributor⁽³⁾.

And theThe United States is working to employ its economic tools to support its interests and achieve its goals as an alternative to hard tools

and their high costs⁽⁴⁾The origin of the American relationship with the Arab Gulf states is due to the economic aspects.⁵⁾Which represents (80%) of all American investments in the Middle East, and the United States also uses its economic capabilities to obtain projects and investments from the Arab Gulf countries, which have granted their investments to more than (1,000) American companies.⁶⁾

The United States is the largest investor in the Arab Gulf states in the fields of energy, building schools, hospitals, and universities.⁷⁾It has signed a major economic agreement with the Arab Gulf states that supports the revitalization of economic cooperation, investment and trade exchange in (2012) and aims to develop a strategy for long-term economic partnership⁽⁸⁾The US-Gulf partnership makes the United States the first in control of the oil sector and other vital sectors. The United States also employs its superior economic capabilities as one of its strategic tools towards these countries through its giant companies. Among the five largest global oil companies, three of them (Chevron, ExxonMobil and AMCO) in the Arab Gulf states and achieve large profits at the expense of the national Gulf companies. The control of American capitalist companies over the production of Gulf oil secures to the United States control over its oil production and sale and participates in setting its prices and prevents the Arab Gulf states from monopolizing it, and it may be a future for American companies A share in the Gulf oil wealth in which it invests⁽⁹⁾.

Third: Security and military media and tools

Zbigniew Brzezinski warns in his book "Anarchy" of power and believes: "The exercise of power as a goal would undermine America's global power if it is exercised without the required legitimacy

provided by American values that must prevail and become common.” The military character or the tendency to use military force is inherent in the nature of the United States since its founding, based on the American trilogy (religion, power, and wealth).¹⁾The United States has sought to employ military media and tools in order to achieve its goals, and its large military arsenal and possession of the latest advanced weapons and forces trained in wars for more than two generations enabled it to dominate the world unchallenged after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early nineties of the last century.²⁾Military and security means and tools are the most prominent means and means for major countries in implementing their strategic goals in a region or a country, and they may be used directly through military intervention or indirectly by supporting one party or an ally with weapons against another and it is called (war by proxy), which is A kind of indirect confrontation, and sometimes military means are used to deter, coercion and coercion, or in the form of military aid or treaties that lack the element of equality in contractual positions that enable the militarily stronger party to control the other party.³⁾

The United States relies on its military capabilities to implement its strategic goals, as it wages wars and resorts to deterrence sometimes.⁴⁾These hard tools are used in three cases, according to the American conceptWhich⁵⁾:

- Threatening the security, safety and interests of the United States of America.
- Threatening American values and combating terrorism.

Despite the American recognition of the failure to achieve some goals and interests with military force, the option of resorting to it is not excluded in the American strategy. As for the Arab Gulf states, since the first stage of interest and direct

intervention through the Carter Principle 1979 and the formation of the rapid response forces to protect the security of the Arab Gulf region with direct military presence⁶⁾Which witnessed a significant increase during the nineties of the last century until the events of (September 11, 2001) which legalized the United States to use excessive force against Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003), in addition to threatening the world with it⁷⁾:

And theDuring the formulation of the American strategy and determining its paths and tools for its implementation, justifications are given for resorting to war or the use of solid military tools and media in various ways and methods, including the conclusion of military treaties and agreements with the Arab Gulf states, which began since the fifties of the last century.

which represented the employment of American hard power⁸⁾However, in a positive manner that guarantees the United States to achieve its interests and objectives through these treaties and agreements, the most prominent of which are the following:⁹⁾:

- A. The security agreement with Saudi Arabia in 1951 to establish the first US military base.
- B. The security agreement with the UAE on 7/18/1975.
- C. Defense and Military Aid Agreement with Kuwait in 1975. On December 18, 1976, another agreement was signed with Kuwait regarding joint security arrangements, and it was a secret agreement. On 9/19/1991, Kuwait signed a bilateral agreement with the United States for protection.
- D. The US Military Facilitation Agreement with the Sultanate of Oman on 4/7/1980.
 1. Objectives of security and military agreements

The military and security agreements between the United States and the Arab Gulf states represent a kind of pressure on these countries in exchange for American protection and military and security support. Most of these agreements stipulate the following:¹⁾

- Supporting the US military presence in the Gulf states and providing all military facilities.
- The American acquisition of the tasks of training and qualifying the armies of the Arab Gulf states.
- Providing an American support and warning system for the Arab Gulf states against Iranian ballistic missiles.
- Protecting the security of waterways and repelling terrorist attacks on oil installations.

as such The United States sought to monopolize the armaments of the Arab Gulf states through military agreements and US arms deals ⁽²⁾The state supplying arms and military equipment guarantees security and military dependence on it from the purchasing countries.³⁾And the Arab Gulf states were and still see the United States as the best supplier of arms, so they hastened to agree on March 31, 2012 to establish the Strategic Cooperation Forum with the United States, a forum specialized in military and security fields ⁽⁴⁾.

The United States was also keen to dominate the supply of arms to the Arab Gulf states.⁽⁵⁾It believes that the perpetuation of conflicts or the portrayal of potential enemies of the security of the Arab Gulf states will be reflected in the need of these countries for American weapons and protection.⁽⁶⁾According to the reports of the Stockholm International Institute, the level of armaments of the Arab Gulf states during the year (2020) reached nearly (778) billion dollars.⁽⁷⁾

Conclusion

I had Countries Gulf Arabic importantly big for her position Economic and political that distinguish it Thanks to Vitality its location the strategist that enjoy with it, As well as About being From most important Sources supply energy and reserves oil and gas and riches etc....that Prepare From Sources the basic that compete on her Countries the big and advanced specifically the states United that formulate Sentence From Strategies with a goal a guarantee its interests and its security nationalist, the attention American countries Gulf Arabic Reverse Investigation Goals several in Region in the form of general and in an introduction this is Objectives continuation domination spread influence on me Different areas the scientist.

The United States used several modes and tools To implement its strategy towards Countries Gulf Arabic What between its capabilities military superior that I enabled it that be the umbrella the wish for this Countries that no own a dimension defensively Due for small area and magnify Challenges From around, As well as About Recruit its capabilities Economic From During a necklace Treaties and investments with this is Countries as part From its tools guarantee to her dominance Economic on me Region, as such hired its tools political From diplomacy and means Flags supportive for its strategies and its goals in Region.

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