

Critically evaluate the implications of Iran-KSA rapprochement on the conflicts in the Middle East and foreign policy of Israel.

Introduction:

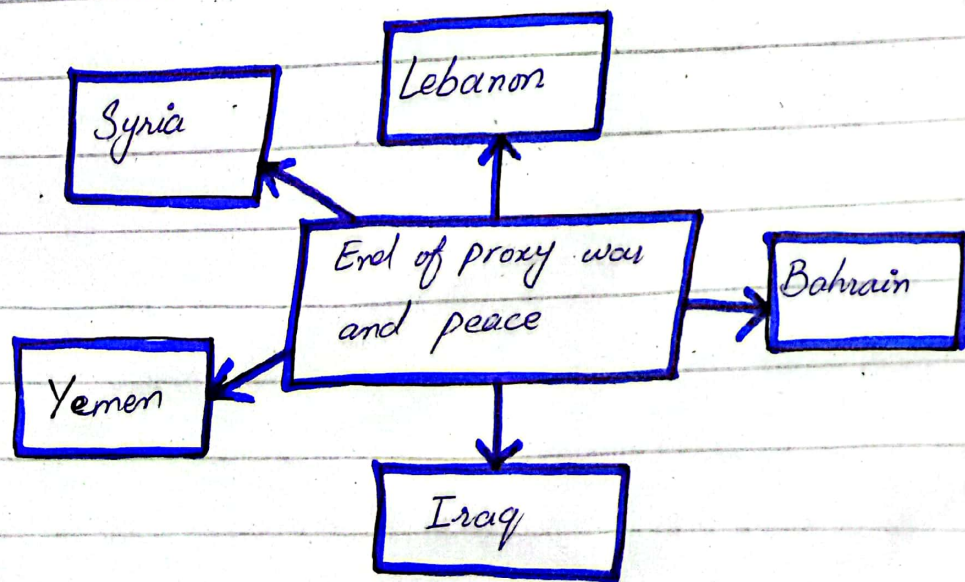
The China-brokered Saudi-Iran rapprochement has brought hope for a positive future of the geopolitical environment of the Middle East and socioeconomic progress of larger region. Besides, the foreign policy of Israel has failed of sanctions on Iran and destructions in the Middle East.

Saudi-Iran normalization of relations

Saudi-Iran diplomatic ties were ended when Saudi hanged the Shia cleric Nimr-Al-Nimr and Iranian protestors attacked the Saudi embassy in 2016. However, the diplomatic relations are restored now. Both countries repeatedly met in Beijing, and their Foreign Ministers

signed the agreement, which is brokered by China. Tehran invited the Muhammad King Salman, and Saudia invited the President of Iran. Both countries has again opened the embassies. Socio-economic relations are restored, all the agreements are signed and revived the deals of 2006, 2011. Visa relaxation is given to Zairin and pilgrimage by both countries. Moreover, trade relations are normalised, collaborated of technology, food, and textile. Besides all, this rapprochement has also affected the conflicts in Middle East.

Implications on conflicts of Middle East:



Implications on Iraq:

Saudi-Iran deal has potential to lower tensions in Iraq. Baghdad has sometimes tried to bring neighbours closer together. It may remove political obstacles that have stood in the way of Saudi investment in Iraq. In late February, interior ministry officials from Saudi Arabia and Iraq signed a memorandum of understanding to strengthen security cooperation. In January, Iraq's southern city of Basra, hosted the 25th Arabian Gulf Cup football tournament, that country had not experienced in years. On the other side, Iran is prepared to make significant changes to its longstanding policies in Iraq and ending its interference in domestic policies. Iraq will move towards the prosperity with this settlement.

Effects on Yemen:

The agreement will help

To end was when Houthi rebels are supported by Iran and government of Mansour Hadi is backed up by Saudia. Both Saudi Arabia and Iran might see a compromise or power share formula in Yemen as first step towards regional security arrangement. Houthi rebels has declared ceasefire. Government of Yemen an non state actors presented the Saudi-Iranian deal, at least initially, as a welcome boost to their own position.

Implications on Syria:

These deal may speed up normalisation of relations between Syrian regime and non state actors. Government of Basharul-Asad was supported by Iran in Syria, and his entry was banned by Saudia in Arab League. After this deal, He was invited there. Rebel groups declared ceasefire. Foreign ministers of both countries played role to bring peace in Syria on dialogue table. A new power share

formula may be proposed.

Implications on Lebanon:

The proxy war of Iran and Saudi Arabia may settle down in future. Non state Actor Hizbollah supported by Iran and government backed by Saudi, both has announced ceased fire. They expresses the satisfaction with what they see as an end to Iran's international isolation and to Saudi Arabia's apparently unshakable alignment with U.S policies.

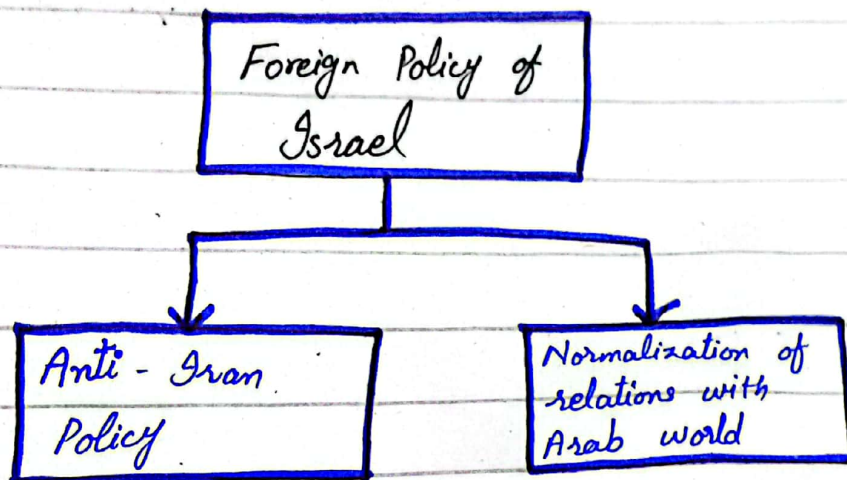
Effects of Iran-KSA rapprochement on Foreign Policy of Israel:

Israel's political leadership sees Iran, especially its nuclear program, as main strategic threat to Jewish state, and has sought to counter it through international sanctions, as well as, military threat. They see that Saudi-Iranian efforts to deal may has set back Israel's efforts to build a regional anti-Iran

lobby.

Foreign policy of Iran: Israel:

Foreign policy of Israel is divided into two heads:



(a)

Threat from Iran:

According to Israel, Iran is biggest threat to peace in region. Majority of non-state actors in Middle East are proxies of Iran such as Hezbollah in Lebanon, Houthis rebels and Mahdi Militia in Iraq. Moreover, Iran is becoming nuclear power and has increased the nuclear capacity. It has become a threat for Arab world. Therefore, Israel wants to contain Iran by sanctions.

(D) Normalization of relation with Arab world:

Five leading Arab nations has accepted Israel as sovereign state. Abraham deal has signed between UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Morocco, Sudan and Israel in 2020. These countries have tied the diplomatic, socio-economic relations and cultural Trade programs with Israel. Israel wants to normalize ties with Arab world and contain Iran.

Failure of foreign policy of Israel:

Saudi-Iran deal has failed the foreign policy of Israel. It has failed to win Arab world against Israel. Isolation of Iran is failed by resume relations of Saudi-Arabia and UAE.

More normalization of relation, more settlement of proxy wars in Middle East. The concept of Ummah will

like 60s and 70s. Less proxy wars will lead more peace and default lines will heal in Arab countries. This deal has failed the foreign policy of Israel.

The foreign policy of Israel has failed today.
(Benjamin Netanyahu)

Conclusion:

Iran-Saudi Arabia deal has various implications on proxy wars in Middle East. Their normalization of relations will bring the peace in Arab countries. Which is the failure of foreign policy of Israel. It has failed to isolate the Iran which is becoming a nuclear country. Sanctions of Iran also did not work. This rapprochement is a initial step in revival of Ummah and progress of Muslim World.