

The Role of Security Management in Regional and Trans-Regional Political Developments by Emphasis on energy (Case Study: Persian Gulf)

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Abstract: The geographical area of Persian Gulf plays a role as one of important centers of discussions and political tables for geopolitical and geostrategic role, because this region is important in the world as rich reservoirs of energy in economy and political affairs of international societies. Iran has always been considered as the center of power in the Middle East, and this superiority will protect the power particularly in Persian Gulf. Persian Gulf has been always mentioned by international societies for having rich fossil and underground resources, and economic future of the world depends on oil and gas resources which can attract all attentions and relationships orientations to this point of the world in its turn. Persian Gulf is in regional and global rank as one of global economic sub-systems in energy dimension. This region is supplier of the great energy attribution of the world, and any damage to the needed stream equals to damage to all global economic systems. The objective of this research is studying the role of security management in regional and trans-regional political developments by emphasis on energy of Persian Gulf. The methodology of this research is descriptive-analytical, and librarian, surveying, and interview have been used to collect data.

Keywords: management, security, energy, regional and trans-regional political developments, Persian Gulf

INTRODUCTION

Persian Gulf, the geopolitical region of Iran-Arab, has been always mentioned by the adjacent countries and also the world for having geological sensitivity and great oil and gas reservoirs. Persian Gulf is considered as one of the most important and sensitive regions of the world for having geopolitical and geostrategic situation in the past century. Energy and security are two key and strategic issues in this region. Security orders in Persian Gulf have been considered as one of the most important role players in security of Persian Gulf since past time. Each formulated and designed plan in this field has specific importance for Iran. (Pourtaieb, 2010)

The study unit in geopolitics is region. In this view, political phenomenon is studied in "geographical field". Energy particularly oil are the most important commodity now which has the maximum commercial value in global level and has formed the basis of industry, transportation, and business in exporting and importing region. (Mirheydar and Asgari, 2003: 100) Therefore, competition and conflict of various powers have been mixed to control the world oil industries. These competitions and conflicts have created many decisive developments on the world stage (Hafeznia, 2006: 102) and has been an important factor to determine the power of countries and countries rank in ownership and access them in the global power equation. (Ezzati, 1994: 142). The permanent demand of Persian Gulf oil is a function of global economy growth. If permanent growth lasts in North America, Europe, and Asia in future decade, world will face with demand rapid increase. Asia demand increase, particularly for India and China to Persian Gulf oil is one of the developments increasing geopolitical competitions for energy. If the east world countries can success in management and arrangement of their economies, energy demand will happen faster than now. (Coulomb, 2004: 190 & Russell, 2006: 13) Persian Gulf is not only considered as a part of Iran soil and has been governed by Iranian throughout history, but also this blue zone has been known by titles of Persian Gulf, Iranian Gulf, Fars Gulf, and etc. based on all existed historical resources. The name of Persian Gulf is the one has been used since past time in documents, contracts, and correspondences by all far and near nations including Iranian to Arabs, Indian, and Turkish to Europeans. Therefore, Persian Gulf as the most important oil passage of the world has had and has close relationship with Iranian civilization situation. Persian Gulf is the most important international waterway of the world with more than 50% of the world hidden energy. Persian Gulf and its small surrounding countries (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman) encompass 10% of 44 million km² of Asia continent. Persian Gulf as place and passage of transaction and business between east and west not only has been scene of conflict and competition by beneficiaries, invaders, and colonizers in past times, but also has been mentioned by archaeologists, historians, and geographers more than any other seas. Oil and other resources is one of indexes that value and importance of Persian Gulf are

dependent on them which can be effective on Iran and adjacent countries' relationships. This research tries to study this issue by various aspects.

Problem Statement

The issue of Persian Gulf has been always one of important issues of regional and industrial world countries. None of regional countries has been protector of Persian Gulf since a century ago, and The British Empire introduced itself as responsible of this region security, oil resources, its transfer, and free business stream for 2 centuries since the world war II. The intensification of the Cold War has made various views about the global and regional security; meanwhile, Persian Gulf has attributed an important role to itself. The issue of the security of Persian Gulf has been mentioned for the importance of oil through global developments since 1970s. (Sadeghi, 2000: 133) On the other hand, America got the role of supplying security for Persian Gulf that was "securitization" in Kissinger, Nixon's two-column layout based on using local power, it means relying on Iran government (military column) and Saudi Arabia (economic column) has been one of penetration tool of this country in this region after the withdrawal of England from the East of the Suez Canal in the early 1970s and the rise of the Cold War. The vital importance of energy in international and national economic growth and boom has made oil as one of global superiority elements that was mentioned by great powers. The significant part of this oil global competition is in Persian Gulf region. The first four oil producer countries are in Persian Gulf region having a significant part of crude oil and also on third part of natural gas of the world as the biggest owners. Therefore, along with geopolitical shaping of energy in Persian Gulf region, stabilization the permanent security is one of the main concerns of oil producers and its great consumers all over the world. The disagreement among regional countries is influenced by the presence and role of foreign powers in stabilization or membership in such mechanisms. Different views of Persian Gulf littoral countries toward trans-regional powers and their dual positions have provided necessities in regional security arrangements in Persian Gulf that disagreement of some countries on definition of "security" is different and somehow opposite of this view.

METHODOLOGY

This research is descriptive-analytical, librarian, documented, and also surveying and interview were used to collect data.

Objectives

Introduction natural and strategic geography of Persian Gulf

Showing importance and role of Persian Gulf in region and Iran rank as one of important poles of power in Middle East.

Understanding that establishment of a strong democracy between Iran and adjacent countries of Persian Gulf is one of the necessities of a foreign country and etc.

Theoretical Bases of Research

Natural and Strategic Geography of Persian Gulf

Persian Gulf is a curved groove encompassing one fourth of the world fossils reservoirs and find ways from Arabian Sea to the Indian Ocean and the the high seas. This gulf has length of 900 km and width of 240 km and was created in fallen and low height groins and folds of southern Zagros. Persian Gulf is like a great branch of Indian Ocean cross all sea lanes in the east of Aden and is like a corridor between 25 min, 30 degree of north, and 48 min and 5 degree of east length. It is limited to Iran coast from north and North West, from east to Oman Sea, and from south and west to the Arabian Peninsula. Tigris, Euphrates, Karun, and Karkheh rivers that are originated from Armenia and Turkey mountains fall to the sea with Jarrah, Indian, and some other small rivers to the sea. The low height and under bed waters of Persian Gulf have affluent oil and gas (hydrogen) reservoirs. This depth is 70 m to 90 m from the gulf crater. As you move to up of gulf, it reduces and reaches to 30 m from 90 km distance to mouth of the river. The depth of Persian Gulf doesn't exceed 50 m in most cases and its maximum depth is about 100 m. This matter simplifies reservoirs mining and drilling possibility. Depth of Persian Gulf in pearl fishing is fewer than 36 m. The area of Persian Gulf is 97000 miles square, it length is about 50 miles from Oman Sea to the head of Sea and its width is about 29 to 180 miles in various zones. The Persian Gulf littoral includes countries such as Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Emirates, and Oman, and the maximum Persian Gulf coast with navigability is under the governance of Iran. Persian Gulf is like a sea way since the beginning of the history of its significant political situation and has been somehow the great east civilization center with several thousand background. The Elamite used coast of Persian Gulf from Bushehr anchor and Khark Island for inhabitation,

shipping, governance, and business with western India and Nile valley since many centuries ago. Most historians such as Herodotus believed that Babylonians prepared their needed tools from Arabia and India through Persian Gulf. Babylon was made along the Tigris and Euphrates near the Persian Gulf for its strategic situation and relates three Persian, Indian, and Aswad seas. In addition, Herodotus and Strabo emphasized that there were important commercial centers in this area.

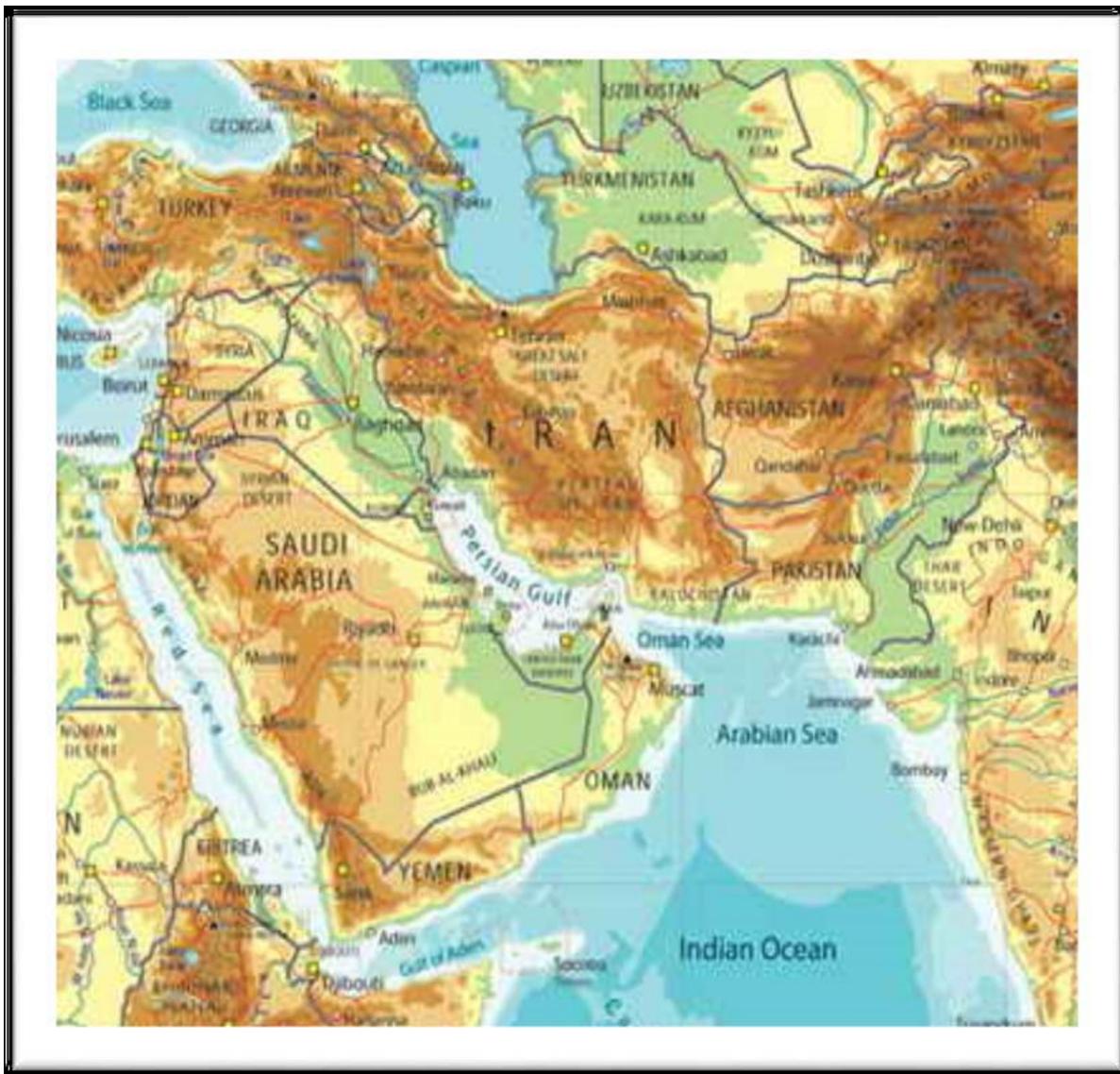


Figure 1: Iran and adjacent countries of Persian Gulf

Region and Its Management

This region is a result of construction, reconstruction of members, boundaries, political decisions, ideal attempts, and conscious strategy of countries and social players. Regions are defined and determined based on stable and constant or different and varied conditions and factors. Physical and geographical factors are mostly in the first classification. The second classification variables include factors such as the level of economic development, the nature of political systems, degree, and amount of reciprocal dependency, etc. Most related definitions to region are geographical adjacency criterion to the main elements. Convergence is a process that countries achieve a trans-national and new organization by selecting mutual decisions or delegating decisions. (Lindberg, 1963: 288) that has power of decision making in regional and trans-regional level. Therefore, a group of countries for coalitions and alliances are usually shaped for mutual economic, political, and defensive destinations that some of them are coherent geographically and some of are integrated and global. (Hogget, 1996: 416)

convergence in multilateralism framework includes a behavior of a country adaptable with specific principles that needs norms development and necessity, mutual identities, and informal and formal institutions related to corporation, and conflict management in long time sections. (Lake and Morgan, 2002: 233) "Ernst Hass", one of the founders of the theory of convergence, knows it as a process in which political leaders of various countries are convinced to orient their loyalty, expectations, and political activities toward new centers with legal institutions or legal applicant authorities, and nations and countries authorities. (Seyfzadeh, 1989: 191) independent governments can be said is united system when they have relationships that each one attends to others benefits in decision making stage. The mutual necessities in certain geographical region helps to creation of convergence process and integration, governments neglect part of their power or governance, and delegate it to management of region level. The international convergence and integration process makes trans-national institutions and institutes replace by national institutions and delegate affairs governance of trans-state level to political management of region. (Goldstein, 1999: 427) Generally, regional systems theories consider regions as relationships and interactions patterns inside an area that have "a degree of arrangement and coherence as change in one region influences on other regions." The theory of constructivism uses this definition in very different theoretical field and knows regions similar to the created social creatures, because countries think that they have mutual coexistence in a region with mutual future. (Nye, 200: 73) If a regional security collection is defined as a group of countries that are permanently originated under the influence of one or several foreign factors of security from distinctive and separate geographical area, the members are integrated according to security as each action of per important members, and developments inside each one significantly influence on others. (Lake and Morgan, 1997: 27)

Security

The cultural definitions of "security" include invulnerability or protection from danger. "Security" also includes releasing from hesitate, freedom from anxiety, fear, and having justified and documented reliance. Security, whether individual, national or international are in group of issues that humans confront with them. Security is used extensively in conception referring to peace, reliance, freedom, and other conditions that a person or group of people has sense of releasing from anxiety, fear, or originated dangers from inside or outside of country. (Rabiei, 2004: 43) On the other hand, security is the influenced phenomenon by material-mental elements that cannot be determined in military considerations such as Cold War. (McCain Lai, Arlitel, 2002: 59)

Study Energy in Today World and Situation of Persian Gulf in It

Oil is known as the main resource of energy replacing by coal in past decades. The current procedures of global consumption of fossil energy show the advent of a new era in which natural gas will be replaced by oil in some sectors. Nowadays, 90% of global growth of energy consumption is in oil and gas part. (Kiyani, 2007: 148) Actually, although, oil is the main energy resource in the world by 37% of global consumption, the procedure of natural gas in the world has had the maximum growth in consumption in comparison with other energy resources. Nowadays, natural gas consists 20% of global energy consumption, and it is predicted that this consumption will reach to 30% up to 2020 (Umbach, 2066: 66). Studying the geographical distribution of global oil reservoirs explicitly shows the concentration of these resources in Persian Gulf. This region totally has 748.3 billion oil barrels with more than 73 trillion m³ of gas, 41.3% of total gas resources of the world. According to the statistical resources reports such as BP, amounts of global natural gases were more than 6263.34 trillion ft³ or 177.36 trillion m³ in the beginning of 2008. (Danesh, 2008)

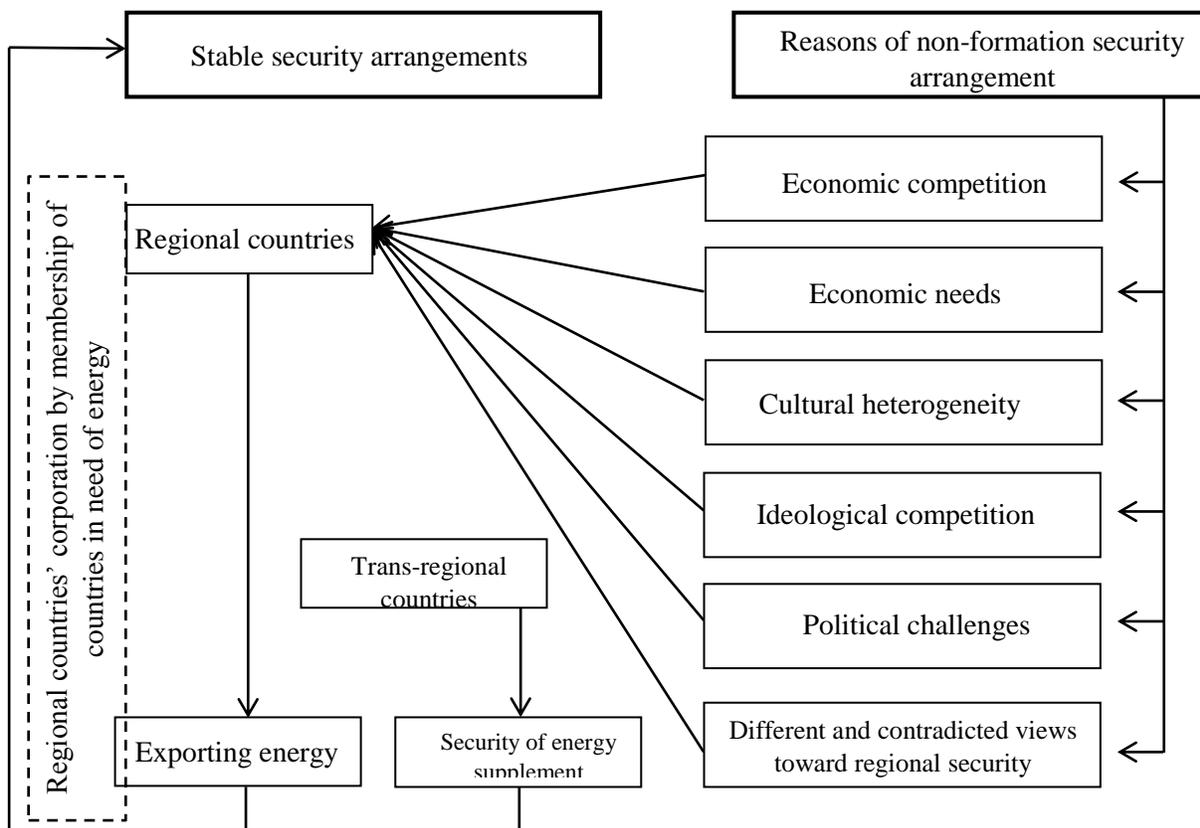
Countries around Persian Gulf have significant role in production and exporting crude oil and natural gases in global level. The production of natural gas in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, and United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Oman were 9.59, 87.2, 6.3, 987.0, 607.1, and 0.0 trillion ft³, respectively. (Oil&Gas Journal, Jan1, 2009) Most studies and predictions about energy condition in future show that demand for OPEC oil and Persian Gulf will increase in future and reduction of oil resources in North Sea, northern America, and even Russia, the residual of oil resources in Persian Gulf will be 80% in 2020 and 95% of the world oil resources in 2030. (Global Trends, 2025)

Energy and Management of Regional Security

Conflict among competitive powers on territories' control, natural resources (gasoil, mineral materials, food products, water etc.), important geographical points (strategic ports and military bases, rivers and canals, commercial ways etc.) are effective factors in military and economic success (Walsh, 2006: 456). Energy resources have an important role in human life. (Shou Tage, 2007: 47). Since the beginning of 20th century that oil changed to the vital resource and was used as fuel of motor vehicles and fleets, it became a vital matter in human activities (Walsh, 2006: 457). Lack of geographical distribution of oil resources with its consumption means oil consumption is little in great part of great oil reservoirs of the world. This lack of proper geographical distribution of reservoirs

and consumption links oil with powerful equations in the global level intensively, because world is wealthy and advanced but need oil from one hand, but there are great amounts of oil to supply for the advanced world in the developing countries from the other hand (Mirtorabi, 2012, 184). Energy security is called to fluent production and consumption of energy, particularly oil and gas if there would be no problem against extraction, production, transfer (production, distribution, and consumption); as though, "easy access to regular supplement of energy would be possible in fairly prices." (International Energy Agency, 2001: 76) energy security has different conceptions based on importing and exporting countries. The energy exporting countries emphasize on the security of energy demand which means secured access to consumption markets to export resources with great volume of their national incomes (Yergin, 2005: 71) Hence, according to producers, energy security links to demand security. Owners of great reservoirs concern about long-term security of demand for energy. This anxiety is based on two fields: Rotational growth pattern and policies to reduce oil demand and support other energy resources; Failure of OPEC governments in varying their economic incomes and permanency of their heavy dependency on oil incomes. Hence, they concern about security of markets for their great income resources (Halim Zamharir, 2011: 119)

Management model of regional security can be based on the following model:



Findings

Joints Oil and Gas Fields of Iran with Persian Gulf Countries

Iran has specific and unique rank as of the 7 superior countries of oil reservoirs, the 2nd owner of natural gas, and its specific geographical situation whose superiority can change Iran to one of the most important role players of future economy of the world. When Iran geographical situation is mentioned in oil and gas issues, the first important subject will be separation of energy transit and oil and gas mutual fields of Iran from the adjacent countries. The water and soil mutual boundaries in some of Iran oil and gas fields with adjacent countries signifies the importance of this issue in macro planning of oil industry; as though, political and economic experts call it the forefront of oil industry. The existence of many mutual oil and gas fields in sea and soil is remarkable issue needing its necessities and requirements. The adjacent countries are using these fields by international and political

flexibilities companies' capital in conversations. Unarranged extraction from mutual fields by adjacent countries can make them unusable after a while and removes the equilibrium of fields, while all activities around continental shelf on the bisector line was agreed among Iran from one hand and Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Bahrain on the other hand. Identification whole reservoir, having information, and calculation details is necessary technically for drilling operations and exploiting an oil or gas reservoir. However, great amount of information hasn't been transferred between parties about gas and oil reservoirs unfortunately and reservoir owner countries drill oil untrimmed, incorrectly, and contrary to the the principles of technical engineering and oil industry to get more profit. This matter can significantly damage on reservoir technical indexes in long-term. Therefore, the best method to prevent from this damage can be arranged drilling or united management in mutual reservoirs. It must be noticed that the first obstacle of Iran in the exploitation of natural resources of energy particularly in oil and gas fields is lack of financial resources to supply big fortune of infrastructures and productive extracted industries. According to the calculation and goal-settings in the fifth development plans of state, establishment of the mentioned objectives in oil and gas part need 25-31 billion annual investment just in the upstream sector. About 40 billion dollar must be invested in gas field for 4-5 next years. This investment volume is estimated only to increase gas production from current 500 million m³ to 900 million m³ in 2014.

Iran has gas and oil mutual fields with adjacent countries in 4 regions with restrict competition with regional competitors. The first classification is hydro carbonic fields in Persian Gulf. The second classification is south and west fields of Iran. The oil wells of city entered to drilling and production circle since 70 years ago and the existence of 30 mutual potential structures that were proved are the most important fields. The third classification makes the mutual fields of Caspian Sea that the most important is Alborz mutual field that Iran and Azerbaijan are partners. Of course, only 20% of these fields are mutual, the fourth classification of mutual fields are reservoirs in east of our country. The most important of these fields is "Gonbad-e Li" field in mutuality of Iran and Turkmenistan.

According to the statistics of energy international studies dependent on Iran oil ministry, the specifications of some of mutual fields of Iran with other countries are as following (data 2006):

Million barrels	Mutual oil fields	
2309	Saudi Arabia	Foruzan
4073	Abu Dhabi	Salman
128	Sharjah	Mobarak
188	Dubai	Nosrat
532	Saudi Arabia	Esfandyar
-	Imarate- Dubai	Darzam
168	Kuwait	Arash
-	Qatar	South Pars oil layer
3693	Iraq	Dehloran
1956.5	Iraq	West paydar
692	Iraq	City oil
6361	Iraq	Yadavaran
5800	Iraq	Azadegan
Bcm	Mutual gas fields	
13130	Diameter	south Pars
183.5	Arabia	Salman
14.6	Sharjah	Mobarak
22.4	Oman	Hengam
249.2	Arabia	Bifars
13:25	Turkmenistan	Ginbad -e Li

Reference: www.Iranpetrotech.com

Economic Issues and Persian Gulf Energy

About two third of the proved oil reservoirs and one third of the world natural gases reservoirs are in hand of the countries around Persian Gulf. The permanent demand for Persian Gulf oil depends on its frequency and global economic growth. If the economic permanent growth in North America, Europe, and Asia last in the future decade, the world will face with rapid demand for energy. The Asian demand increase particularly in China and India for Persian Gulf oil is one of the development with future geopolitical and economic effects. If countries of the

East block become successful in management and arrangement of their economies, the energy demand will increase even faster. The advantage of energy in this region is affluence of oil and gas, extraction with less costs in comparison to oil reservoirs, placement in efficient and developed paths of transportation to various malls. (Comb, Harkari, 2004: 190). Stability variable in Persian Gulf and permanency of secured energy supplement in global economy has an undeniable role. About 23 million barrels per day is produced by countries around Persian Gulf that is nearly 27% of the world total oil. 15-15.5 million barrels oil are transferred from 34-mile of Hormoz Strait per day which make this waterway an important point in the global economy. Energy Information Administration estimated that the countries around Persian Gulf would export 36.4 million barrels oil since 2025. It means more than double amounts of the present exports that will be more than 17 million barrels per day, the developing economies, particularly in Asia will depend on energy in Persian Gulf during two future decades. (Russell, 2006: 13)

Iran Approach in Iran Diplomacy

Formulation of diplomacy of Iran energy is in a way that has constructive connection in one hand and foreign policy as a bed for more penetration from one hand are significantly important in twenty- year establishment. Twenty-year landscape of Islamic Republic of Iran has determined the macro orientation of country in two future decades in extrovert development path and based on constructive interaction with the world. It means the necessity of participation and interaction of Iran in the global affairs with motivation of using foreign facilities for development, removing obstacles, and international threats, and above all providing an image from Iran are as international opportunities. Meanwhile, its energy and security as the main conception and pivot of energy diplomacy can be one of the most important connection of Iran with developing powers and countries, particularly Asia and Europe if it connects with development-orientation foreign policy, and it will efficiently help to establish the necessities of country landscape and development. Noticing this point is necessary that energy connection with important countries will have significant security benefits besides economic benefits for Iran, because it relates these countries to Iran relatively to supply a strategic good. This important and sensitive rank will change development of gas and oil to the center of national development. Therefore, it can be stated that the issue of energy and its development manner for Islamic Republic of Iran will provide a proper bed for constructive interaction besides favorite energy diplomacy along with the foreign policy goals. (Vaezi, 2008: 167) The diplomacy of Iran energy as one of energy resources owners must mention the global economic procedures and macro energy markets in future, and also the political orientation of big and emerging powers. Oil and development of its industry is so important for Iran: first, it is like income factor and necessary capital to develop country, and second, removing obstacles and achieving international facilities are necessary for development. All of these cases are determinable and understandable in form of diplomacy of energy. Development of related industry to energy depends on the necessity of providing internal conditions for financial supplement of oil industry development projects besides proper international conditions for interactive orientation and foreign policy development. In other words, development of oil and gas industry depends on as more utilization of advanced technology and international financial facilities in this industry, and foreign policy based on constructive interaction with world, as it is in twenty-year landscape, can provide proper space for foreign investment and modern technologies transfer along with oil and gas industry development by establishment of balanced relationships without tension and movement toward building confidence. Meanwhile, energy diplomacy is an opportunity of development- orientation foreign policy and development to supply global security supplement of energy with centrality of Islamic Republic of Iran. Finally, it can be stated that one of the most important fields that has capacity and ability of changing to a mass opportunity is corporation and interaction in gas and oil area whose capacity building happens as state energy diplomacy. The principle of energy diplomacy can be stabilized by emphasis on the constructive role in global security of energy.

CONCLUSION

The obtained conclusion of this research is that Iran can reduce the confronting restrictions by leaning on its internal potentials and tries to dissect these arrangements on one hand and formation security arrangements by presence of all regional countries and participation of trans-regional countries for regional management based on energy by studying security arrangements in this region on the other hand. Hence, providing energy security without participation of regional countries from one hand and giving role to the global owners is useless. Achieving to the purpose of production and supplying security needs changes in traditional approaches and selecting new security strategy, linking the benefit of global consumers and producers have effective role on supplying regional security. The regional countries of Persian Gulf must have integration and empathy in all fields for having

adjacency relationship and also cultural and historical relationships. This matter shows mutual resource of energy, because if all have mutual and constructive diplomacy in energy field and utilization of resources are done based on reciprocal needs and wills, there will be no inequities and conflicts among them. The existence of affluent energy among the regional countries of Persian Gulf that the world economic future is tied to them itself proposes a regional and trans-regional security issue since then the protection of order and security in this point of the world is not only a national issue, but also a trans-national field is comprehensive valuable and functional issues. Nowadays, the dominant stream in Persian Gulf is using military force to produce security. Therefore, this issue added on its complication. On the other hand, the dependency of global citizens' life to this region and having sense of global insecurity are influenced by insecurity of Persian Gulf. If any insecurity occurs in this region, there is a natural expectation from global institutions including Security Council have sense of responsibility about this region. In addition, the sole players such as America, Japan, and China react toward the development around Persian Gulf. The role of various actors about Persian Gulf, which means the effectiveness of many variables, make the present conditions complicated, and no vivid landscape is dominant on conditions. According to mentioned issues, formulation of exiting from the present condition is necessary to protect the independency of the regional countries and prevent from endangering the global citizens' life. Solving the present challenges about the region security is a part of a pervasive institutionalization, the solution of escaping from the present condition, and vivid landscape for regional cooperation.

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