

Hidden Perspectives of Convergence in Persian Gulf Region

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Abstract: Currently, the region of Persian Gulf is one of the most significant regions all over the world and has got a certain position in global strategies, The abundant resources of this region is the basis of global economy, even though this parameter itself is the cause of instability and disorder in the surrounding countries. However we can't easily forgive governor's faults in emergence of this disorder. The lack of geopolitical insight and magnifying unimportant arguments inhibit to get a convergence in security and development. Today we seek that though having many motives for convergence in the region, unfortunately some factors inhibit gaining to this target. Authors, in this paper, have different insights to many subjects mentioned as obstacles for convergence and concern them as opportunities in order to get convergence. Knowing the important role of Persian Gulf at global geopolitical equations as well as full understanding the fact that this region, though all backgrounds of convergence and cooperation couldn't have benefited them in order to provide convenience and security for their citizens, the authors conducted this research. As we show in this paper, there are many capacities and background to reach to convergence in the region, each background divided into four categories and each category divided a gain into some subcategories. Each mentioned subject can, by itself, act as an origin to achieve to convergence in a region. For this purpose, classifying the causes for convergence among region's countries into four categories including geographic, cultural, Economical and security, they are trying to identify and determine the influencing factors to gain a region of close and friendly relationships.

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1. Introduction

At the scene of power, some geographic regions play an important role for protecting, developing and application of power as well as increasing the actor's capabilities so that this role possesses a direct link with region's geopolitical characteristics. However, the Persian Gulf surrounding countries for its energy resources, being at the neighborhood to some superpowers, its position to relate to other regions, etc, have got such a role, therefore locating at the edge point of global economy system, these countries provide the energy requirements for capitalist system. In other words, the motive for capitalist system, i.e. accumulation of investment and profit, depends on the yield of this part of the system (Ghasemi, 2003: 41).

Persian Gulf is semi close see so that 6 small and 2 relatively large countries having regional influence (impact) surround it. Persian Gulf and the surrounding countries have got inter impacts so that at one hand geopolitical position has affected political behaviors among mentioned countries and at the other hand, political behaviors and their interactions with international system have made the region the top news all over the world, thus fixing its

position in global geopolitical decision making. Large resources of oil and gas in this sea that play a vital role in industrial world have resulted to the flow of international exchanges to this region. Each surrounding country tries to best benefit the potential and opportunities to achieve the best development in its purposes and national benefits. However, since these behaviors are against neighbor's national benefits and the presented plans aren't domestic, hence unconcerned about the current situation of these countries, they have been of no positive result at the region. Governor's unilateralism and possessing incorrect positions against each other and magnifying old and the unimportant problems as well as disagreement, etc, are the causes of non convergence in this vital region worldwide.

2. Research method

This research is analytical conducted. In order to gathering its resources we used books, journal essays, congress essays, internet, etc. knowing the important role of Persian Gulf at global geopolitical equations as well as full understanding the fact that this region, though all backgrounds of convergence and cooperation, couldn't have benefited them in order to provide convenience and

security for their citizens, the authors conducted this research. Identifying and introducing the bases of regional convergence in order to reach instability and security in the region forms the main purpose of the

research. For this purpose, authors, classifying convergence backgrounds into 4 categories including geographical, cultural, and economical and security, conducted this research (research overall model).

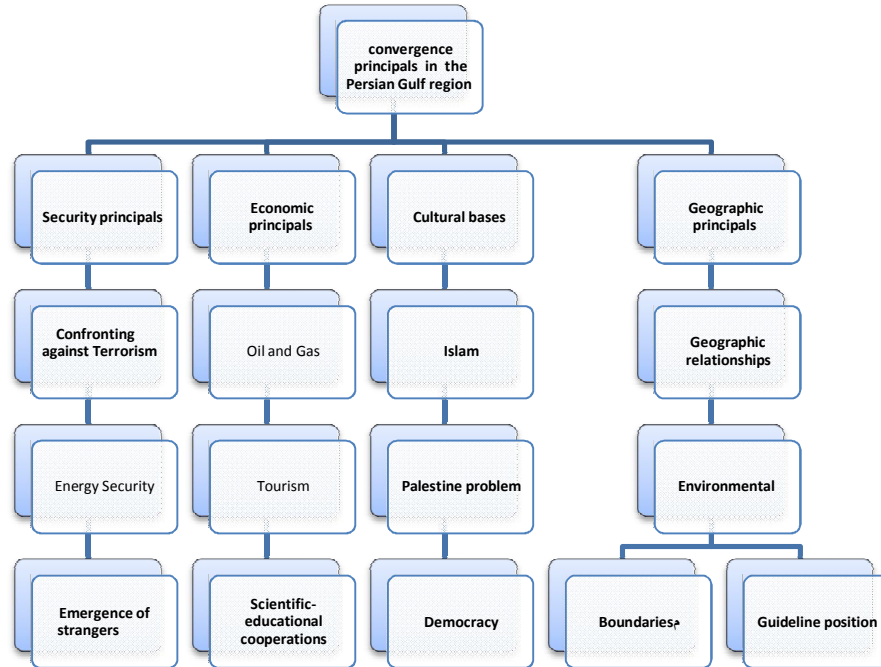


Fig. 1. Research overall model

3. Geographic position of Persian Gulf:

Persian Gulf resembles as an arc having more than $\frac{1}{4}$ fossil reservoirs worldwide. This arc is connected to Indian Ocean and free waters through Oman Sea, having 900 km length and 240 km width. This Gulf has emerged at low wrinkle sites of southern Zagros. Persian Gulf as a large branch of Indian Ocean is located at the ship transit route at eastern Eden and resembles as a canal located at 24° , 30° latitude and 48° , 50° longitude. With northern coast of Iran, eastern coast to Oman Gulf and southern and western coast to Saudi Arabia. Tigris and Euphrates, Karun and Karkheh (all rivers) originating from Armenia and Turkish mounts as well as Jarahi, Hendian and other small rivers end to Persian Gulf. Persian Gulf is shallow having oil and gas (Hydrocarbons) resources at the bottom. It's depth at the mouth reaches 70- 90 meters increasing along side with the gulf so that 90 km away of the mouth it reaches 30 meters. Persian Gulf depth mostly doesn't exceed 50 meters and its maximum depth is 100 meters, thus digging for extracting its resources is easy. At pearl hunting sites, this depth reaches 36 meters. The gulf area reaches 97000 mile² and its length from Oman coast to its head 50 miles with the range of 29- 180 miles wide.

4. Persian Gulf Geopolitical Position

Persian Gulf is different in nature from any other region all over the world, particularly its fossil resources roles for advancing economical and political aims have been clarified for every one since the second half of 20th century. Today this region undergoes the main role for providing energy at international relationships hence this factor itself differentiates it's entity from other regimes worldwide and makes the Middle East as the center of Islamic ideologies. This region sometimes was wrongly considered as a subfield of so called Middle East. While Middle East for its non homogenous lands such as northern Africa, Indian island, Caucasus and the Red sea cannot be considered as a homogenous geopolitical region, Persian Gulf is a unique representative of a geopolitical region. Nations in this region are different in cultural affairs and in political, economical and Islamic issues. Such common ideologies provide the best opportunity for nations littoral the gulf that doesn't exist easily in the Middle East (Mojtahedzadeh, 1999: 40-41).

At the perspective of geopolitics Persian Gulf is more related to SW Asia than the Middle East. Governor's concerns and power motives at geopolitical regions at SW Asia is mainly based on energy, commerce and security which is in

compatibility with nature and roles of Persian Gulf geopolitical region (Rezaee, 2005: 181).

If any commercial and energy event takes place in SW Asia, this phenomenon relates to Persian Gulf region. E.g. at most rational and justice state, each energy line applied at central Asia and Caucasus have to Persian Gulf region, vice versa. SW Asia is limited to Europe, Africa, Russia, India, China and Indian Ocean, formed of 5 geopolitical regions including central Asia, India, Caucasus, Persian Gulf and the Middle East. This region has gained geostrategic and geo-economics (oil and gas) positions and is totally the energy market of international loans and restoration of silky road (Ibid: 6) Persian gulf region plays a key role at activating these parameters in SW Asia, e. g. central Asia and Caucasus as subsystem for SW Asia vitally require Persian gulf region and it's governors to achieve other parts of the world and India. Therefore S.W Asia and Persian Gulf region can be complementary to each other. Having a look at efforts done by energy requiring powers for planting oil and gas lines and providing complete security for them, clarifies these region's significance at international relationships in 21th century. Iran as country that seeks for convergence at SW Asia as a long term strategy, improves it's position through strengthening it's position at SW Asia and Persian gulf regions. Because Iran is the beating heart of southern Asia (Persian Gulf region). Indeed improvement of Iran position in the region is related to its links to SW Asia because south Asia countries emergence in Persian gulf region through Iran improves Persian gulf Geopolitics position and profits SW Asia countries therefore improves Iran geopolitical position in Persian gulf region and international system. Indeed effect and role of Persian Gulf in oil transit is among strategic problems influencing Iran's security and economy, directly or indirectly (Mehrabi, 2007: 66). The Islamic republic of Iran is the unique country linking Persian Gulf to SW Asia countries. Indeed this is the subject mentioned as "changing Geography to power" and Persian gulf region for it's homogeneity and economic nature in international system from the viewpoint of Geopolitics plays an important role as an effective Geopolitical region.

5. Convergence

Political plan of the world is composed of government or independent spatial – political units called as countries. Governments and countries are the most important actors in the scene of political and international relationships. These actors have the right of governing and independence and according to this right as well as to their position in international system affect on international

phenomenon makings (Hafeznia, 2006:373). After the world war (1945-1939) studies about peace, cooperation's and deciding ways to prevent war are at the center of researcher's concerns at international scales. Here, regional studies and efforts to make regional convergence have results too many convergence theories including Functionalism and neo Functionalism. Most of these theories describe how to corporate and how to make regional relationship (Schirm, 2002: 4). Development of economic cooperation's among west European countries at 50th and 60th decades AD effectively helped to the emergence and strengthening convergence theories (Hass, 1964).

The United Nations charter supported regional contracts as cooperation for Security Council in order to make peace throughout the world. Regional looks at dipolar international systems plays an important role in politics of developed and developing countries, but we face many problems in the way to do their multidimensional aspects. Thus resulting to much instability in regional trends (Gurgle & Will, 1999:3-12). These obstacles and limitation could originate from national, international or regional variables. E.g. regional trends in dipolar systems have always got affected by both poles. Because formation of regional disciplines out of international system whose actors were the two poles of power was impossible. From structural persons view of point for example Cont waltz government's policy and behaviors is limited by international structures and their behaviors are formed within international structures and takes meaning in relation with them. In his points of view international structures contain 3 parts:

1. Disciplinary principal; within international system because of the lack of power, Anarchy is concerned as disciplinary principal;
2. Unit differentiation principal and its particular usages;
3. Ability distributing principal among units, Distribution form results in the formation of international system (Waltz, 1979: 82).

At international policies convergence is known as a process that within the system, political units voluntary and self motivating put their wanting away. Government's main motive for such close cooperation's is to achieve those profits and tools that were impossible for them to gain before accepting the process of convergence. At the opposite point divergence is the process within it government and political units get away from one another resulting in instability and crisis. convergence is the process within that nations put their desires of foreign and domestic leadership away and tend to common (general) decision making and put decision making

on the shoulder of new central organizations. Indeed convergence tries to weaken discrepancies including nationalistic feelings such as national royalty, national profit makings, and geographic boundaries even the right of independent governing and using them in profit to common targets. This situation helps

peace at the regional or international scales through expanding technical, economical, commercial, religion and political cooperation. Convergence theorists focus mainly on 2 points: first emphasis of voluntary convergence, second lack of coercion in the process (Akhbary, 2008: 49).

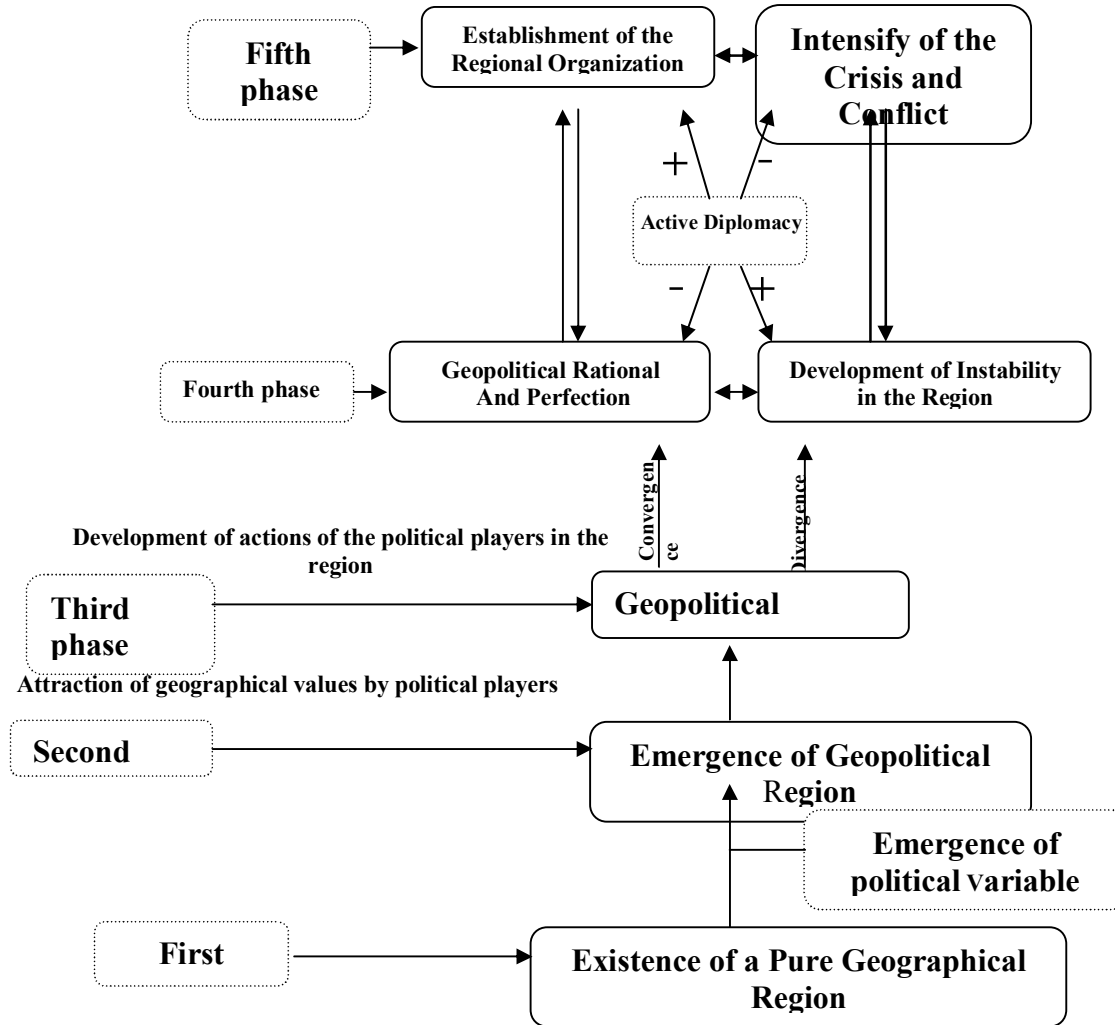


Fig. 2. Model from: Hafeznia Mohammad Reza Geopolitics Quarterly, Volume: 7, No 4, Winter 2011: PP 1-4

Convergence means contraction of members into one. Convergence meaningful either at domestic and regional scales. Domestically, its means the convergence of different part of a country and regionally it means the convergence of countries in the region. Convergence is a range of convergence at least with the meaning of economic contraction and at most political contraction for achieving a common foreign policy. Economic convergence means increasing in mutual dependency in a regional scale on the basis of indices such as regional commerce and methodology, standard and commercial provision concordance (www.ousaid.gov).

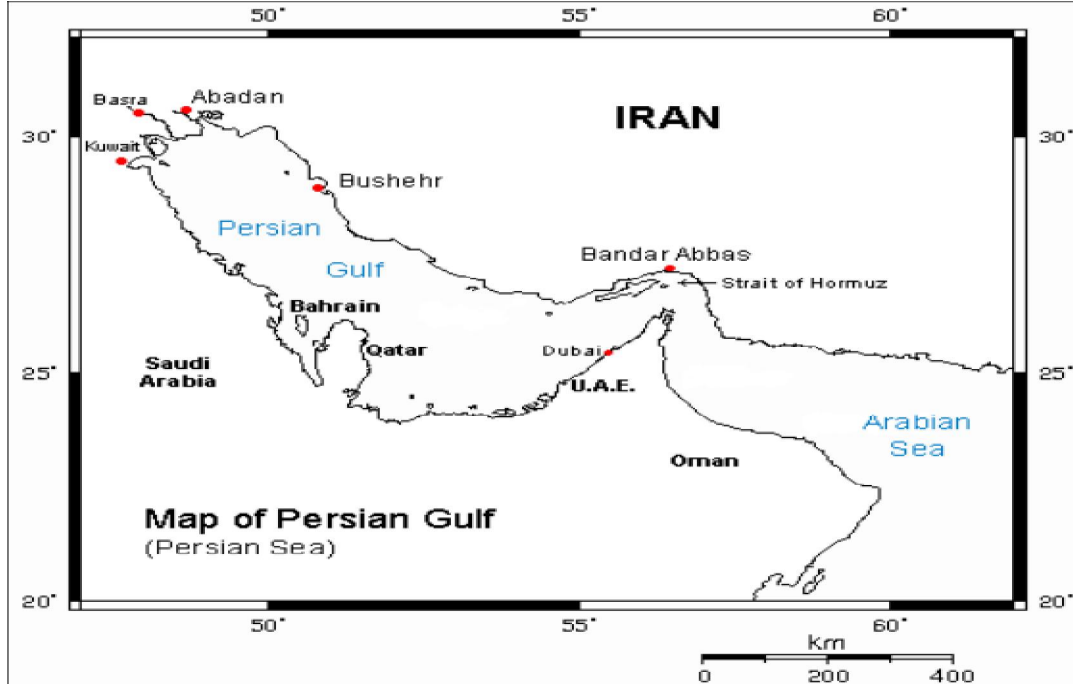
Geographical regions are under the influence of political factors, so the nature of region can change to geopolitics with a dynamic process. Political dynamism of the geographical region, push it to follow five phases as under: (Hafeznia, 2011:pp1- 4).

6. Geographic principals for convergence in the Persian Gulf region

We can divide Geographic principals for convergence into four groups in this region including geographic relationships, leadership position, environmental protection and boundaries, each one discussed below:

Geographic relationships: neighboring countries usually form mutual political boundaries. Their foreign policy is immensely affected by their neighboring countries especially according to natural sizes and the leaved of convergence among them as well as the nature of government's relationships and their structures (Hafeznia, 2004: 61). Countries located at Persian Gulf region are geographically very close to each other and there exist strong ethnical (tribal) relations among them. Non domestic residents (over age 36% in 6 countries in the region

except Iran and Iraq) can be considered as one of the advantages. This parameter can play an important role to establish good relationships and comprehensive cooperation among countries in the region, as we see that European countries could use this parameter to establish a powerful effective regional convergence influencing international relationships but unfortunately the countries of Persian Gulf region though passing many years from establishment of the congress of Persian Gulf cooperation couldn't use its members capacities.



Guideline position: Persian Gulf relates 3 continents, Asia, Europe and Africa, and has been the focus point for expansionism countries because of being the nearest way to reach to India. But today its position in relation to its neighboring countries is undeniable. On the other hand because the Persian Gulf links it's neighboring countries to Indian Ocean, it has been always considered as an operational region in military strategic. Positive insight to this feature this unique opportunity can be an important factor for developing and expanding convergence among countries in the region.

Environmental protection: Abundant oil resources in Persian Gulf has resulted in urban and industrial regions and caused to population expansion, thus resulting in degradation of aquatic ecosystems. Pushing garbage and wastes, washing the transiting ships, oil tanker's quartering and repulse refinery garbage to the sea and firing on the oil and commercial docks, all to gather has resulted in pollution and changes in Persian Gulf ecosystem, it continued we will encounter irreversible outputs.

Countries in the region should be more concerned and effortful to conserve regional environment and do their best to prevent regional aquatic ecosystems to encounter danger. Though many researches on this field, environmental pollution especially oil pollution are threatening the region's ecosystem, thus the promised countries should make more efforts to decrease environmental dangers than any other time.

Boundaries: unsolved problems are those boundary problems that two countries don't have any agreement about them or one country is greedy about the other. Hidden problems are those problems superficially solved but its motives remained and chronic problems are those problems externally seen in the region and angering it's instability. Solving boundary problems can be the basis of expanding cooperation in the region. Most of boundary problems are heritages from colonization in the region. At the age of colonialism, Britain, as in India (e.g. Kashmir) heritage the boundary problems in Persian Gulf and Middle east, and sometimes directly or indirectly drive

it again. United kingdom's of Emirates claims about 3 Island that historically belong to Iran and renaming "Persian Gulf" as "Arabian Gulf" are among some instances (Noeparast, 2008: 73). Here we mention some important boundary problems among countries in the region:

Aquatic boundary of Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia for ownership Howar archipelago.

Aquatic boundaries of Iran- Iraq because of not determine the exact location Arvand Rood River.

Aquatic boundaries of Iran- Kuwait because of common oil resources at the border areas.

Aquatic boundaries of Iran- united Arabic emirates on ownership Abu Musa Island.

Aquatic boundaries of Saudi Arabia-Kuwait on ownership Garou and Om-almordeim islands. Cultural bases of convergence in the Persian Gulf.

Islam: Persian Gulf was the center of Islam and Islamic thoughts has been expanded to west and East as well as America. Persian Gulf is the heart of Islamic world and its distance to western and Eastern boundaries of Islam is relatively equal. Religious government in Iran in Persian Gulf that Saudi Arabia and Iran claimed the leadership of Islamic world and Moslems take trace of changes in this region, is a well done pattern for all Islamic groups and has strengthen this belief particularly in Shiites that this is possible to make a political government on the basis of Islamic ideology and provide people's political, social, economical and etc requirement. Putting away the religious discrepancies and coming to Islamic rules is the unique way for unity among countries in the region.

7. Scientific-Educational Cooperation:

During Islamic history, Moslems particularly scientists and Islamic scholars has tried to bring together all talks, groups and Islamic societies. Because of their agreement with the nature of Islam they have possessed a position among Moslems. After establishing the organization of Islamic conferences, mentioned as the most complete pattern for convergence among Islamic countries, some activities have been done in order to expand scientific-educational cooperation, so that the countries around can make pattern and establish university cooperation among them. We can mention the role of ICESCO for establishing convergence among countries. Recognizing the "route of Islamic world culture" in December 1991 is an important point in cultural convergence among Islamic countries.

Indeed this document is the strengthening of Islamic unity making purposes including idea unity, viewpoint unity, target unity and resurrection unity among Islamic countries.

Palestine problem: The other problem is the emphasis of Arabian Medias on general thoughts of

Arabian citizens that Palestine is a problem related to Islamic- Arabian nature and is a cultural and religious problem and forces America to more respect to Arab people. Palestine media problem is influencing the economic- social procedure of development at kingdom countries warship policies of Israel in practice prevent peace and instability at the Middle East, hence Persian Gulf region. This regime is the only country having nuclear weapons and update hasn't accepted any disarmament treaties. It is clear that the most significant parameter for non- formation of disciplinary in Persian Gulf region is governmental competent on the base of UN justice on benefits and values. According to Iranians policy to agree with other countries on Palestine problem, this problem can be considered as one of the principals for convergence among countries in the region.

Democracy: some worth mentioning phenomena are taking places from North Africa to Persian Gulf region including passing close governments to much more open governments in controlled countries, expanding young population that can cause in filtration and unemployment in the forthcoming years. In Persian Gulf, today, we see passing societies as well as government- nation early development that are in challenge with international world and leaders of central governments throughout the Middle east are trying to strengthen the power of government- nations links in a secure regional environment. These changes are originating from uncontrollable national and international information and news. Because of these passages the there is an opposition between regional development and superpowers' policies in the region which includes shaping a balance of power stormy. Middle East governments are rapidly changing to dependent creatures so that through a series of political, security and ideological arguments they are connected to each other even though their scientists are in argument about foreign, military and diplomatic policies. Nevertheless, yet, many leaders at Persian Gulf countries expect America to support them as an external balancer. But this is not clear whether people support them or not. Such a security situation is very unstable and it is hard to believe this situation to be continued (Ezzati, 2008: 15-24).

Regional Governor's correct insights to global phenomena and changing most of kingdom ship countries to democracy ones is a watch point for governments because experiences has clarified that preserving current situations and trying to keep kingdom ship governments eventually results in reverse and provides the principals to weaken and fall of these kinds of governments. The national convergence throughout countries in the region to gain more freedom and decreasing the pressure of

intelligence services is a fact to be concerned and may result to instable situations at these countries respecting peoples' wants and thoughts, general disorders will increase and long term disorders can cause difficult circumstances for governors.

8. Economic principals of convergence in Persian Gulf region

Convergence or economic grouping in order to develop a region is among one of the main reasons to make countries. Particularly those countries having more economic and financial levels with a chain of economic, commercial relationships. Indeed, economy and economical markets are the principals of such a convergence. At countries surrounding the Persian Gulf that abundant resources of oil and gas has caused economic change in income per capita, these resources have provided monitory principals for commercial investments in the region and has made the region a different one with a common environment and has provided the best opportunities to make cooperation for making an economic group. This grouping is vital for the life of regional governments in the geopolitics multi polar world that tends immensely to economy. Similarity in economic affair and related strategic subjects accompanying the global importance of the region and its product capacity as well as oil and gas exports and its relations with economical groups throughout the worlds is a unique opportunity for making such groups that we shouldn't lose it.

Oil and Gas: for 1908, that the first oil well as discovered the global importance of Persian Gulf established. Today this significance is laid on regional reservoirs that are the most expanding ones worldwide. Whereas the oil and gas resources in other parts of the planet are running away. Other factors increasing the importance of this region are facilitations in exporting oil and its cheap price (Mojtahedzadeh, 2006: 13). According to proved estimations Persian Gulf region has 730 billion galloon oil and 70 Trillion m³ natural gas. Thus this region contains 63% of global oil and 40% global gas and plays an important role for supplying global energy.

These resources have made the region the largest region in the world. Today daily produced oil resources in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Emirates and Qatar is 20 Million barrel per day where total raw oil produced throughout the world is 82 million barrel. Persian Gulf is providing 25.4% of total required oil worldwide. According to predictions oil consumption up to 2020 will reach 111.5 million barrel per day thus demands for Persian Gulf oil will increase and may reach up to 50 million barrel per day, therefore region's part will increase to 45% of total world production. The increasing importance for

Persian Gulf region in newly edited strategies for energy originates of 2 subjects:

- 1) Increase in consumption thus increase in demand for raw oil
- 2) Decrease in oil resources in regions such as Northern seas, Central America and Caribbean (Askari, 2004: 16-29).

9. Tourism

Tourism is one the most incoming parts in economy called as the third millennium commerce. Thus international tourism may produce the most dynamic economic exchanges among countries (Vela and Bichrill, 2005: 31). Tourism results in increased life qualify and help making cultural and social structures in host society. In this way, tourism in addition to providing joys for tourists and providing the present generation requirement for the next generation (liaghat, 1996: 4).

Comparing potentials of tourism industry at countries surrounding the Persian Gulf particularly Iran and Iraq with the value of the success for attracting tourist, lays place for doubt about problems and obstacles for this industry in these countries. This outcome come from 1.6% attracting tourism and 11 billion dollars incomes in the region compared to 48.09% and 328 billion dollars respectively compared to European countries (UNWTO, 2006: 384).

Though the significant role of social customs, religious and cultural values, economic structures particularly their rely on oil income, concentrated system of political and organizational management and strong role of governments in tourism not only in policies but in execution and making obstacles for tourism flow, it seems that the security space governing the region and concentration of international powers in current subject in the region have affected tourist insight about the region.

The first and the most possible result of this phenomena in the region is deprivation of exchange incomes in this section thus these regions will more depend on oil, therefore tourism will gain only up to 2% yearly gross income per capita.

Governments in these countries establish buying military weapons and invest their money in this part to support their security. To maintain themselves at the power and opposing the opposite groups, government along side with their concentrated policies establish applying nondemocratic tools, thus it is one of the factors increasing governments' powers at governmental parts particularly political, cultural and economical parts especially tourism.

Countries such as Iran and other countries in the region that most of their income from oil resources and on the other hand potentials about historical, cultural and social attractiveness, tourism can be a key way for development (Beikmohammadi, 2000: 248).

10. Security principals for convergence at Persian Gulf region

Energy security:

Close relationship of energy with people's daily life and societies and governors, has produced anxiety in energy producers and energy demanders, thus energy has got a significant role at national and international policies and has formed some patterns of competence, cooperation, arguments, violations, interactions, convergence and divergence at international scales. This significance is very high so that producers and consumers have placed the sites of consumption and production respectively as their national and security plans.

It is clear that economical and social development of countries all over the world is on oil and natural gas. Persian Gulf as the largest source of global energy is the center of concerns. Thus regional security in this Gulf has changed to global security. The last purpose in formation of total security system should be on a security environment in which governments feel secure about their national security and development.

Totally, energy security is discussed in both consumers and demanders. The first group is the consumers that are seeking for confidence about their energy supply and any threat about this problem is a threat for their national security. The other subject discussed in this group is energy price because any increase in energy price is a threat for their economic security. The second group, are producers desiring reliable markets for exporting their products.

According to this fact that the countries in the region are only relying on oil, therefore any threat to energy security causes disorder in their economic systems. Given that the issue of energy security in the region is process a rise from common wish all beneficiary countries and can not be imported and proposed product of powers, could address the formation of sustainable energy security in the region. As disagreement about acceptable regional disciplines is the background of emergence of foreign countries in the region and prescriptions from foreign countries haven't reached appropriate security system, thus proposed programs about energy security will not work unless it originates from discusses of regional countries and seeing national and regional benefits.

11. Emergence of strangers

At the first decade of the presence millennium, world and the United States will require more oil and gas to supply their increasing consumptions (Joddat, 2001: 177). Hence each country having energy supplies particularly the Persian Gulfs' supplies, will dominate the global economy. The dominance of America on oil resources of the Persian Gulf not only

threatens the producer countries but the consumers too (Yazdani and shoji, 2005: 160).

Apart from all subject that causes the pretexts for American attack to Iraq, correct or incorrect, there were powerful incentives for the presence of that country in the Persian Gulf region including the hope of other countries European or china and Russia to these resources that after a short time of being away from military- security affairs following the cold- war, these countries claimed more share of these resources (Hersich and Toysarkani, 2005: 16). Military presence of stranger in Persian Gulf, in addition to supplying threatening potentials, inhibits the formation of instability and disciplinary at the region as well as the cooperation's to facilitator the processes for further cooperation's.

12. Confronting against Terrorism

Many people believe that terrorism as the biggest physical and Military threat to peace is a replacement of nuclear war (sprinzak, 1998: 112).

Terrorism means "application of terror in order to political extort, force exertion and pronouncing a political idea"(Pearson and Rochester, 1998: 425). Terrorism not only causes instability in the region but is the base of many interferences or military actions against the countries in the region. Extremist thoughts of Islam in the shape of Wahhabism and Salafy have resulted in terror acts in the region. In the past, helping to formation of Taliban and currently domestic wars in Iraq as well as attacking to holy shrines of Shiites are the factors to keep strangers in the region. It is clear that most of the disadvantages caused by these turbulences caused by terrorism in the region return back to nations and government in the region. Losing humans and large financial resources in the terroristic attacks as well as insecurity dominating the domestic space in addition to uncertainty for investment, all together, are the problems posed by terrorism. Clarifying countries' positions for terroristic attacks as well as agreement on how to de fence again terrorism can make the background of security in the region and contribute countries to achieve cooperation and convergence in the region.

13. Results

Everything mentioned above, opposite to many experts, are the backgrounds for convergence in Persian Gulf region. Being positive about subjects is an appropriate way to overcome problems, this is a very simple way without any cost which unfortunately is disregarded in many times and cause loosing opportunities and potentials.

From the view point of authors, the most important obstacle to reach cooperation and convergence among countries in the region is having positive insights among governors. Having inimical positions against neighbors, accusing each other for

interference at domestic affairs, magnifying unimportant old problems, magnifying partial differences and providing the grounds for turbulence are among the factors **threatening** instability and security in the region.

Here we cannot ignore the role of regional and global superpowers in activating insults among regional countries. As we know this region is of biggest resources of global energy and it's most important function in the region at international system is to provide the required energy for the world. According to this subject, we can find out some advantageous of turbulence in the region in the fait of some countries including America since lack of close relationships and cooperation among countries in the region ensures low cost energy for these countries.

As mentioned above, there are many capacities and background to reach to convergence in the region, each background divided into four categories and each category divided a gain into some subcategories. Each mentioned subject can, by itself, act as an origin to achieve to convergence in a region. But what we observe today is a diverse thing. In the view point of super powers that only seek for their own profits in the region, these capacities are the sources of threats and unfortunately magnified by some countries in the region. what seems to be important here and can act as the origin for development and security in the region, is to modify the way governors think summarizing this solution, according to the nature of governments in the region in which the last decision maker is the governor, is the most important and effective solution to reach our purpose.

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