

The impact of the Abraham Accords on the pattern of friendship and enmity in the Middle East regional security complex

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Article Info	Abstract
<p>Original Article</p> <p>Main Object: International Relations Scope: Israel, Middle East, USA</p> <p>Received: 05 November 2024 Revised: 19 November 2024 Accepted: 27 November 2024 Published online: 1 December 2024</p> <p>Keywords: Abraham Accords, friendship and enmity Pattern, Middle East (West Asia) Regional Security Complex, normalization.</p>	<p>The normalization of Israel's relations with four Arab countries, including the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan, in the second half of 2020, which is known as the Abraham Accords, is one of the new and important changes in the Middle East (West Asia) regional security complex. These agreements put an end to a historical enmity and non-recognition of Israel as a country for nearly eight decades by these four Arab countries. Since these agreements, due to their nature, process and goals, have the potential to influence the security complex of the Middle East, investigating how it influences and its consequences on the pattern of friendship and enmity of this security complex is a research necessity and the goal of this article. In this regard, the main question of this article is how the Abraham Accords have affected the pattern of friendship and enmity in the West Asia Regional Security Complex? The current research seeks to answer the above question by using the qualitative content analysis method, using the security set theory of Barry Buzan and Ole Waever. The results of this research indicate that the Abraham Accords in 2020 have influenced the pattern of friendship and enmity in the West Asia security complex through strengthening the identity of the Hebrew-Arab coalition against the Axis Resistance. These effects are in the form of conflict between revisionists and supporters of the status quo in the West Asia security complex, simultaneous strengthening of the identity of the Hebrew-Arab alliance and the axis of resistance, the increase in the arms race and the continuation of the war as a method of resolving the conflict between the axis of resistance and the Hebrew-Arab alliance has appeared.</p>

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Extended Abstract

Introduction

The normalization of Israel's relations with four Arab countries, including the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan, in the second half of 2020, which is known as the Abraham Accords, is one of the new and important changes in the West Asia regional security complex. These agreements put an end to a historical enmity and non-recognition of Israel as a country for nearly eight decades by these four Arab countries.

Aims

Since the Abraham Accords, due to their nature, process and goals, have the potential to influence the security complex of the West Asia, investigating how it influences and its consequences on the pattern of friendship and enmity of this security complex is a research necessity and the goal of this article. In this regard, the main question of this article is how the Abraham Accords have affected the pattern of friendship and enmity in the West Asia Regional Security Complex?

Methods

The current research seeks to answer the above question by using the qualitative content analysis method, using the security set theory of Barry Buzan and Ole Waever.

Discussions and Results

The results of this research indicate that the Abraham Accords in 2020 have influenced the pattern of friendship and enmity in the West Asia security complex through strengthening the identity of the Hebrew-Arab coalition against the Axis Resistance. These effects are in the form of conflict between revisionists and supporters of the status quo in the West Asia security complex, simultaneous strengthening of the identity of the Hebrew-Arab alliance and the axis of resistance, the increase in the arms race and the continuation of the war as a method of resolving the conflict between the axis of resistance and the Hebrew-Arab alliance has appeared.

Conclusion

Considering that Abraham's agreements do not include all actors of the West Asia security complex, especially the axis of resistance, in fact we will face two different faces of the West Asia; A West Asia that, based on the views and behavior of the supporters of the status quo or the Hebrew-Arab coalition, seeks to stabilize the status quo and normalize Israel's relations with other Arab countries as much as possible; and another West Asia that, based on the views and behavior of the revisionist front or the axis of resistance, seeks the elimination of Israel and the elimination of America's presence in the West Asia region.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed to the original idea, study design.

Ethical considerations

The authors have completely considered ethical issues, including informed consent, plagiarism, data fabrication, misconduct, and/or falsification, double publication and/or redundancy, submission, etc.

Data availability

The dataset generated and analyzed during the current study is available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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