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## **The Analysis of the Developments in South West Asia Geopolitical interests (Case study: Geopolitical Developments in Yemen)**

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Nabiallah Rashnoo\*

Assistant Professor of International Relations, Islamic Azad University,  
Kish International Branch

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### **Abstract:**

Through intellectual and doctrinal foundations of the Muslim world that Islam is derived Ad-men, ideas and movements throughout history have always been transformational. Regional, and new developments anticipated in the gradual transformation of some kind of social reform and a new orientation in the field of social regeneration based Barmen various countries and peoples of the Islamic world cannot be considered unexpected. All across the Muslim world in the twenty-first century with the continuing evidence that many inherited and dictatorial regimes collapse, crises and critical forces of political Islam and its future role in political engineering will play. Current center of the process, the Arab-Islamic sphere of strategic interests in West Asia, the priority trans-regional powers, because any change in the balance of power or the political structure of countries in the region, within the precincts of the far-reaching impact, the vibrations are practically new geopolitics among the influential powers and international relations are at different levels.

The global spread of poverty among the Muslim people of Yemen and create a lot of destruction in its various infrastructures the country. Strategic and geopolitical demands numerous intervention in the affairs of the country and secondly because it requires analysis and forecasting possible scenarios in the political destiny of the Yemeni people. The explanation plausible scenarios, video survey of field conditions and prospects of the political structure of the country's supply.

**Keywords:** Islam, Political attitudes, Interests, Strategic, Geopolitical developments, the Arab-Islamic sphere of authority, International, Social reform

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### **Introduction**

Regardless of what kind of international system (including hierarchical or multi-polar system) is evolving, there is no doubt that

changes the geopolitical developments that have intensified in recent years in the West Asian region, prospect and the formation of political structures and design coordinator

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\*Corresponding Author's Email: n\_rashnoo@yahoo.com

geopolitical structure in the area, one of the influential powers and international concern will be their regional affiliates. So for these areas in order to anticipate any change in the short term worrying situation described above, it is very difficult.

In this regard, the spread of popular uprisings in 2011 and three years after the ouster of Ali Abdullah Saleh in Yemen, the country still faces pervasive instability. Based on agreements Persian Gulf Cooperation Council imposed reconciliation, interim government Mansour Hadi, who was first appointed for a term of two years, during two years did not take certain actions to transition from temporary and inevitably this interim period was extended for another year not for one year, during which a new constitution was prepared and not preparing the conditions for parliamentary elections was provided. In addition, the interim government in June 2013 Mansour Hadi by increasing energy prices and is also divided by pursuing a political-analytical system targeted at the political geography of Yemen, led to widespread protests in Yemen and the gradual formation of a general uprising of 2004 under the guidance of movement Ansar Allah, respectively.

Yemen and international levels has led to a major concern, as is the debate about the future of the events of the things that has attracted the attention of many analysts. Issues such as Yemen's political future in the region, possible structural rule the country after the way out of the current crisis, the role of the diverse ethnic, tribal, religious, political as well as regional and international forces in Yemen, now the focus are observing the developments in Yemen.

Therefore, this paper reviews three levels of intervention and expensive international

actors, regional and national levels in the crisis in Yemen, the recognition of geopolitical actors, to observe the landscape changes and the possible formation of domestic and international political structure in this country.

### **The question and hypothesis**

The basic question of this study is that, in view of political developments in Yemen, which options and possibilities for formation of patterns of power, politics and regional relations, can be raised?

Regional countries should be drawn in such a way that the necessary preparations to participate and political currents, internal ethnic and religious, supplier's demands of countries and powers are interested in the issues of Yemen.

### **Theoretical foundations**

#### **Situation where research**

Places that are positioned content of values perceived by the governments, humanitarian groups and gradually become a special utility, and then interest in them and addressing defined for it. Favorable geographical values that cite the behavior of people in groups or individual patterns of behavior such as cooperation work period. For example, convergence, cooperation, competition, conflict, domination and so they (Hafeznia, 2006, 155).

Superior geographical strategic in every region of the surface of the Earth or in space that are not under any authority, will achieve a good platform for his fluent provides current objectives and future. may be desirable, to the extent or magnitude of a country Mountains areas, capital or small to draw on large-scale tactical maps that by having a point or area of They are usually based on opportunities and conditions of various forc-

es, land and political limits are variable (Collins, 1999, 206).

However and different geographic regions, according to the different conditions, the different values are important Necessary addressing. (Ahmad, 2010, 43).

In this regard, the political map of the world Yemen is located in the southwest Arabian Peninsula, on the north by Saudi Arabia, on the east by Oman, to the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea is limited to the west.

Babe el-Mandeb Strait, which bottlenecks the country's aristocracy and a double importance in international energy security and the transit of goods is, all this represents a very important strategic location Yemen in numerous international transactions. In fact, a high percentage of the current commutes that take place in the Suez Canal must pass through Babe el-Man dab critical bottleneck. Therefore, to the extent that the Suez Canal in the attitudes of global geostrategic importance, the Strait of Babe el-Man dab is also important (Draysdel and Blake, 2007: 178)& (Honest and Ahmadian, 2010: 261)

### **International intervention**

A term encompassing a range of intervention in which an activist in the screw, This relationship has always attracted the attention of several of the world experts in various sciences and analysis by lawyers international non-intervention, intervention provides And operating rules that makes success possible, determine. Historians also accuse diplomatic efforts to understand why some specific interventions that often controversial nature they occur and in turn, are political scientists work together, the hypothesis that the intervention in conjunction with other acts of the day, identify and determine. ( Evans. 2002: 421).

also limitations on the origin strategists and try to understand the objectives, interests and geopolitical interests, especially in the case of each which seek to identify and in this way to explain determine why the intervention and it. According to some scholars geopolitical, multilevel model form. In other words, different levels of actors involved are dumped in relation to the crisis. The actors involved in a geopolitical crisis based on different objectives the most important of which include: humanitarian motivation and contribute to international peace and security, development of the hinterland, pursue national goals and interests, promote the region's geopolitical position in the system. And the world through the process of resolving the crisis of leadership and management that can be associated with a spirit of reconciliation and continuation of the crisis.

Thus, different levels of players in a geopolitical crisis and the crisis in Yemen, such developments can be presented as follows: 1. claimants and conflict or local level 2. Level 3. Level trans-regional 4. Global level and regional and international organizations such as spherical or structural level 5. The United Nations and the Security Council (Hafeznia.2006.130). Created regarding changes in the system of international experience suggests that the major powers will continue an active role in landscape management and manufacturer relations and regional relations play I think Risk intervention by the great powers, in future reshaped would be primarily motivated by domestic political factors and trans-regional security concerns Tremblay and not military power with a global reach is a big country and so they are trying to in any regional security complex who agrees and is suitable for their interests, their intervention. Organizations or governments may intervene in conflicts be-

tween countries or even within countries, but finding pretexts for interfering with the use of international law very simple interventions can offer this mode of peaceful settlement of disputes, and this is usually solution arises when we left and apparently not without violence.

### **The geopolitical belong**

In general, any supplements given geographical space and beyond boundaries structurally homogeneous and supplier of also needs a country, shaping geopolitical interests. Cultural, social, religious, scientific, technological, military, security, environmental integrity, and devotion to their country. (Hafeznia, 120: 2006).

### **Geopolitical developments**

change any pattern, orders geopolitical structures are indicative of a geopolitical geographic areas Druze chiefs geopolitical variables National raising the role of political actors and government's positive and negative factors were fluid power constantly competing regional and global optimization are position, so the system's regional and international geopolitical dynamic in nature and follows the motion of a balance. , So that the developments to achieve a dynamic balance. In addition, any change system and lack of balance. Balance is transforming water supply system improvements. (Hafeznia, 2006, 144),

### **Research Findings**

#### **Current transformation in Yemen**

Winter 2010 educated young Bouazizi, the Tunisian who set fire to himself, not only the downfall of Zine El Abidine Ben Ali dictatorship ruling that country, but with the rapid spread of the movement into other countries

(including Egypt, Libya, Bahrain, Syria, Yemen, etc.), the fall of the dictatorial regimes of various political-spatial transformations in the region was West Asia.

Yemen is the first country in spite of the developments in the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council reconciliation plan, which mainly aims to meet the strategic interests of the Yemeni people Saud was imposed, then the formal election with just one candidate (Hadi Vice President Ali Abdullah Saleh was ousted ruler time) was held in limbo situation in the country has created a public outcry against fire.

With this process, the current Yemeni crisis began some time ago, the although in this country where more than 40 percent of Yemen's population constitute, nor any rights, opportunities and political participation in the country has been deprived, in the form of political, religious and social groups affiliated Ansar Allah by organizing numerous protests and nonviolent action were although and Yemeni civil disobedience Paleontology pressure medications led to Mansour Hadi who disregard the provisions of obligations national reconciliation Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (formulation and adoption of a new constitution, free elections for parliament and presidential create open space for political and social activities, given current demands and meet the basic needs of man, etc.), and benefit from extensive support from Saudi Arabia mainly seeks to establish his own absolute rule despite the passage of one year from the time legal limit stipulated in the above-mentioned plan, Hadi virtually nothing to deliver power to the people and new elections if he did not. Therefore, with rising public pressure, finally a second date Bahman 2004 State of the illegal Mansour Hadi resigned.

But immediately the pressure Saudi Arabia and some Arabic countries, Mansur Hadi took his resignation and with the assistance of these countries, the field of foreign forces and the spread of insecurity and systemic crisis in the country provided Yemen In their control. President Hadi agreed based on the statutory period known as the "adan Gulf" was two years and it was completed at the end of 2013.return.the leadership of the opposition popular movements' hadi, is sent.

### **Intervention levels and geopolitical interests in the country of Yemen**

Organizations or governments may intervene in conflicts between countries or even within countries, but excuse for the intervention of international law is not a simple. (326. Bradan .2005) in the last two centuries an excuse for the involvement internal or external conflict, by means of intervention and invasion under the pretext of maintaining security in the region or the world, it has become easier. Numerous examples and contemporary way of intervention abound, such as the above mentioned, the occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq by the US cooperation and coordinating its allies in the years 2001 and 2003, sporadic attacks by Israel on Lebanon and the Gaza Strip, especially the war in 2006 with Hezbollah in Lebanon and 2008 , 2012 and 2015 in the Gaza Strip that Palestinian resistance and to excuse Israel's security were carried out massive attacks Western powers Libya (2011) under the auspices of NATO, with the pretext of defending the people of this country during the fall of the dictatorship Qazafy took place, the presence of overt and covert some Arabic countries to Yemen that led to the killing of innocent people and the destruction of most of infrastructure during the war was imposed Yemen. These are strategic and political manifes-

tations which marks the loosening of international law to prevent third-party intervention in conflicts international levels.

**1.level local** or central crisis center developments in addition to the historically marginalized majority Shea al-Houthi conflict and the side of their tribes and clans from power and undemocratic takeover of power by the minority backed by aliens, are, through many discrimination created, the process has in recent decades, such as bone and flowing through the wound in Yemen have been various developments.

**2.Regional level:** mainly Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Egypt and Iran.

**3.level regional and international** countries which directly or by designating a proxy Country Yemen levels of regional and international developments are affecting mainly the US, Russia and some members of the Europe Union are effective. For as outlined above, the position of Regional Yemen with multiple aspects of strategic global power is always right for a change in attitudes and policies and have been formulated in international affairs.

**4.level regional and international instruments** or international organizations: such as the United Nations Security Council, NATO, Europe Union, the Treaty of Shanghai, the African Union, the OIC, NAM, the Arab League, Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and ideological trends in cross-border such as: Islam (Sunni and Shiite), Christianity, Judaism and commit their ethnicity.

However, for more precise details of the crisis in Yemen and identify goals, interests and different views on the current developments are affecting the country, actors and

Intervention active participant in this scene are generally three categories of domestic, regional and international, as we examined below.

### **Local actors : Al Qaeda**

The roots of the conflict in the Soviet presence in Afghanistan are al-Qaeda in Yemen. Yemen after Saudi Arabia, Islamist fighters against the Soviets in Afghanistan was the second major source of supply. Thousands of Yemenis went to Afghanistan to fight the Soviet Union and were trained in al-Qaeda camps. By the end of the war in Afghanistan, which coincided with the unification of the two Yemen, Yemeni fighters returned to their homeland (Bergen, 2008: 117).were at the forefront of its activities. One of the first al-Qaeda operations in Yemen before the incident in September 2001, the United States realized the danger of Yemen. Al-Qaeda forces attacked the US warship USS Cole in the port of Aden that killed a number of American soldiers killed. Al-Qaeda's efforts have had on the expansion of the war into Saudi Arabia and several operations in that country has been successfully carried out, but in waging civil war against the Saudi regime failed (Garment, 2011: 11).

Given these developments for several years, al-Qaeda operatives from Yemen to other parts of West Asia, especially al-Qaida in Iraq militants in Iraq diverted activities of the organization in new spaces, re-found status and social and political climate there Yemen. For many observers, after Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen and Somalia, two al-Qaeda activities is the main place for continuity. (Boucher, 2010: 22). The current activities of al-Qaeda in Yemen confirm this claim.

Takfiri groups with direct support from

Saudi Arabia are trying to "Emirate of al-Qaeda" in Maarib province to establish. Under the "Ali Mohsen al Ahmar," a former officer in the Yemeni army recruitment in the camps, "mokala" and "shabwah" in Maarib province in the center of the country and are deployed near the borders of Saudi Arabia. Yemen's Maarib province is located in the center of geopolitical commensurate with the potential. The province of Yemen's oil and gas resources in the first place and the first producer of oil and gas derivatives and electricity in the country. Also, the provinces of al Jaowf and Hadhramaut province near the oil-rich provinces and bordering Saudi Arabia, is located. Host Maarib province, tribal leaders and military officers have already fled to Saudi gradually and organized with the support of Saudi Arabia to join Takfiri returned to the province. (Brussels, 2015: 9).

### **The indigenous tribes**

Often-overlooked role of tribes in Yemen, often suggest that Yemen is a lawless country and tribes as political entities, ethnic - religious and government's consistent presence in the territories under the control of the resistance.

Are (Paul, 1981: 75). Many government officials and influential Yemeni tribes are known. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh's three-decade Hashed tribal federation was a member of the significant influence in Yemen and heads it (Mahogany family) was Yemen's most important politicians. The tribal structure of society within the framework of a substantial personal liberty granted to individuals flora. Yemeni tribes and famous heads of important characters often-large rooms for entertaining the guests that will be held in them. The meeting discussed important political issues without restriction



placed discussion. One of these meetings is the training of future political leaders. (Phillips, 2008: 215). In fact, tribes and power of leveraging the power of government and move it to the curb authoritarianism stems. On the other hand influenced by this issue, the government can play a role in education and shape the character and national identity is less (Weir, 2007: 69). In areas governed by customary law and even virgin who live in cities more often and faster to cause prefer (Driesch, 1989: 417).

However, Yemeni tribes often try than from where it is possible to find political conflicts not login because if they do know the continuous struggle and violence to bring their small communities. However, even leaders could have political affiliation, but with all the attributes of tribes in this country as important actors in the political scene are evaluated. From the tribes of Yemen can be divided into two Hashed tribe and other tribes Bakyl noted that under their command. Apart from the Hashed tribes in northern Yemen are: tents, Arhab, Jahem, ninth, madh'hij and Snhan, and tribes south of the country are as follows: Vazl, Fazli, Ad Dali ', treasure, Mukalla and support, (Würth, 2005: 54). In addition, many of the country's military leaders of the two main tribes. As long as there are no particular problems, tribes live together. Each that seems to power, power is completely at your disposal. It is important to note that the division of tribes in the country by foreigners has doubled their capacity. For example, during the recent developments in Yemen with Saudi attack intelligence agents mission found that the country with funding and weapons to pro-government tribal elders previous Yemen, encourage them to war with the Houthis. From this perspective can also be used to analyze the potential of Yemeni tribal society in various dimensions countries.

Al-Qaeda in Yemen tribal clashes and the country is such that some tribes, especially the tribal with weapons and ammunition abundant even to deal with the Yemeni people's army. Using rockets, mortars and heavy weapons against the Houthis, represents a massive developments taking place in Yemen's tribal system is power. Tribes "Hashed, Wiley, Baccaille and buckthorn" The most obvious accumulate tribesmen in Saada province as the main stronghold of Zaidi Yemen. Yemen is located in the farthest northwestern Saada province of al Jawf, Amran and Hajjah from the south, the borders of Saudi Arabia Jizan and Najran provinces of the north, particularly in limit. The two provinces are predominantly Ismaili who enjoys the kinship ties with Yemen's northern tribes, and can be a warning for Saudi Arabia (Egel, 2015: 38).

#### **Ansar Allah (al Houthi s)**

Ansar Allah and unity among Shiites and al Houthi political link icon in the country of Yemen. These groups make up about 45 percent of Yemen's population and demand their current and ongoing discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to equality with the rest of the country and Yemeni groups. The movement was founded in 2000 by Sayyed Hussein al Houthi followers and supporters' groups chanting refers a militant group and political movement in the province of Saada in northern Yemen, and because" Houthi "read the first leaders they, Hussein Badr al Houthi, who was killed in 2004 by the Yemeni army forces. Hussein Badruddin al Houthi, son of Allama Sheikh "Badruddin al Houthi" the great religious leaders of Yemen's Zaidi. After the martyrdom of Hussein al-Houthi took his brother Abd Al-Houthi Movement (Ahmadian, 2011: 10).

Yemen's Houthi movement has always been under pressure from the rulers. Houthis

in Sanaa to discrimination because the political, economic and religious and civil rights violations against the country's Shia community and the government accuse it accused them of trying to restore the Zaydi imamate that system. (Al Emad, 2011: 2). Tensions gradually began a series of wars in Saada six away from them without a win so far none of the parties has ended. So Sanaa to turn off this group and destroy it, under President Ali Abdullah Saleh and close cooperation with Saudi Arabia, six bloody battles waged against the Houthis in which hundreds were killed and thousands were injured, but the sound of this group not off. (Carapico, 2008: 49).

#### **Sunni Yemen and other indigenous minorities**

Sunnis in Yemen are divided into several categories. The first category, which makes up the majority of this group are people who are unhappy past of corruption and poor governance structure and in principle Ansar Allah movement as an opportunity to know the transition from the past. They Ansar Allah, or the measures agreed or disagreed with it. The second category of those who provoke Sunni and Salafist groups linked to Wahhabism sought to intensify flows between Shiites and Sunnis and divert the revolution in Yemen are hand-sectarian war. This comprehensive support some Arabic countries, led by Saudi Arabia and target they have also created a stalemate in Yemen's uprising Ansar Allah or analysis. (Blanchard, 2009: 7).

#### **Regional actors**

In addition to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Persian Gulf Arabic countries of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, regional actors are involved in the

political scene in Yemen in recent years all-out efforts to limit and suppress Shiites in Yemen and especially promotes Wahhabism in the country of Yemen have adopted. In this regard, interests and goals of some of these actors are put forward as follows:

#### **Saudi Arabia**

With regard to economic status or religion Saudi Arabia in the Arab world, the current situation and especially after the fall of Saddam Hussein in Iraq Hosni Mubarak in Egypt, the international powers frame the strategic relations with Arabic countries as a center of gravity for decision-making and direction measuring the positions and interactions in the field of Arabic things. The current strategy Arabia in the sense that convert it into a center of gravity of the Arab world and the Sunni Muslim leader Arabia.

Saudi Arabia will be in Yemen, Saudi Arabia doubt led to heavy attacks against Shiites in Yemen started in date 2015. This represents a proxy war between Saudi Arabia and the creation of a new space race with the Islamic Republic of Iran in regional conflicts. With this move, Saudi local struggle is with an international dimension. According to Saudi Arabia, after the invasion of Iraq in 2003, Iran's influence and power in the region and important issues that impact greatly increased. Climb to the top of Shiite power in Iraq and Iran's allies in Lebanon and Palestine to survive and continue to stand after several battles, all increase the potential expansion in the region has led Iran. (Salisbury, 2015: 4).

Although the regional competition can be viewed as one of the factors entering Saudi Arabia as the war in Yemen, but that should not be overlooked cause other issues in this field. In fact, if the rise to power of Shiites in



Iraq, the ability of Hezbollah in Lebanon and Iran's growing influence in the area compared to competitors consider, in such a situation possible empowerment Houthi Shia in Saudi Arabia in the siege and energy, as well as an instrument of Saudi and Iranian pressure on the country will increase its regional allies. This, naturally, to Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf regimes Arabic and Arabic as well as in West Asia will not be tolerated. That is why Saudi Arabia ultimate power to destroy the Houthis and weaken or eliminate Iranian influence in the region, has attempted invasion and war in Yemen. (Hearst, 2004: 24). Other skeptical Saudi Arabia, Yemen's Zaidi Shiites in addition to 45 percent of the population, it is a lot of rest Yemen's population is made up of Sunni Shafi'i Sunni sect closest to the ideas that they are Shiites. This has long been a religious consensus between the two main sects of religions Yemen has created; so much so that many Zaidi and Shafays Yemeni Imams in mosques each other and behind each other in their prayers (Nonneman and Ginny, 2015: 28).

The other issue, there is a wide gap between the community and the government in Yemen that its impact on relations with the governments of Saudi Arabia in Yemen artificial abound. In Yemen, tribal social system is based, as is the custom and tradition of the tribes in many cases are superior to state law. In this society, the state and it's shaping much weaker and more fragile structures and institutions of society and its governing tribal system. But in Saudi Arabia, the Al Saud clan to structure a government and non-tribal society and is also a paradox, denounced allegiance to tribes rather than the state, the government has become al-Saud tribe all your needs with its name (Arabia) are introduced. This is the continuation of a century dealing poor, unlike Yemen, the Saudi oil wealth has been

strengthened, big government and strong and weak and fragmented society has brought. On this basis, the gap between Yemen's weak government and strong society and a strong counterpart Arabia, Yemen and its Saudi counterpart weak. This gap is clearly growing, given the historic rivalry between the two countries and issues of relations between the two countries, issues facing them closer than ever. (Halliday, 2001: 272).

Also, the catastrophic economic and social situation of the Yemeni people, the most important factors influencing the insurgency, widespread insecurity, increased power and discourse of al-Qaeda in the country. The country also has created. A minority in the conflict zones (Ismailis) and the eastern oil-rich areas are present.

So Saudi Arabia during the past half century, with massive support from Yemen, in order to suppress the Shiia and marginalize them further step is taken, it seems that this time also Ansarullah victories on and the various ways in order to maintain its sphere of influence in the country.

Saudis Given that instability in Yemen, the Al Saud monarchy found numerous threats, strategic Quartet towards Yemen has followed so far: first, through precise control of borders; second, dependent on the government provide financial assistance to the Saudis in order to prevent the fall economic, third, penetration among domestic actors Yemen (Salafis, tribal army) ultimately to the country's air strike. (Abosaq, 2015 29).

However, in general for Saudi involvement in Yemen, can be raised the following reasons:

- A) There are vast regional between Iran and Saudi Arabia;
- B) contrast with Salafism and Vahaby-Gary and their proximity to the Zaidi Shi'a

Twelve;

C) the effectiveness of a lot of uncertainty and insecurity in Yemen, Saudi Arabia;

### **Egypt**

Although Egypt's role in the field of international interactions Arabic - Islam is actually after the Camp David Accords and reduce gradually its relations with the Arab countries was very pale, but with recent developments and regain backed trans-regional powers Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the country with presence.

Since the many Arab actors, from Yemen as a tool for their own interests. Egyptian government of Yemen to study their maximum benefits. Experience shows that during the military interventions of the past two decades, Egypt has always led human resources and Saudi Arabia has been the source of funding interventions. (Glass, 2010: 23). Now Egypt is looking for the chance to attend the Red Sea and Yemen have provided the possibility for them. Reasoned justification for the presence of the Egyptian government, the security of the Strait Bab Al mandab.

### **Persian Gulf Cooperation Council**

The Revolutionary Council to risk aggravating factor in the region and believe that the goals and ideas are not acceptable under any circumstances Houthis and the Yemeni people openly contrary to customs and security, peace, sovereignty and unity of Yemen compromise.

With the extensive lobbying of the council at the United Nations, the Security Council on 26/01/94 to the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council issued a resolution against Yemen.. It actually complements the Saudi military action plan, along with some other Arabic

countries to Yemen. It was some kind of military action legitimacy of Saudi Arabia in Yemen. If the Houthis to refuse Resolution 2216 may be confronted with military action by the international community.

At another level, the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council strategy with covert assistance to strengthen the collection and terrorist groups. They secretly to groups like ISIS and al-Qaeda contribute to unsafe space and separation process in Yemen will be strengthened.

### **The Islamic Republic of Iran**

Yemen's political weight and strength in the face of rivals such as chin-woman America and Saudi Arabia as well as a possible response to their threats increase.

Thus, if successfully formed Ansarullah powerful state in the country cans then Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine, as the fifth member of the axis of resistance in order to weaken further the strategic interests of America's allies, especially Israel take steps. On the other hand,sudden rise in Yemen's Houthi strategic trump card and a bargaining chip for Iran against Saudi Arabia. Yemen could become a base for operations against Saudi Arabia's competitive. Iran and Saudi Arabia are two foreign players in the geopolitical conflicts in Yemen and they compete with each other. These extensive regional consequences that could balance of power in West Asia and even in North Africa will change in the coming years. Tehran and Riyadh are estimating opponent's next move on the chessboard of the region so that they can take countermeasures. In the current competitive environment, the two countries also have proxy wars in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Yemen, visible effects of this competition.

### **International actors**

#### **United States of America**

the country under its auspices, but in principle, the oil resources of the country, near Yemen to Saudi Arabia and considerations led the West to dominate and fits Saudi Arabia, Yemen's geographical location, especially its proximity to the strategic Strait of Bab el Mandeb, avoid pattern Yemen and other Arab nations of the Persian Gulf, especially Bahrain and Yemen are among the reasons given America (Boordineh, 2004: 27). America also of concern in Yemen, The country, especially after the abortive 2009 bombing of al-Qaeda in Detroit Airlines, concerns the spread of the terror network in Yemen increased Ast.trrs The recent protests in Yemen, the United States, expanding the scope of the continuation of instability and civil war in the country. Which America does not want to Yemen because the country because of the traditional tribal structure, the intensity has the potential to become a second Afghanistan? This is due to the specific situation of Yemen at the edge of the Strait of Bab el Mandab is justified.

The current US approach reflects three important elements in the macroeconomic policy of the US link the interests of America and Israel, Israel, Yemen's revolution against their own interests, and argues that the revolution in Yemen through the Red Sea could endanger their interests (Jabal, 2015: 79). Second, Saudi Arabia is the alignment America; America is trying to position itself in the region's traditional allies and longtime friend, especially in the post King Abdullah is trying to unite the interests of the framework and third, opposition to America with and anti-colonial revolution in the West Asian region, especially if these movements are influenced and inspired by the Islamic revolution movement. West Front in the country to create a stable and pro.

### **Russia and China**

Russians and Chinese are in favor of the Yemeni revolution, as the Chinese did not close its embassy in Yemen's developments. This represents a gap in the international community and across the world over other issues. Russians now because of issues of Ukraine and Syria, especially the West sanctions against the country, a lot of problems, so that the final decisions have to be principled position was not consistent with. If you get in touch with Egypt to try to show more mobility. The Russians are not interested sometimes in a central position to Saudi runs. If many contradictions, especially after the Riyadh bombings in Moscow and the republics of the Russian Federation remains.

In general, both Russia and China have common positions are in most cases of which the United States unilaterally limits the exercise of military power in the world and the region. In this case, although apparently no United States military intervention in Yemen, the Arabic troops led by Saudi intelligence and logistical support for America's benefit. It seems that Moscow and Beijing have decided to act on the basis of their general interests and less to the arrival of a regional conflict and addressing the issue of costs is raised, the Chinese often withdraw from their positions and are flexible (Phillips, 2015: 19)

### **Possible scenarios political organization - Space Yemen current trend, weakening or strength gain Ansar Allah**

Evidence shows that many differences between Ansar Allah and the three other major political party Yemen, Al Islah party, so that the Declaration does not support this Constitution and in accordance with the Saudi version goes, soda independence of South Yemen Socialist Party in the head and the National Congress party also opposed the dissolu-

tion of parliament and the formation of a new parliament.

Hence, the creation of political consensus seems difficult to Ansar Allah in Yemen. In the second stage the current trend thanks to domestic financial resources and foreign aid depends Ansar Allah. Province is under control so Ansarullah of internal weakness suffered severe funding. In the third stage the continuing power of synergy Ansar Allah in Yemen, Ansar Allah opposite to what extent depends on external actors continues to push this location. Continuation of the current situation in Yemen which resulted in the domination and consensus Ansar Allah surround it, looks very weak.

#### **The expansion of civil war and disintegration southern and northern Yemen**

The possibility of civil war in Yemen likely not weak. Yemen among Arab countries in 2011 saw a change in power, the only country that has witnessed several years of civil war from the late 1970s until 2011. A look at the political life of Yemen after independence from Britain in 1967 and 2012 showed that an important role in the construction of power in Yemen civil war. In 1979, war broke out between North and South Yemen that eventually ended with the mediation of the Arab League respectively. Only four years after the formation of a unified Yemen in 1994, war broke out again between North and South Yemen, Ali Salem Al Biz, Secretary-General of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the People's Republic of Yemen in the south of the country declared independence, but the war of separation failure South Yemen separatists ended.

The other two rounds of the 2010 war and the Houthis, the government fought Abdullah Saleh. (Mousavi and Bagheri, 2013: 201).

Currently, the possibility of civil war in Yemen is predictable for the following reasons: Firstly: Al Islah party control of oil-rich province of Marib and Sana'a captured by the Yemeni government revenues from oil, which makes up 70 percent of deprived is. Second, the Socialist Party and other groups and people in the south are under occupation by the Houthis in Sanaa, Yemen, asserting their autonomy and even third-largest province in terms of area (province of Shabwah) than from the control of the administrative and military efforts in are available. However, the Socialist Party and the fall before the resignation of Mansour Hadi, Sana'a, the National Dialogue Conference was consistent with Ansar Allah. The widespread presence of al-Qaeda in Shabwah province that even the army was also associated with garrison infantry battalion, causes to be supported separatism in southern Yemen. Third, the risk of civil war in Yemen linked to al-Qaeda. Especially in the southern Yemeni al-Qaeda presence is extensive and while some Yemeni tribes are at war with al Ansar Allah for help.

#### **Military domination of the Persian Gulf and return pro-Western government**

The third scenario, especially with the 2216 UN resolution could be brought to Yemen's current crisis, the possibility of legal and military intervention led by Saudi Arabia's Persian Gulf Cooperation Council in Yemen. Saudi Arabia extra power for two main reasons Houthis in Yemen in conflict with the interests and security of him. First, look at identity and sectarian Saudi power in the Arab world. Saudi Arabia, a Sunni leader's claim it is controlled by Shiite power in the Arab countries in line with their own interests does not know. But the second reason Saudi military intervention in the Persian Gulf Co-

operation Council in Yemen to strengthen the influence of Iran. Yemen is the backyard of Saudi Arabia, by strengthening the power of the Houthis, who are close to the religious identity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Saudi foreign influence and strengthen Iran's influence in Yemen.. So to control the situation and seize power by proxy in Yemen to attack and hit some countries in the region in this regard has also brought with him.

### **The model of Hezbollah in Lebanon and the Houthis participation in power**

There is a fourth scenario that Yemen, the Houthis through a new political consensus and participation in power. This scenario, however, can also be effective scenarios for Yemen's current crisis, but if implemented, always under the shadow of political differences and divergences will be internal and external pressures. By increasing the secession of South Yemen, which is also associated with stimulation of Saudi Arabia and the United States, is faced with the risk analysis. In fact, present-day Yemen is divided into three political Sana'a and the Houthi northern province of Marib and Al Islah and the southern oil regions in the hands of the socialists are available. There is one of these groups. On the other hand, the UN Security Council also issued a resolution demanding the disarmament of Yemen's Ansar Allah. All these problems lead to a scenario similar behavior pattern is presently Hezbollah in Lebanon to Yemen. Yemen denies political structure.

### **Conclusion**

During the uprisings of the broad public in early 2011, a number of countries in Arabic - Arabic Islamic West Asia embraced, what is trans-regional powers concerned, particularly relatives of their regional of great im-

portance, the issue of how to lead and control the planned uprising aims to provide a plausible scenarios on its political future and to introduce effective player in the development of this country. In order to assess possible future in Yemen, while reviewing the geopolitical interests of the powers and interested actors at different levels of the crisis in Yemen, behaviors, objectives and interests of the actors in the scene were examined Yemen. Then in the regional, strategies and objectives and interests of the three poles of the Yemeni, Saudi, Iran and Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and friction affect the interests of the regional powers poles were studied in Yemen and in national as well as four actors internal Yemeni Houthi, Sunnis, al-Qaeda and tribes in the country were discussed. The author introduces four levels of analysis proposed scenario, which include: the continuation of current trends likely to weaken or increase the power Ansar Allah; second civil war and disintegration of Yemen, South Yemen and North Yemen two countries; third foreign intervention in Yemen Back in the Persian Gulf cooperation Council and the government wish to West and forth to explain the model of Hezbollah in Lebanon's new political consensus between the parties and the Houthis participation in power, were discussed.

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