



Effective Variables on Iran and United Arab Emirate Relations

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ABSTRACT

Persian Gulf, strategically and geopolitically, is one of the most important zones. Leaving this area, England colonizer left so many problems to littoral and co-frontier countries. One of them was the relation of Iran and United Arab Emirate which is always influenced by legal condition of triple Islands, Abomusa, Tonb-e-Bozorg and Tonb-e-Kochak. Emirate has complained in most conferences and councils especially Persian Gulf Cooperation Councils. Pacifying Emirate authorities, depend on Iran's political-economical position in its relation to international system, leaders of Cooperation Councils have profited by issued statements for reproaching Iran in possessing triple Islands and the way of their governing. This paper not only is searching for the condition of triple Islands from view point of historical record, geographical location, Britain and Iran dissensions and circumstance of inheriting this problem, but it also tries to find a solution of improving the relation of Iran and Arabia, as an older brother of United Arab Emirate, within the framework of Persian Cooperation Council. By regional balancing method with Saudi Arabia, creating of common security regime, applying of menace less method, Iran can solve triple Islands issue according to two Emirate's Sharjeh and Rasolkheimh with United Arab Emirate.

KEY WORDS: Iran; United Arab Emirate; Foreign; International Affairs; Middle East.

INTRODUCTION

After Islamic revolution, Iran and Emirate relation severely had been affected by legal condition of triple Islands Abomusa, Tonb-e-Bozorg, and Tonb-e-Kochak. These triple Islands were in such a condition that Emirate leaders were always complaining in every conference and council. However; according to legal documents these three Islands have been governed by the governor of strait of Lengeh since 18 and 19 centuries. The land of Lengeh, itself, was official part of Fars province. At the end of 19th century, controlling of Abomusa, Tonb-e-Kochak, and Tonb-e-Bozorg were assigned to Ghassemi's tribe. In the middle of 18th century, this tribe migrated to Iran's seashores and around of Lengeh. They were gathering the taxes of Siri islanders and Tonb-e-Bozorg for ten years until 1887 B.C. By the way, they were Iranian nationals. England Foreign Affairs' documents showed that in the decade of 1886, Arab Sheikhs of Lengeh port was under control of central government of Iran in Tehran. Also the map which has been traced by Department of England War in 1886 clearly shows that Abomusa, Tonb-e-Bozorg and Tonb-e-Kochak belong to Iran because they have been drawn in the color of Iran's land. In addition, among 23 maps which have been officially prepared from Persian Gulf, these triple islands, without exception, have belonged to Iran.

In 1830 captain G.B.Brucks from eastern Indian company -depended on English government- prepared a colored map for Persian Gulf. In this map which some of its copies are held in Ministry of England foreign Affair and documents treasure of United Nations. Triple Islands Abomusa, Tonb-e-Kochak, and Tonb-e-Bozorg have been drawn in the color of Iran's territory. In order to prepare the map, captain Brucks was settled in Persian Gulf for twelve years [1].

In 1835 Samuel Henel was appointed by English Government to determine the boundaries of Persian Gulf's countries. Henel traced hypothetical lines in his map in Persian Gulf that the triple Islands had placed on the upper level-northern-of these hypothetical lines and were related to Iran. On January 1836 major Morissen, Samuel Henl's successor, followed his mission and after negotiation with Persian Gulf Sheiks prepared a map that had been verified by them. In this map triple Islands were placed in the region of Iranian areas.

In 1881 and 1886 the information bureau of English government prepared Iran's map as the same color of Island and Iran's territory and English Plenipotentiary Minister delivered the map to Naseradin Shah [2].

In 1908 Iranian government granted the concession of clay exploitation and Abomusa's Ironstones to German Venghaves that English government objected to Iran because of its sour relationship with Germany. English government was plaintiff of gaining clay imposition privilege for English companies.

It means verifying Iranian sovereignty. Besides, sovereignty international law of a country on a region can be proved into many ways. They are: historical ownership. Effective sovereignty means hoisted flag, governor's appointments, and presence of army forces. All these law documents and criterions related to Iranian sovereignty on triple Islands.

The only document that Emirates demonstrated for approving his claim on triple Islands, is a letter that Sheikh Yousef, Iranian governor of Lengeh strait, wrote to sheikh Hamidal Ghassemi Rasolkheimh's governor [3] in 1882 and to show their courtesy-that was common at that time and had been seen in some letters-had written that Abomusa belongs to you (it means that we are at your service). The important point is that Sheikh Yousef at the end of the letter in address to Rasolkheimh's government wrote that the city of Lengeh strait is your city, too. The recent sentence clearly shows that the previous sentence was just a courtesy, was eliminated by Emirates. So in 1960 Iranian government took part in a long negotiation with English government and finally in 1968 by proclaiming Britain government based on retreating from Persian Gulf, Iran started another program to further influence of its sovereignty again.

Iran's army forces were landed on triple Islands in 1971(Azar-9-1350) according to memorandum of understanding between Iran and Sharjeh. Next day a complaint was proposed by twenty-one Arab countries signature in the Security Council of United Nations.

In order to solve the problems in a diplomatic place, Security Council agreed with Samuel's proposal.

In order to know more about the triple Islands situation, we will briefly review the historical background of geographical position, Iranian and British disagreements and the ways how to solve the problems between two countries.

Geographical situation of the triple Islands

Tonb-e-Kochak is in the entrance of Hurmoz strait. Its distance to coast of Iran is 27km. Its length is 15000 meters and its width is 1100 meters. The height of the tallest part of Island from sea level is 35 meters and its water isn't drinkable and there aren't any inhabitants around it.

Tonb-e-Bozorg is 12km at the east of Tonb-e-Kochak and its distance to coast is 24km and from the coast of Rasolkheimh is 35 kilometers. The height of the tallest part of this Island from sea level is 35 meters.

This Island has drinkable water, palm grove and some people reside on this Island. Abomusa [4] is the largest Island of the other two and it also consists of sweet water and palm grove. And about from 800 to 1300 people are living there.

Other facilities of this Island are such as: drinkable water establishment, equipped fridge, fishery, the Ministry of Agricultural Jihad, unites of naval forces and airport. Most of these Islands residents are Sharjeh citizens. Its distance to strait of Lenghe's shore is 90 kilometers and to Sharjeh shores is 65 kilometers.

The historical background of triple Islands

Until the end of nineteen century, Tonb-e-kochak, Tonb-e-Bozorg and Abomusa Islands were under sovereignty of Lenghe's Sheiks that its governors were selected by Iranian central government. The residents of this Island and other Islands organized a region named Ghavassem.

This tribe has distributed in all parts Island of Hurmoz port, Lengeh port shores and also in Southern coasts of Persian Gulf. In the past times Sheikhs of Lengeh and the regions under their authority were tributary of central government of Iran. At the end of nineteen century, English naval forces under preat of punishing piracy, establishing the security of navigation and also for preventing of slave selling entered on these Islands of Hurmoz strait shores. By settling these forces, the official controls of Lengeh Sheiks were slow down on Islands. It should be mentioned that English citizens, since 1763, depended on Indian eastern company, by inauguration a commercial office in Bushier with the permission of Iranian Shah entered Persian Gulf .thus, about two centuries ago the commercial took place between Indian eastern company and the parts around Persian Gulf.

By settling British naval forces in the regions, Iran's seditiousness and dissemination threatening on the Southern coasts of Persian Gulf started. From one side, the English tried to persuade regional Sheiks and southern Persian Gulf Arab tribes to hoist flag in some parts. On the other hand by eating out of the palm of their hands in Iran, they asked Naseradin Shah to bring the flag down in Abomusa and Tonb Islands.

In any case, the English succeeded to bring Iranian flag down from Islands and then Iranian government had continually tried to enter these Islands in order to rehabilitate its sovereignty.

English naval forces had never been in peace and quiet by Iranian forces. Because of this British government tried to conciliate and preserve friendly relations by sending gifts and maps to Shah of Iran that especially to remind Tehran the disputable Islands were colored as the Iranian territory.

By sending a letter with official writing on June 1886 on a particular ceremony English Plenipotentiary Minister delivered the letter and its enclosures to Naseradin Shah. Although these Islands were occupied by English forces with Alheil's helping, Iranian ruling government and other governments never put their seal of approved to English occupation and did not keep quiet and had continually objected on British actions. Whenever Iranian government wanted to enforce its act of state on Islands, English government did not stop threatening and putting it under pressure.

In 1904, 1923, 1926, British government threatened that if Iran wants to continue the Islands occupation, it will do military actions against Iran.

Iranian government for short time could have dominated on Tonb-e-Bozorg in 1904 and Tonb-e-Kochak in 1908. According to Iranian government weakness and that time and lack of military power consistency to safeguard the frontiers of the country, the only solution was diplomatic activities and negotiations. However, Iranian government had never accepted British colonization rules to sell the Islands and 99 years renting. After First World War once again Iran and England started negotiation over returning sovereignty on Islands.

By organizing Community Nations, English government wanted to bring up Islands problems in international circles in complicated and multi changeable plans including Arab and Iranian disagreements, navigation security, slave trading and etc.

By organizing the United Nations, Iranian government was hopeful by using the influence of prevailing authorities to solve Iran and England's dispute through negotiation by accepting the United Nations Charter [5].

But there was no chance to bring the problem up again because of important discussions such as presence of Russian forces in Iran. In 1986 English government announced that at the end of 1971, will take his military forces out of Persian Gulf and Strait of Hurmoz. It was a good time to act its sovereignty again. From one side, Emirates Federation establishment was only passing its initial stages as governmental unit and on the other side the ruling of Iran and some of other Arabian countries were against to establish union and federation on southern coast of Hurmoz strait.

Iran government indented to solve the problem with English one before withdrawing English military forces, occurrence of other changes, the probability of Arabs asserting on ownership of some Island and taking back its sovereignty over islands Iran and Britain negotiation (1969-7).

In the early of 1970, with regard to approaching of Britain departure from Persian Gulf and United Arab Emirates establishment, Iran government renovated the request of Tonbs and Abomusa's restoration to Iran. Tehran determined that the conflict on Tonbs and Abomusa ownership should be neither inherited by Emirates from Britain nor considered as abstract in cooperation of Iran and its Arabian vicinities in Persian Gulf.

At the same year, after solving Bahrain problem, it was rumored that Iran recaptured its historical claim over Bahrain in order to regain its basic benefits from Hurmoz strait and Islands located in Persian Gulf entrance. In fact, there was bargain between Iran's shah and Britain, thus England government and some of Arabian governments promised that if Iran ceases its claim over Britain, Tonbs islands and Abomusa will be given back to Iran.

In November 1968, a month after signing the contract of determining the continental shelf domain with Saudi Arabia, Iran Shah visited it which showed the fact of the secret bargain between Iran's Shah and Britain. The visit expanded reciprocal relations in all areas.

Iran and Saudi had such a close warm relationship that most of countries thought that they had a secret agreement over Bahrain.

In the sight of Iran the time was passing and Britain obstinacy caused Iran government to do the same things which did in the case of common sovereignty of Abomusa with Sharjeh which was contrary to the declared policy of Iran. Nevertheless, Iran government, officially, declared that according to the content of suggested agreement, which can be merely as a tool for accepting the defacto of status quo in the island, Iran status sovereignty on whole of Abomusa will not be influenced and that evidence is temporary scheme that only delay the conclusion of freehold restoration of Iran upon all over the island [6].

Tehran chose a strong wroth conflict in the field of law, political and historical subjects in order to show that it will never default to do any action for removing the existing obstacles in re-occupying the triple islands, this conflict was useful because the international unanimity with Iran increased and also Britain accepted the fact that Iran's rights over these Islands can not be ignored. On summer 1971, Iranian authorities frankly declared that if they can not come to an agreement peacefully, Iran will resort to force.

On May 8, 1971, Iran's spokesman announced that Iran navies were addressed to overset any Britain airplane which violated Iranian one over Tonb islands. The next day, British protested against Iran that its airplanes have not made any minatory fly over Iranian navies or islands in Persian Gulf. Despite these warnings, Iran continued to negotiate with Britain in the last day of the year.

Some sources [7] imply that on November 21, 1971 in Tehran it was believed that the last time of negotiations will not be accomplished. The main negotiation of Iran, Emir Khosrow Afshar (Ambassador of Iran in London) on April 10, 1994 stated that his negotiations with Sir Vilian Loos continued completely and also in the last time was accomplished only several days after descending Iranian forces on islands in London.

About the way of this negotiation, he says" we negotiated in London. When we came to an agreement on some matters, we went to Tehran and discussed about those matters in front of Shah. Having heard Shah Opinions, Loos went to Sheikhdoms and brought up those matters with the governors of Sharjeh and Rasolkheimh then came back to London to report to his sovereign government after that the negotiations were resumed in London and the same procedure was reported.

Emir Khosrow Afshar believes that Saudi Arabia, Abozabi and Egypt were aware of the negotiations and Iran decision for withdrawing of islands:

In London, I visited and talked once to Malek Feisal and three times to prince Fahad about Iran intention to re-occurring three islands. Also in a meeting with Riaz Mahmoud, Egyptian Foreign Minister, in the United Nations. I brought up this matter.

On summer 1971, it was the Last Time in Embassy of Iran in London he suggested that Iran after Official Manifesting of United Arab Emirates Settlement will follow its intention. I explained to Sheikh that in the point of Britain departure from area, Iran is asking for collaborating with the newly established government and its other vicinities in Persian Gulf.

This matter is one of the long conflicts between Iran and Britain and should be solved by Britain before leaving the area.

The other important point is about four hours before Iran military actions, Sharjeh came to an agreement with Iran so that Iranian military forces could occupy the strategical areas of Abomusa. England-Sharjeh memorandum of understanding with Iran consists of following points;

Neither Iran nor Sharjeh will abandon its claim over Abomusa and none of them will accept the others claim. With this background the following orders will be accomplished.

1. Iran forces will enter Abomusa. They will occupy the areas which their domain has been attached on the map of this agreement note.

2A: Iran will have complete sovereignty over inner compromised territory which is under control of it and Iran's flag will be hoisted there.

2B: Sharjeh will have sovereignty on the rest of Islands. Sharjeh's flag as the same Iran's military quarters; will be hoisted over Sharjeh's police station.

3: Iran and Sharjeh accept the domain of island's land seas in 12 sea miles (According to Iran's land seas low).

4: In the case of pecuniary, an agreement will be signed between Iran and Sharjeh. According to this financial agreement, they agreed that Iran should pay 1.5 million lire to Sharjeh for a periodical of nine years annually then it will be stopped when Sharjeh's income reached to three million lire.

Since, Sharjeh was still Britain protégé, according to particular contracts with Britain in 1864 and 1892, Sharjeh wasn't allowed to sign any official contracts with any countries except Britain or it should be verified by Britain.

United Arab's current Foreign Minister, Abbas Ali Khalatbari, on November25,1971 in a letter to Sir Daggles Heum warned that if in any time, Iran feels that the under control zone activities of Sharjeh in Abomusa threaten Iran's benefits and the Island security Iran will reserve any right to take any action. In replying to Iran, Foreign Minister of Britain declared that the content of aforesaid letter delivered to Sheikh of Sharjeh.

On November 30, 1971, Iranian navies were settled in Abomusa Tonb islands and reoccupied the islands. In Abomusa, Iran's navy commanders were welcomed by Sheikh Sultan Ebne Mohammad Ghassemi. That time he as representation of his brother Sheikh Khaled Ebne Mohammad Alghassemi, had come to Island as the current governor of Sharjeh [8].

On November 29, 1971, fellow-feeling between Iran and Sharjeh was manifested by the governor of Emirate. It was undoubtedly one of the positive results of Iran and England negotiation before recapturing the Islands by Iran. However, the subject of Abomusa sovereignty wasn't determined.

On December 7,1971,the governor of Sharjeh, in a negotiation with Alharam publication stated "Sharjeh doesn't believe that the agreement with Iran has a sever affect upon Iran's sovereignty over the island and also this agreement is temporary and considered as an instrument for obviating the crisis and preventing of bloodshedding.

But these statements were different from whatever stated by the current Prime Minister in Iran's parliament on November 30th. Iran's flag was hoisted over Halva Mountain, the highest point of Abomusa.

Here, I should mention that the empirical government of Iran hasn't and will not quit its sovereignty and unquestioned competency over the whole island. Therefore local official attendance in a part of Abomusa should never be interpreted or supposed something different from the declared policy.

Arabian governments' reaction wasn't the same [9]. The ultra progressive Arabian governments chose a clamorous policy in their countries and also in United Nations but the moderates preferred precaution. The ultra progressives tried to make Arabia Union deliver common complaints, signed by all of twenty one members, to United Nations Security Council. However, the majority resisted the aforesaid suggestion and instead, they accepted to condemn Iran's action by issuance of a proclamation in their capitals.

All of Arabia governments except Urdon published a condemnation issue but the governors of Egypt, Marrakech, Tonbs, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, and Bahrain apologized Iran's governor privately because of publishing this kind issue.

The ultra progressive Arabian government like Algeria, Iraq, Libya, South Yemen, complained to the United Nations Security Council.

On December 9, 1971, the Council held a conference to discuss the problem. The representation of Kuwait and United Arab Emirate, which that time was the newly established government and had become a member of United Nations, joined to the representatives of mentioned governments.

Iraq's representative, Taleb al shabib, in his evolution of the event claimed: Iran claims the entire Gulf. But, at present, it is satisfied with its claim over Bahrain and then Tonb, Abomusa islands". He stated that his sovereign government has received a telegram from Rasolkheimh Sheikh based upon belonging of Tonb-e-Kochak and Bozorg islands to Rasolkheimh. On September 1971, 30 Foreign Minister of Emirate expressed similar statements in General Assembly meeting and also claimed that Tonbs and Abomusa from "the beginning of history" have belonged to Emirate. Of course, it should be mentioned that beginning of history can be maximum year for Sharjeh 1864, for Rasolkheimh 1927 and for united Arab Emirate 1971.

On December 9, 1971, the statements of Abd-al-Latif Rahel, representative of Algeria, in Security Council meeting was closer to historical logic; for years" there have been opposite claims to these islands but it isn't undeniable that during domination of Britain, aforesaid islands consisted a section of a country which has changed into United Arab Emirate.

However the mentioned statement was more reasonable than representatives of Qeit, Iraq, and Libya's statements, but it didn't match with historical truth.

Britain domination of Southern countries of Persian Gulf began from 1820, whereas Britain separated Abomusa, Tonb Island in 1903 and donated to identity of Sharjeh Ghassemi's tribe.

Iran's representative relatively gave a short speech and called the accusations against Iran groundless and conceived the matter merely an internal problem.

Finally, Abdol-al-Rahman Abi Farah, who was representative of Somali and one of the members of Arabian Union, suggested that Security Council to postpone investigating of the complaints to an other time to so that the efforts of third parties for meditation can be possible. Security Council accepted thus, the problem was set aside [10].

Iran and Emirate disagreements (from 1992 up to now)

At the end of 1991, Iran local authorities realized that some plots are in process of execution in order to agitate the security of Abomusa Island, a boat full of weapons and military equipment with its Dutch crews was arrested in the sea of Abomusa by Iranian military.

Again, On April 1992, several spying boats were arrested on water of Abomusa Island. At the same time, Iran's authorities stopped a group of non-Sharjeh citizen without asking permission of Iran. They were a group of Pakistani, Indian and Philippine labors and also some Egyptian teachers.

This matter became a prologue to the conflict upon Abomusa. After this event different accusations came down on Iran. European and Arabian reporters made a storm in a tea cup over the matter so far as they could. They published false reports. Foreign Ministers of Iran called mentioned reports untrue and denied them.

Again, on August, 24, 1992, Iran's authorities did not let "khater" ship with 114 passengers from different nationalities enter to the Island. After three days stopping unproductively, this ship was forced to return to Sharjeh port. Emirians brought a large number of ambulances, helicopters and many foreign reporters and cinematographers with themselves to Khaled port in Sharjeh in order to prepare reports from returning of the ship and to start an extensive negative advertisement against Iran. During less than ten days, this matter became the main topic of Arab negotiations in Jeddah, Doha and Gather meetings.

Foreign Ministers of Cooperation Council of Persian Gulf, in its first meeting after starting Abomusa's conflict on September 1992, 9 condemned Iran's action and supported United Arab Emirate. Iran's reaction towards mentioned statement was very calm and cautiously.

At the end of 1992, the matter of Abomusa was going to be a kind of crisis. Therefore the probability of military attack was increasing day by day. In such conditions, while Iran prepared itself from view point of military, it chose the policy of crisis controlling.

The current president of Iran stated "the new matter about Abomusa is that recently three non-local armed people have been arrested in the Island. So we ordered the foreign non-Emirian people to be controlled there [11]. Emirians particularly counted on America protection. But, with the stating of nonintervention of America in crisis from side of Clinton government despite of its previous support from Emirate, caused Emirate to choose negotiation table.

Bill Clinton, in the first days of his presidency, declared that he will not interfere in this event and asked both sides to solve their problem friendly.

Finally, on September 27, 1992, the negotiation of two countries started and it took two days. In this meeting, Emirate Council tried to bring up Tonb islands matter, as a result, Iranian council stopped the negotiation. When Iran did not accept to negotiate about Tonb, Emirate committee suggested the matter of islands' Tonb to be referred to the International Administration of Justice Court which naturally faced with Iran's disagreements.

On April 1993, again Cooperation Council in its Foreign Ministers' meeting in Riaz emphasized on this matter. While Arabia countries propagandas rushing were continuing yet, the new condition indicated that Iran would resist against propagandas rushing and Emirate needs stronger and more efficient instruments for carrying out its foreign policy.

Douglas Hard, England Foreign Minister in traveling to Middle East in the middle of October 1994, while supporting the positions of United Arab Emirate, he asked Iran and Emirate disagreement to be referred to the International Tribunal of Lahe [12].

On June 1995 the fifty fifth meeting of Cooperation Council Ministers in order to support Emirate position asked Iran to take action for referring the conflict to the International Tribunal of Hague in a statement.

In the middle of 1995 some news were heard about Qatar efforts to make situation for direct negotiation between Iran and Emirate. Finally Qatar efforts were effective and the authorities of two countries went to Duheh on November 17. However ; expressing past subject by Emirate, the rift that hoped to be solved with negotiations, remained as it was before and Emirate again started to follow its own goals by expressing the case in National and Regional Societies [13].

In the middle of March 1996, foreign ministers of Arab League countries members , once again emphasized on their support of Emirate tending to (inclination) establish sovereignty on Abomusa islands, Tonb-e-Kochak and Tonb-e-Bozorg in final resolution of their gathering in Egypt The Council of Ministers also expressed their own support from Emirate on making any plans in this case. And asked Iran to answer to Emirate's positive efforts to solve the problem peacefully, such as; referring it to International Tribunal.

On the September, 1996, 8th the Ministers of Cooperation Council on their 60th meeting in Riaz severely were regretful for peaceful solving of wrangle about Iran refraining from giving positive answer to United Arab Emirates' repeated requests, Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, Dameshgh Countries Statement Member, Arab Council Union and Arab Summit Meeting [14].

This council was worry of Iran continuous efforts for getting and making arsenals for group carnage and armament powers more than Iran defensive needs (requisite)

In a short interval of Cooperation Council statements, Arab Council Union in a statement asks Arab Council Secretary bring up Emirate's sovereignty on triple islands in the programs of UN Security Council. Iran, in addition to political answer to these statements, started to holed army maneuver near the triple islands which was named Fatehe Nemood. In fact it was a practical answer to previous statements.

During 1997 three events caused Arabs to cut down their hostile way and resort to cooperate with Iran. The first event was Arab and Israel extend defeated on agreement process because of Binyamin Netanyahu's policies and Clinton government's supports of Zionist regime and the second one was Iran's internal changes and the incidents on Khordad 2, 1376. the third event was successful holding conference of heads of Islamic states countries in Tehran. On the other hand Iran adjusted (drawn up) its foreign policy based on de-escalation of tension and regional cooperation. In addition to the decision of European Union Countries to recall their ambassadors from Tehran after Berlin's court issue an order and its support from Germany, put Iran in a condition to cut down the amount of regional crisis and pay attention to basic and main problems. Iran takes important steps to improve its relations with Saudi Arabia and Egypt. As a result of improving the relation of these two countries with Iran, also Emirian language became calm. So the language statements of Cooperation Council of foreign ministers in the 60th meeting

became calm, too. Beside diplomatical muscle flexing, Iran could threat just Zionist regime not other countries by buying some submarines from Russia and holding army maneuvers in Persian Gulf.

At the beginning of Islamic summit in Tehran, Arabian countries relations were improved with Iran. Iran foreign minister kamala kharazi's trip to seven regional countries that the mission was described as euphemism was another step to improve these relationships.

On June 28, 1998, the final statement of 67th meeting of Cooperation Council of foreign ministers members was issued and they not only welcome to Iran foreign minister's traveling to Emirate but they also expressed hope for going on this kind of social contacts between two countries, while emphasizing to Emirate's sovereignty on triple Islands, Iran was asked to accept peaceful solving. on March 4, 1999, exceptional gathering of Cooperation Council foreign minister in Abozabi, while emphasizing of Emirate sovereignty on triple Islands as an inseparable part of Emirate, they expressed concern about settling military equipments and holding army maneuvers on triple Islands and they asked Iranian president to take practical action in order to get nearer to Persian Gulf governments, solve the problem of triple islands peacefully through bilateral talks or referring to the International Tribunal. Thus the time of holding special meetings of Cooperation Council summit in Jeddah which was completely affected by improvement of relationship between Iran and Saudi Arab has arrived.

At this time, Khatami's de-escalation of tension policy made another victory. Iran's president trip to three countries, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, obviated Emirate all doubts about the seriousness of regional countries relation expanding with Iran. The 71st meeting of Cooperation Countries foreign ministers was held in a condition that Emirate had jeopardized the cohesion of Cooperation Council by threatening to leave the council. At the end, in this meeting by means of statement, while emphasizing on peaceful solving of triple Islands problem, they decided to organize trilateral committee in order to find solution for direct negotiation between Iran and Emirate.

With starting the 20th summit, it was completely clear for Emirate that these meetings were different from previous ones. In these meetings, trilateral committee consists of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman, asked enough opportunity of Cooperation Countries summit to demonstrate (present) their Final findings. Emirate's formal position was not dig in its toe position in these meetings. In a speech, Sheikh Zaed expressed hope that the trilateral committee could get positive results [15].

Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, because of Ramadan arrival, talked about bilateral relations on the phone. The changes in relationship of two countries caused Emirate to send an ambassador to Iran less than two months on February 2000 and increased their amicable relation levels that was just about charge d'affairs since 1976.

It seems that factors and reasons that were effective in Emirate's change. In addition to Iran de-escalation of tension policy, political equilibrium under influence of improving Iran and Saudi Arabia relations in the area besides Iran's former harmonious relations with Qatar and Oman and also developing relation of Iran with Qeit and Bahrain was Emirate's concern of regional isolation.

On April 8, 2000, the 74th meetings of foreign ministers of Council Countries were held in Jeddah. while inauguration of these gatherings, Saudi Arabia foreign minister, Saed al Feisal invited Iran to council of this committee to solve Iran and Emirate's territorial disputes. Because of Qatar foreign minister statements that had told this committee would support Emirate's positions, and because of this Iran avoid accepting three ministers that were the member of committee. Hereby with cooperation council statement and Iran's mutual reply, actually time of the activity of trilateral committee and also council's calm language to Iran was over and new period of relations started between Iran and council members. The matter was on going that an Emirian newspaper announced serious plan of Cooperation Council member for persuading Iran to obey.

Saudi Arabia denied the news. But after that Saudi Arabia, forced two Iran and Emirate to refer to International Tribunal instead of having direct negotiation. In the middle of March 2001, Emirate Ministry of Foreign Affairs deputy by summoning Iran ambassador gave the official protest memorandum of triple Islands to the seventeen deputies of National Security and foreign policy of Iran parliament committee. This memorandum involved protesting against building Iranian satellite town in triple islands.

September 11, 2001 incidents caused an inclination point in US policy relations with Middle East region that because of this events and following happenings turned the attention of Arab countries to problems which were happing in these regions, and few countries even Emirate seldom brought up the problems territorial dispute at the limit of triple Islands in this situation, but sometimes because of different events these claims were brought up by Emirians.

14th meeting of Arab Summits were held in Beirut. According to the meetings, the main subject of the meetings was planning of Saudi Arabia prince Abdullah, crown prince of Saudi, proposed peace for improving peaceful negotiations in Middle East.

Also, Arab Summits while emphasizing on Emirate's lordship to triple Islands, asked Iran to prevent providing equipments for settlement of Iranian nationals in triple Islands.

On June 13, 2002, Saudi Arabia newspapers wrote, according to the expression of Arab diplomatic parliament in Tehran, that Khatami will visit Emirate in the following days in replying to Emirate's ruler Sheikh Zaed invitation. According to above mentioned news trip to Emirate will be within framework of traveling to Afghanistan and Lebanon. The trip to Afghanistan and Lebanon was done but traveling to Emirate was not in their trip plan. Because Khatami wasn't interested in traveling to Emirate till to solve the final stages of triple Islands' matter. However, this trip was done by Mohmoud Ahmadinejad, the president of Iran in 2007 and it had good effects on two countries relations. It changed the manner of Cooperation Council sovereignty on triple Islands into calmer one.

Finally in following one of the statements in 2007 by foreign ministers of Cooperation Council based on supporting of Emirate positions in triple Islands Keihan newspaper that was more at the same alley with Mr. Ahmadinejad government strongly disapproved Foreign Minister Council in an article by heading of Avaze koche baghi and criticized Bahrain position more than others.

This newspaper based on historical documents claimed that Bahrain had been a part of Iran which was separated from Iran in the course of some secrete agreement between ruling Shah of Iran and American and British governments and nowadays the main goal of Bahrainis is returning the separated province of Iran to its main and motherhood land, i.e. Islamic Iran.

This rushing and active position caused that some of Bahraini delegations not only demonstrated in front of Iran embassy in Bahrain but also were willing to sentence these expressions. On the other hand Bahrain's Mufti issued the murder of the statement of the author. It should be mentioned that 60 percent Bahrainis are Shiite and want to have friendly relation with Iran.

Future Perspective

It seems that neither Iran nor Emirates are interested in continuing harshness and sternum in the area, United Arab Emirates has three million populations and all countries around Persian Gulf have from forty five to fifty million population and most of these populations are immigrants. Vice versa Iran has placed 75 million populations in itself.

And its military forces are about one million martial and three million paramilitaries. So in this case, Iran and Emirate are not comparable. Now because of this Emirate has got eight levels of policy about triple Islands. These eight steps are:

1. Foreign policy level: It means that now innovation of act in Emirates for negotiation with Iran has centralized in Abozabi. Iran was negotiating with Sharjeh and Rasolkheimh before this. Dubai has more commercial with Iran. Sharjeh has common scope gas and oil in Mobarak field. So, these countries language are calmer to Abozabi.
2. Emirate's multilateral activity was unsuccessful in taking the problem to Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and organizing trilateral committee.
3. Changing the Islands problem into an important issue in Arab world and setting it in order of the day of Arab Union.
4. Interfering of Islamic Conference Organization.
5. Taking the issue to the Security Council of International Organization. This matter is obvious in Emirate Foreign Minister's speech in public gathering of International Organization.
6. Referring the problem to International Tribunal court, until now it was unsuccessful because of Iranian disagreement.
7. Creating relation with Iran's neighborhood countries in order to have more influence on the area that verifying Taliban's government officially in Kabul by Emirate and approach to Iraq during Saddam Hussein government were this claims of witness
8. Emirate's activities in Iran; these activities are briefly mentioned in two subjects: from one side it did an attractive policy and on the other hand turning to Divergent policies. Examples for attractive policies are such as: propogandas on newspapers, street advertisements to Emirate's airline attractions, persuading Iranian participate in festivals, buying on sale materials by Iranian passengers, founding American or Emirian universities branches with English language, giving permission to Iranian airlines.

Examples for divergent policies such as: investing and sending money to Arabs of Abomusa Island, donating monthly salary to them, helping to unShiite tribes in southern countries and paying them for building schools and mosques expenses.

Besides we should not forget Saudi Arabia rule as United Arab Emirates older brother and effective countries out of Persian Gulf region on Iran and Emirate's dispute. England and Egypt because of their positions are two noticeable countries.

Egypt is the claimant of Arab countries chief in the world and in some ways supports the interests of Arab countries. On the other hand United Arab Emirate is not satisfied Iran and Egypt to have close relations, Iran's president take up position, Dr. Ahmadinejad about relation with Egypt and Egyptian Foreign Minister position that wanted to remove relation obstacles with Iran after Iran's president interview, it was because of positive numerous signs between Tehran and Cairo. Besides, Mufti and Alzahra universities deputy chairman from Tehran and Iran's leader warm and positive speech about Egyptian Islamic civilization make everyone hoped for establishing relations between two countries in near future. In this case Emirate will see its own main supporters more equable than past in the Arab world. Although England made this problem between two countries, Iran and Emirates, and England ever verbally supported Emirate positions in recent years. But nowadays invites two countries to negotiate in order to reconcile. On the other hand, England exposes the old documents to researchers every thirty years. But in 2001 which passed thirty years of Islands events in 1971, still the part related to corresponding and reports of triple Islands has been kept far from hand reaching in England Foreign Minister's archives. Because publishing all these documents viewpoint of historical and legal will be in interest of Iran. Although, these documents were not selected tastily to be published and this action of England can be placed at a disadvantage of Iran, it did not do this kind of action happen. The main point is that the most important reason for continuing Iran's sovereignty on triple Islands, especially Abomusa in addition to historical ownership, hoisting flag appointing governors, presence of military forces and anthropology and sociology activities. Now, Abomusa Island like other parts of the country has Iranian nationals, doing previous agreement between Iran and Emirate especially two Emirates of Sharjeh and Rasolkheimh were the only way to solve Iran and Emirate's problem.

This is possible when Iran could improve its relations with Saudi Arabia [16] through confidence building.

By improving relation with Saudi Arabia as Emirate's older brother, naturally Emirate complaining to Iran will be decreased from view point of islands disputation because Emirate relies on not only Saudi Arabia but also America in massive and struggle discussions.

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