



The Impact of America Seeking Oil Profits by Diplomatic Bridging the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel

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Abstract

The United States has played a crucial role in the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel. This interest in UAE-Israel relations is part of a broader global strategy to enhance regional security, stability, and economic, political, military, and diplomatic involvement. Such a situation raises questions about America's efforts to leverage oil interests by bridging UAE/Saudi Arabia relations with Israel and the impact on the Middle East. The aim of this research is to explore the extent of U.S. efforts for oil-related purposes in facilitating Saudi Arabia-Israel diplomatic ties and the impact on Palestine. The research employs resource conflict, normative juridical, and deductive methods. The findings indicate that through these efforts, the United States can increase its influence in the Middle East and ensure that its interests are prioritized.

Keywords: *United States; Normalization; UAE United Arab Emirates; Israel; Oil*

Introduction

The United States serves as a mediator or mediator between various parties or groups. The rehabilitation of relations between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel has recently marked a milestone in the relationship between the Arab world and Israel. The normalization agreement, called Abraham accord, was made in 2020 at the time of the Donald trump presidency. The purpose of this study is to ensure that the United States is to normalize relations between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel, the factors that drive the normalization, and the effect on the Palestinian situation. The study employs a qualitative approach, especially the classification of Internet news and associated literature screening. The normal process that began in August 2020 with the active participation of the United States isa catalyst for the development of UAE and Israel's relations in various lucrative areas (Baqi, 2022). The Abraham or Abraham Accord is announced by President Donald Trump of the United States. It is a ceasefire agreement aimed at restoring relations between the United Arab Emirates and Israel. Prime minister (PM) Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel and Abdullah Bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, the United Arab Emirates' international cooperation, carried out the agreement in the White House on September 15, 2020 (Billah, Hakim, & Bahrudin, 2023). The region in the Middle East has been the target of us foreign policy. Since the end of world war I and world war II , the involvement of the United States has become increasingly evident in influencing Middle East country policies through political, strategic, and economic

motives. It must have been based on a strategic position in world politics in the Middle East. The strategic values of the Middle East region are among the largest petroleum producers, making it a bid from the superpowers (Bachtiar, 2021). But according to John Mearsheimer, efforts made by the United States are sometimes based on unreasonable reasons Bowman believes that there are at least three interests in the Middle East that encourage the United States to mediate in trying to normalize east diplomatic relations.

Central Israel, together with others, aims to ensure safety and remove oil transportation obstacles from the Persian Gulf to the United States and other developed countries (Azzawa, 2023). Danyel Byman and Sara Bjerg Moller in 2016 also revealed that oil is one of the most crucial interests of the United States, even long-term. The United States as a state of industry and a liberal economy has made it the largest petroleum and natural gas consumption country in the world (Byman & Moller, 2016).

The theory of Thomas Hobbes, the ICC theory, and the convention of prevention and punishment for the genocide of 1948 are all three theories. Thomas Hobbes' theory falls into the secondary data library category, which refers to the preexisting use of information found in sources such as articles, journals, and books as the main focus of research. Such research depends on the availability of secondary law materials, which includes all forms of publications dealing with international law: treaties, treaties, international actors, international trade, conventions, and issues such as human rights.

The approach to realism referred to by Thomas Hobbes is a theory known as the theory of realism. To explain the behavior of actors, it is important to realize that countries are always involved in a power struggle because of the inherent need to ensure their survival and assert dominance over other countries. Hence, power has great significance for a nation. International politics revolved around the acquisition and administration of power, with each country trying to achieve and use that power (Wicaksono, 2020).

The rise of realism was a response to the failure of liberalism because of not being able to prevent the second world war. The basic assumptions of realism come from classical realism that assume that basically the basic nature of a human being is egoistic and aggressive. Realism also assumes that nations are the leading actors in international relations, that countries are union actors, and that realism assumes that decision makers are rational actors in the sense that what makes rational decisions depends on the national achievements that the country will get (Aritonang, I. 2021).

A second theory of the international criminal court (ICC) serves as the final judicial authority and will not consider the issues that have been examined or prosecuted by domestic legal systems, unless such a process is done to protect one from criminal accountability or is not done in good faith. To make it clear, ICC was founded with the aim of eliminating impunity for those who commit the most serious crimes that are of significant concern to the global community. ICC upholds the standard of justice and the supreme legal process in all its endeavors. The authority and responsibility of the international criminal court (ICC) is regulated by the Roman statute, which was registered at the international conference held in Rome in June 1998 and was officially adopted on July 17, 1998 (Auli, 2023).

The latter is the 1948 theory of the prevention convention and punishment of the crimes of genocide, defining genocide as deliberate in order to eliminate or eradicate a whole or partial national, racial, ethnic, or religious group. Chapter 1 of this convention highlights the banning of genocide, which international law considers a crime, regardless of whether it occurred in times of war or peace.

Genocide involves willful ACTS of destruction or eradicate, whether in whole or in part, an entire national, racial, ethnic, or religious group. This is accomplished by several methods, namely, 1) killing group members, 2) causing severe physical or mental suffering to group members, 3) creating living

conditions aimed at physically destroying groups, both whole and in part, 4) imposing ACTS aimed at preventing group birth, and 5) forcibly transferring children from specific groups to other groups.

Crimes of genocide are often associated with crimes against humanity. However, the crimes of genocide vary from one to another because they are targeted at groups such as national, racial, ethnic, or religious, while crimes against humanity are committed against individual citizens and civilians (Wahyuni, 2024).

New research (state of the art) can be seen from earlier research taken from a national journal entitled "factors affecting the normalization of Turkey and the UAE in 2021-2022." The study is conducted to learn that the UAE and Turkey officially renormalize its diplomatic relations after years of bilateral conflicts. The normalization has been characterized by the formation of a conflict resolution of submissions and the signing of co-operation agreements in several sectors. The restoration of the diplomatic relations was established because of regional interests and the safety of regions in the Middle East, and the two countries chose to put aside the existing political issues for the greater good. The study was to analyze the reasons behind the recovery of UAE and Turkey's diplomatic relations through political, economic, and social factors.

Additionally, a previous study was taken from a national journal entitled "factors affecting the normalization of Turkey and the UAE in 2021-2022." The study was done to address the U.S. facilitated UAE normalization of the UAE with Israel and was announced directly by President Trump on August 13, 2020, not in spite of the influence of the Lobi Yahudi. Lobi Yahudi have always influenced U.S. foreign policy such as the 2003 Iraq invasion, the recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, the recognition of the golan plateau as Israel's property, to the Abraham Accord. Lobi Yahudi influence and pressure U.S. foreign policy makers through U.S. foreign policy agencies, among them both congress and executive. Proven in the normalization of the UAE with Israel, all U.S. government officials such as presidents, presidential candidates, foreign ministers, and over 150 good republican and democratic congressmen did not cross the border or even support the normalization.

The purpose of this study is to find out the real reason behind the bridge between Saudi Arabia and Israel, to establish diplomatic relations, and to know the effects on the Palestinian state

Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problem and the framework above, the writer concludes some formulating the problem:

- 1) What efforts did America make to take advantage of oil, from bridging the UAE/Saudi relations with Israel?
- 2) What was the impact in the Middle East of America that bridged the UAE/Saudi relations with Israel?

Research Methods

The kind of research applied in this study is normatif yuridis research. The study involved legal studies through study of library material, which included relevant rules analysis. The approach used includes a constitutional approach and a conceptual approach. The specs of this study are analytical descriptive, which is aimed at uncovering legislation related to legal theories that are the focus of the study. The method of collecting data used is the study of literature, so the obtained data source is secondary data, consisting of the primary legal material of legislation, and secondary law material of

related books and journal articles (Ibrahim 2008). The technique for applying data analysis is qualitative analysis, which involves detailed decomposition and presents it in a descriptive form

Discussion

1. Efforts of the United States of America Toward the Middle East to Extract Oil by Colonizing, Arranging Treaties, from World War 1 to the Present Day

The region of the Middle East has been the center of attention in the United States foreign policy. Since the end of world wars I and II, United States' involvement has become increasingly seen in shaping the policies of Middle East countries through political, strategic, and economic considerations. This engagement is based on a strategic position of the Middle East in global geopolitics (Darwis, 2015). The United States has three principal interests in the region of the Middle East that motivated its role as mediator in encouraging diplomatic normalization between middle eastern and Israeli countries. A major concern is that the transportation of oil from the Persian Gulf to the United States and other developed countries is not hindered by addressing and removing all possible obstacles (Byman & Moller, 2016). According to data from British petroleum (BP), global total oil consumption reached 94,09 million barrels a day (BPH) by 2021. That number had increased 6,02% from the previous year. The United States becomes the world's largest consumer that spends 19,78 million BPH or roughly 20,4% of the world's total consumption (Widi, 2022).

The United States, as a superpower, has a significant impact on the global scene. The United States stressed the importance of democracy in its governmental structure. As a global hegemon, the United States has several ways to achieve its oil-related purposes, especially in the oil-rich Middle East. This effort is being made to boost the economy and influence in the Middle East, while also demonstrating its greatness to those who oppose its authority. Petroleum emerged as an important factor in this situation only after the end of the second world war. Historically, the Middle East is a significant supplier of oil to the French and British empires. After the war ended, however, the United States quickly took control and became the dominant power in the region. The United States has formed an alliance with Israel to effect energy resources in the Middle East. Israel's strong support for the United States comes from the fact that the United States has given significant economic assistance to Israel (Hawa, 2018).

The United States has its own strategic interests. The top priority of the U.S. is mastering the oil industry to strengthen its global political influence. The move is being taken in an effort to address the growing threat of economic bankruptcy. The U.S. predicts that by intervening and controlling oil-rich countries, they can avoid an economic crisis. In addition, the U.S. seeks to keep the existence and security of the Israeli state, and to reorganize Arab territory according to its political interests (Hawa, 2018).

In an effort to achieve its goals, the United States also seeks to protect its oil supply from terrorist harassment and perceived enemies. There is a broad awareness that in the United States, there is a negative view of Islam. This view began to emerge in the age of the w. bush doctrine influenced by the theories of Samuel P. Huntington and Bernard Lewis. The United States finds it difficult for the Islamic world, particularly the Middle East, to adopt the United States' view of the Islamic militant. The many extremist movements in the Middle East such as al-Qaeda and ISIS are also obstacles to the United States' achieving. But Islam, on the other hand, is the most rational reason for achieving these interests.

One of the principal interests of the United States is to see that no actor, state or non-state, develops, acquires, or uses weapons of mass destruction. Iran, a country with nuclear technology, has used intense public diplomacy against western countries that have blocked its program. This has raised concerns for the United States regarding its dominant power. Nevertheless, the United States continues to form a joint venture with Iran to achieve stability in the Middle East. It involves the United States

allowing the Iranian regime to exist in order to suppress the gulf states as a measure to support the continued presence of the United States military in the Persian Gulf. (Azzawa, 2023).

The stability of peace in the Middle East to avoid becoming an Islamic extremist exporting region, Islamist extremist groups have altered the international perception that the threat comes from not only the state but also from communities that have views that threaten the existence of the state. The group is known as terrorists. America is deeply concerned about the existence of this group because it has impeded the United States through acts of disturbing its interests. As part of an effort to achieve its interests, the United States has placed military forces in several Middle Eastern countries. The move was to monitor oil supply and address the instability in the region that was triggered by the threat of terrorism (Azzawa, 2023).

Hobbes' political theory argued that tendencies toward conflict are inherently and intrinsic. Hobbes used this tendency as a basis for his theory about nature, which he referred to as the condition of war. Hobbes defined the state of war as a condition where everyone becomes an enemy to others, without any rules accepted together to protect the lives of individuals in society.

Political thinking Hobbes regarded the tendency to conflict as a normal thing. Hobbes used this tendency as the basis for his thesis on the state of nature as a country characterized by conflict and war. In Hobbes' perspective, the state of war is marked by individuals who view each other as enemies, without any common legal framework that protects the lives of the individual in society. The Hobbes' assertion indicates that humans have an innate tendency to pursue personal interests. To gain these advantages, humans often resort to violence against one another. (Djajah, 2021).

2. The United States Concerns Over Threats in the Middle East as Long as There Are Certain Interests in the Region

Starting in the United States with twenty-five billion dollars in aid to Saudi Arabia, the United States imported nearly fifty-six billion dollars from Japan and Europe, ensuring markets that were open and safe. Mainly those in the Middle East, including the Persian Gulf countries that are the main oil producers, export more than they consume. The import of goods worth billions of dollars, particularly oil from Saudi Arabia and billions of other Gulf countries, stresses a special commitment to counter-terrorism (Byman & Moller, 2016).

Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons is important. Often cited by leaders, the interests of the US in the Middle East, this policy is intended in part to prevent a hostile country from gaining sufficient power to threaten U.S. oil-related interests. But it also involves concerns associated with Israel's security and a more general perspective on the proliferation of dangerous ones, especially those relating to "rogue" or hostile regimes. While some argue that nuclear weapons will make leaders better cautious, others argue that its spread risks the use of nuclear weapons in wars or accidents, it is a special catastrophic event of fear called the "paradox of stability of instability." Even if countries are more cautious in their willingness to fight, they will be more willing to engage in limited aggression (including supporting terrorists and rebels from outside American Allies) with the belief that their nuclear capabilities isolate them from conventional attacks. As Robert Jervis suggests, a military balance on a full nuclear war level tends to be more stable than on a lower conflict level. At lower rates of violence, the situation may become less stable because of the risk of miscalculation or uncontrolled escalation. The United States does not view Israel's nuclear program that began in the 1970's 1960's as a threat, as Israel is its ally. Officials are further reassured by the fact that Israel did not use nuclear weapons even when its security was threatened in the 1973 war. (Byman & Moller, 2016).

The United States also wants to focus on the Indo-Pacific region, and has concerns about the impact China has on the Gulf and the Middle East in general, as well as on increasing Saudi-China

cooperation. Washington was worried that Riyadh and Beijing had used the Chinese renminbi in their oil trade, which posed a serious threat to the us dollar's position as the global central reserve. They also want Saudi Arabia to restrict its ties to Chinese tech giants like huawei, which have been banned in the United States, Canada, and a number of European countries. Limiting relations and cooperation would cause a big change in the balance of power in the Middle East (Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, 2023).

The concept of equality Hobbes is understood by reviewing the tangible circumstances of human existence. This equality is inherently, not dependent on social or political Settings. The term "equal condition" refers to the concept of equality in both human physical and intellectual capacities. When Hobbes introduced the idea of equality, he saw it in a pessimistic way. Equalizing people basically does not lead to mutual respect. Equality, on the other hand, has the potential for conflict. Because of the principle of equality, each person has the same right and authority to control his or her desires. This can lead to ACTS of violence or eliminate others in order to fulfill his or her ambitions. On the other hand, some may use a similar force as a way to protect themselves. This equality seems to be igniting hostilities between people (Djatah, 2021).

3. America Has Participated in the Political Formation of the UAE (United Arab Emirates) Against Israel

This relationship between UAE and Israel was not normalization but formalizing bilateral relations under the U.S, as the UAE had legalized the relationship with Israel informally. Both countries have close ties, especially since the Arab revolt. Many Israeli officials and ministers have visited Abu Dhabi and Dubai at different times in recent years. On August 13, 2020, U.S. President Donald Trump declared that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel have agreed to "normalize completely their diplomatic relations."

UAE and Israel will sign many bilateral treaties from tourism and culture to security and investment. In terms of strength. According to Turkish authorities, the UAE paved the way for the legitimacy of Israel's new expansion in the realm of Palestinian occupation and its claim of United Jerusalem. Agreements between the two countries have multiple regional impacts.

However, it will not produce significant changes in the region because it will not affect the balance of the regional forces (Ataman, 2020). The agreement between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel indicates that Israel's occupation of the land of Palestine that has lasted for decades will continue, and Israel will still control the United Jerusalem. It Narrows, if not even eliminates, a two-state solution in the Israel-Palestinian conflict. The UAE have agreed to manage Israel's expansionist policies without arousing frustration among arabs. Although the UAE asked Israel to postpone the declaration of sovereignty over the west bank, as netanyahu explained, this reprieve was only temporary. Thus, after establishing diplomatic relations with some of the Arab countries, Israel will likely continue the expansionist and colonialist policies (Ataman. 2020).

Jerusalem is the western bank of the disputed territory between Palestine and Israel. In the U.S tripartt treaty security agreements to the UAE and Israel, signed a joint defense agreement similar to the NATO clause 5 of the alliance, which states that the United States is committed to defend the kingdom in the event of military threat. Article 5 NATO states that "if a NATO ally is the victim of an armed attack, each member of the alliance will regard this act of violence asan armed assault on all members and will take any action deemed necessary to assist the allied attack (Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, 2023).

As America would have hoped, almost all western countries including Britain, Germany, France, and Spain welcome the treaty. Western nations have always regarded the existence of the state of Israel as

the main focus of their policies in the Middle East. Even the United Nations secretary-general, Antonio Guterres, gave credit for the agreement, stating that it could contribute to regional peace. This deal has a lot of impact at the regional level. However, the agreement was not expected to bring major changes in the region because it did not alter the balance of power there. Specifically, the treaty was strongly rejected by the Palestinians and their political leaders. Palestine condemns this agreement as a betrayal of the Al-Aqsa mosque, Jerusalem city, and the struggle of the Palestinians (Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, 2023).

The United States mediates that Saudi Arabia, one of the Arab countries with its largest symbolic weight, quietly negotiates normalization of relations with Israel. The rumors are true once Netanyahu unveiled the possibility of an agreement in his September 2023 address at the United Nations general assembly that, if realized, would completely change the geopolitics of the Middle East. Hamas groups have taken note of this normalization on October 7, 2023, and Hamas's intention is to undo the normalization. While normalization is not possible in the short term, it is likely that a mutual interest between Israel and Saudi Arabia will allow for the reopening of negotiations in the future (Gallemi, 2024).

According to Hobbes' view, defensive realism is a national strategy that pinpoints increased strength for security purposes. The strategy is not intended to threaten or attack another country, but to ensure its protection and stability (Aritonang, 2021).

Besides recognizing Israel's control over the Golan plateau, Trump also supports Israeli settlement in the West Bank, a region where Palestine wants to establish its own country. The official Israeli data presented to the U.S. Department of Foreign Affairs revealed that Israel's investment in West Bank settlements had increased by more than 50% between 2017 and 2019, compared with the previous three years under Obama's administration. Before the Biden inauguration in January 2021, Israel released a tender for some 2,500 settlements in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem. This addition is an addition to the hundreds of houses announced by Netanyahu.

Relations between Palestine and the United States deteriorate significantly when President Trump cut the annual \$360 million to the UN organization responsible for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA), cut back on other forms of aid to Palestine, and shut down the Palestinian Liberation Organization's headquarters in Washington DC (Lubell & Ayyub, 2021). Donald Trump continues to maintain his unwavering stand to support Israel and openly criticize the opposition factions, fulfilling all his early commitment to the Jewish state. At the end of his term, he made major changes to the framework of American conventional policies toward Israel, and in particular encouraged the establishment of a normalized relationship between Arab and Israeli countries (Rimapradesi & Sahide, 2021).

Within the U.S. hegemonic policy framework, this normalization works to improve the U.S. 'ability to put maximum pressure on Iran. Trump's decision to withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal in the background is to force Iran back into the negotiating table. Trump asserted that the deal failed to impede Iran's progress in obtaining nuclear weapons and, in some cases, even facilitated Iran's future use of nuclear weapons. Trump said that continuing the current treaty would endanger America's interests in the Middle East and global non-proliferation strategies (Rimapradesi & Sahide, 2021).

4. Since the Us Made a Pact for the Normalizing Political Formation, Indirectly Contributed to Providing Israel with Weapons of Palestinian Genocide

Biden says military assistance is on the way. The USS Gerald R. Ford, the navy's newest and most advanced aircraft carrier, has been sent to the region and is expected to provide more assistance in the form of equipment, resources, and ammunition in the coming days (Wolf, 2023).

The United States dedication to support Israel has a deep historical origin. According to U.S. estimates, the United States has given a total military and economic aid to Israel about \$260 billion since world war II, in addition to the approximately \$10 billion contribution specifically to the iron dome missile defense systems. Update or update. That is the largest amount given to any country during that time, beyond Egypt, the second-largest relief country in history, for about \$100 billion. According to data from [foreignAssistance.Gov](https://www.foreignassistance.gov/), Israel receives the highest assistance from the United States for more than 30 years, from the 1974 fiscal year to 2002. This is the longest-running period in which the country has been the largest aid recipient since 1946. The fact that Iraq and Afghanistan received the most aid between 2003 and 2020 makes Israel consistently top three beneficiaries during this period (Wolf, 2023). Israel is the largest recipient of joint economic and military aid in the fiscal year 1974-2002 and in 2021. Israel has been the beneficiary of three grand since 1971.

In 2021, the U.S. obligation to Israel amounted to \$3.31 billion, a figure that put Israel back at the top of its recipients that year. But in 2022, the U.S. gave Ukraine a \$12 billion commitment to defend Ukraine from the Russian invasion, far more than Israel's \$3.18 billion commitment that year. While some figures are still considered "partial," the U.S. global total aid for 2022 today totals more than \$60 billion, a figure not seen since 1951.

Army minister Christine wormuth told reporters on Monday that congress needed to provide additional funds to support Israel and Ukraine simultaneously. During the period following the dismissal of Kevin McCarthy, the people's council of representatives was effectively incapacitated until the new chairman of the people's representative council was elected. What the United States helps Israel in recent times is largely in the form of military aid, by gifts of finance and loans known as foreign military. The fund was intended to support Israel in acquiring military equipment and services from the United States. Israel is often given priority access to U.S. defense technologies to maintain military superiority over its neighbors. This principle is called "qualitative military superiority" and is explained by the congressional research service in a study of foreign aid to Israel (Wolf, 2023).

Joe Biden, President of the United States, individual representing his government, included in violation of the jurisdiction of the international criminal court (ICC) in contributing to assist those who run genocide bring crimes against humanity and war crimes to justice. Relevant passages in the Roman statute are included:

- 1) Chapter 25(3)(c) Roman statute, which states that the individual can be held responsible for crimes committed by the organization or group when the individual willfully assists in the planning, preparing, or committing the crime, or in some other form of providing significant assistance in the execution of the crime.
- 2) Chapter 25 Roman statute, which regulates the responsibilities of individuals committing crimes under ICC jurisdiction, including state officials or other individuals responsible for the act.

In the 1948 genocide convention and its punishment, America broke this treaty because America was involved in providing weapons assistance to Israel in the genocide operation:

- 1) Chapter 2 the following works (chapter 3) are punishable: (e) involvement in genocide.

- 2) Chapter 3 of this convention, genocide means any of the following actions committed by: intending to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, as follows:
 - a) Involved in the killing of a group member;
 - b) Inflict severe physical or mental harm on group members;
 - c) Deliberately creating circumstances that might result in the physical destruction of the entire group or most of the group;
 - d) Establish actions with a view to preventing birth within the group;
 - e) Forcibly transfer children from one group to another.
- 3) Chapter 4 states that genocides or other activities described in chapter iii will be charged, regardless of whether they hold the office of constitutional authority, public official, or individual.
- 4) Chapter 5 of the convention requires that parties pass laws, in accordance with individual constitutions, to implement the requirements of the convention. This includes the stipulating appropriate punishment for genocidal individuals or other ACTS mentioned in chapter iii (chapter 3).

According to Thomas Hobbes, it asserted that competition triggers the natural urge in humans to use power. In a context of competition, man tends to exploit his power. This tendency is strengthened by the inherent nature of humans as creatures who always seek power. Based on this assumption, it Hobbes argued that human life would always be overwhelmed by competition and conflict of power. Human instincts encourage individuals to compete or conflict. In contrast with ants and bees, humans strive to achieve excellence and privilege. It causes strife among humans. Such conditions then force human reason to seek out a better alternative way of life, where man can control his desires and desires (Djatah, 2021).

5) The Impact of Palestine in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Having Diplomatic Relations with Israel in the Arab League

Its impact on the Arab league in recent years has shown its support for Palestine in various ways. Both Palestine and the UAE are participants in the Arab league and other regional organizations. The populations of palestinians living and working in the UAE number about 100,000, and the UAE have a diplomatic mission in Palestine. The UAE strongly commit itself to support Palestine's self-determination. Lana nusseibeh, former United Arab Emirates' ambassador to the United Nations, denounced Israeli ACTS of violence against Palestinian communities in the west bank and gaza strip as war crimes. And yet, in his view, he declared that *"Israel's security will be attained by fulfilling its responsibilities as an occupying force and exhibiting its will to establish genuine and enduring peace in the area. This may be accomplished by cooperation in attaining a two-state resolution based on the borders existing before to 1967"*.

According to his explanation, if Israel advocates its commitment to openity and cooperation within the boundaries set in 1967, the President of the United Arab Emirates and emir of ABU dhabi, sheikh, will ensure Israel's safety. Based on this argument, it can be concluded that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will support Palestine and disapprove of Israel's actions. In 2015, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) increased its economic and political support to Mohammad Dahlan, viewed as the future leader of the Palestinians. This is viewed by some as an effort to present a balanced and practical approach to Gaza, while also counterbalance the support Qatar offers to the opposing factions. The emirate ambassador is urged to trust Israel's commitment to coexist peacefully in the Middle East by treaty with musity-majority countries like Saudi Arabia, which is encouraged by mutual interests. The agreement between Israel and the United Arab Emirates has to do with the future of Palestine. The

agreement presented a real challenge to President Abbas, as he faced a demonstration of his ineffective policies against Israel in the region. As Abbas's mandate comes to an end, there is an increasing expectation that a candidate will oppose Palestine independence through political means. One opponent is Mohammad Dahlan, which is supported by the United Arab Emirates (Nurohman, 2021).

Palestine expects the Arab League to publish an official communique to conclude the standardization agreement between the United Arab Emirates and Israel. The resolution of the peace treaty between the Arab League and Israel has been lifted by the Arab League. The Arab world is expected to reach a definitive agreement on the 2020 Arab Peace Plan, which will emphasize the territorial basis for peace and a two-state solution. In protest of the peace treaty between the UAE, Bahrain, and Israel, Palestine officially relinquished its role as President of the Arab League on September 22, 2020. "The struggle of Palestine is a central OKI issue," asserted al-Othaimen. The normalization of relations between members of the OKI and Israel will not produce results until the expansion of the Israeli territory stops.

The theory of realism emphasizes the dominance of national interests, rivalry, and power struggles between states, it is relevant for Palestine who want the Arab League to issue an official statement (Communique) to revoke the standardized agreement between Israel and the UAE. The theory argues that international systems are characterized by uncertainty, distrust, and threats, with countries acting in accordance with their national interests and safety. Conflict and violence are inherent in international relations, according to realism (Nugraha, 2024). In the pursuit of national interests, the state displays rational and selfish behavior, according to Morgenthau (Nugraha, 2024).

Conclusion

The involvement of the United States in the Middle East is complicated and is driven by economic, strategic and security interests. The U.S. efforts to control oil and keep the region in stability are marked by support of Israel, military placement, and strategies for dealing with terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. With proof that America was taking the largest oil load of oil consumption globally at 94.09 million barrels a day (BPH) by 2021.

The involvement of the United States in the Middle East is driven by strategic concerns, including energy security, nuclear weapons proliferation, regional stability, and the influence of other global forces such as China. The United States seeks to manage this dynamic through alliances with key states such as Israel and Saudi Arabia, as well as policies to limit negative influences that could threaten its national interests.

The role of the United States in political formation in the UAE toward Israel reflects a broader strategy to strengthen regional alliances, suppress common enemies like Iran, and support Israeli expansionist policies.

Palestine is a victim of the formation treaty effect. Such U.S. support would be in violation of the jurisdictions of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Convention Against the Prevention and Punishment of the Genocide of 1948. In all, in the Arab League, relations between the UAE and Israel reflect the adverse dynamics of the Middle East, where national interests, political strategies, and regional reactions interact with one another and affect Palestine's struggle for independence.

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