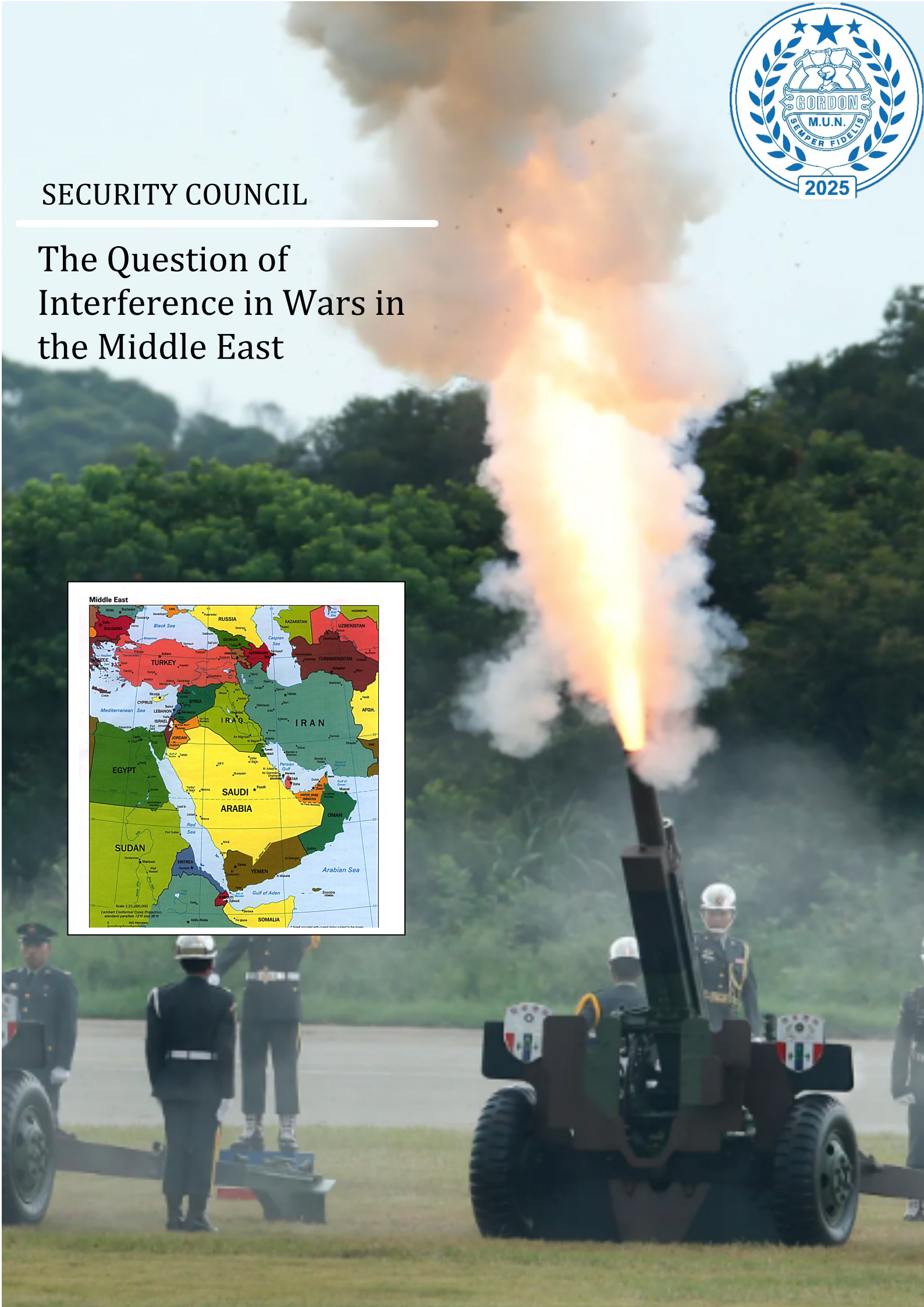




# SECURITY COUNCIL

## The Question of Interference in Wars in the Middle East





**Committee:** SECURITY COUNCIL

**Topic:** The Question of Interference in Wars in the Middle East

**Chair:** BAYAN MUHSEN / BETH BAILEY

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## Summary

### Arguments for Western intervention often focus on:

- **Combating terrorism:** Groups like ISIS pose a threat to the West and the Middle East.
- **Protecting human rights:** Interventions can prevent genocide and other atrocities.
- **Promoting democracy:** Supporting democratic movements can lead to more stable and just societies.
- **Securing oil supplies:** The West has a vested interest in ensuring the free flow of oil from the Middle East.

### Arguments against Western intervention often focus on:

- **Colonialism and imperialism:** Western powers have a history of exploiting the Middle East for their own benefit.
- **Supporting authoritarian regimes:** The West has often propped up dictators who serve their interests.
- **Fueling sectarian violence:** Interventions can exacerbate tensions between different religious and ethnic groups.
- **Unintended consequences:** Interventions often lead to unforeseen and negative outcomes.

The west may see this interference as well intended, however most of the time it ends up in more instability and more hurt for the people of the Middle East.

(Bayan) every time I watch the news here in England, I see something new that is happening in the Middle East that western countries want to intervene in. My question is: Is this right? Should western nations be looking for the next opportunity to steal oil all the time?

This topic affects everyone in the entire globe. It affects oil prices, it affects the lives, it affects the security of every country in the world. The UN was created to make peace between nations.

There have been no real previous attempts to fix this problem, apart from mutually assured destruction of major powers such as Russia and America who support different goals with the middle east.



## Definition of Key Terms

Here are some of the countries usually considered to be part of the Middle East:

- Bahrain
- Cyprus
- Egypt
- Iran
- Iraq
- Palestine
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Oman
- Palestine
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Syria
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates

Physical, cyber and political interference are separate issues, the topic at hand focuses on physical interference.

## Major Countries / Organisations Involved

- Bahrain
- Cyprus
- Egypt
- Iran
- Iraq
- Palestine
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Oman
- Palestine
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Syria
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates

United States of America

United Kingdom

China

Russia

## (If needed) Timeline of events

### 1953: Iran Coup

- The US and UK orchestrate a coup to overthrow Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh, who had nationalized the oil industry.
- This leads to the installation of a pro-Western government and decades of resentment.

### 1956: Suez Crisis

- Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal, leading to an invasion by Israel, France, and the UK.
- The US and Soviet Union intervene, forcing the invaders to withdraw.

### 1990: Persian Gulf War

- Iraq invades Kuwait, leading to a US-led coalition that forces Iraqi troops to withdraw.
- This leads to a long-term US military presence in the region and sanctions against Iraq.

### 2001: War in Afghanistan

- The US invades Afghanistan in response to the 9/11 attacks, overthrowing the Taliban regime.
- The war lasts for two decades and leads to a Taliban resurgence.

### 2003: Invasion of Iraq

- The US invades Iraq based on false claims that Saddam Hussein has weapons of mass destruction.
- The war leads to the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, but also to a long and bloody insurgency.

### 2011: Libyan Civil War

- NATO intervenes in the Libyan Civil War, helping to overthrow Muammar Gaddafi.
- This leads to a power vacuum and a chaotic civil war.

### 2015: Intervention in Yemen

- A Saudi-led coalition intervenes in the Yemeni Civil War, leading to a humanitarian crisis.
- The US provides support to the coalition, including weapons sales.