

Committee: Security Council (SC)

Topic: Minimising the interference of third parties in issues of national security and sovereignty

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Position: Deputy President

Personal Introduction

Dear delegates,

My name is Dominiki Koutroumpousi and this year, I have the utmost honour of serving as a Deputy President of the Security Council in the 13th session of the CSMUN conference.

My journey in Model United Nations started two years ago when I had the chance to watch how some of my friends participated in conferences and I was intrigued. The procedure, the excitement, the friends along the way, made me want to try and be involved in something like that. After two years, I have to say that it is one of the best things that has happened in my life. I hope that my participation in this conference inspires you to also continue in this amazing journey of MUN.

I hope this study guide helps you understand the topic so we can have a productive debate, however, it should not be your only source of information and I strongly advise you to do your own personal research, independent from this guide. Please also check the bibliography section and the footnoted sources, they can be of great aid in your preparation. If you have any questions concerning the topic or the study guide do not hesitate to contact me at domikout@gmail.com.

I am looking forward to seeing you all!

Best,

Dominiki



Topic Introduction

Every country is required to deal with issues affecting its national security. Such issues include the protection of its citizens, its economy and its relations with other countries. A country's sovereignty refers to its right to decide and deal with its internal issues without any external involvement. The involvement of third parties in a country's national security can range from humanitarian interventions to cyber intrusions and even military involvement. In today's world, the terms of national security and sovereignty are intertwined and need our attention. National security and sovereignty face challenges that require a balance between national interests and global cooperation, as such actions of interference, whether through military intervention, political influence, economic coercion¹, or cyber operations²³, or the evolving nature of borders, can slowly undermine a country's sovereignty and have an effect in the region, as it often has wider consequences. Such consequences are political realignments and threats in regional security, as well as humanitarian crises and migration. Additionally, third party interference disrupts public trust in the government and erodes the unity by creating internal divisions⁴. As time goes by, and trust breaks down, democratic resilience is lost. Therefore, it is important that interference is addressed in order to rebuild trust and to restore international dialogue and cooperation. A characteristic example is the situation in Libya during 2011, where NATO carried out airstrikes that extended beyond areas meant to protect civilians, striking government forces and indirectly supporting the progress of rebel groups⁵. Research shows this intervention extended war duration and caused many more casualties, while worsening regional instability.⁶ Third party interference can be minimised and controlled by transparency protocols that will allow the responsible organizations to observe and review whether

¹ Wu, Chao. "Redefining Concepts of Nation and National Security and Establishing Their Models for the New Era." *Journal of Safety and Sustainability*, Elsevier, Dec. 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsasus.2024.12.002>.

² Li, Lin. "Data Sovereignty and National Security: Governance Challenges and Pathways in the Digital Age." *Global Review of Humanities, Arts, and Society*, vol. 1, no. 1, Apr. 2025, pp. 49–58, <https://doi.org/10.63802/grhas.v1.i1.7>.

³ "Free Group Study Rooms with Timer & Music | Fiveable." *Library.fiveable.me*, library.fiveable.me/ap-hug/unit-4/challenges-sovereignty/study-guide/ITMBsvTCaQ8roP6CV6IG.

⁴ HARVARD UNIVERSITY. "Why Do We Talk so Much about Foreign Interference?" *Davis Center*, 17 Apr. 2021, daviscenter.fas.harvard.edu/insights/why-do-we-talk-so-much-about-foreign-interference.

⁵ Later, Years. "Atlantic Forum." *Atlantic Forum*, 2 Jan. 2021, www.atlantic-forum.com/our-views/libya-5-years-later.

⁶ Kuperman, Alan. "Lessons from Libya: How Not to Intervene." *Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs*, Sept. 2013, www.belfercenter.org/publication/lessons-libya-how-not-intervene.



an intervention remains within the appropriate limits, while the creation and establishment of frameworks which will state that the intervening party should stop the intervention after the issue that required it is solved, will ensure that the intervening party does not have control over a nation when their help is not needed.

Definition of key concepts

National Security

“National security refers to the protection of a nation's stability and well-being from various threats, including military, economic, social, and environmental factors that can significantly impact the quality of life and choices available to the government and its people.”⁷

Sovereignty

Sovereignty is “the power of a country to control its own government”⁸ without any involvement from external actors.

External actors

An external actor is “a person or an organisation from outside a country or situation in politics, society, etc. that is still involved in some way because of their actions”⁹. Examples of external actors, also known as third parties, are international organisations, multinational corporations, foreign governments etc.

Extremist groups

A person with extremist beliefs is a person who other people consider his ideologies extreme, unreasonable and unacceptable¹⁰. When referring to extremist groups we are referring to individuals

⁷ Whyte, A. V. “Environmental Security.” International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences, 2001, pp. 4663–67, <https://doi.org/10.1016/b0-08-043076-7/04153-x>.

⁸ Cambridge Dictionary . “SOVEREIGNTY | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary.” Cambridge.org, 2019, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sovereignty.

⁹ Cambridge Dictionary. “External Actor.” @CambridgeWords, 6 Nov. 2024, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/external-actor.

¹⁰ “Extremist.” @CambridgeWords, Dec. 2021, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/extremist.



and groups that are driven by ideologies of violence or intolerance and aim to undermine a country's democracy as well as people's rights¹¹.

Mandate

"the authority given to an elected group of people, such as a government, to perform an action or govern a country"¹²

Proxy War

"a war fought between groups or smaller countries that each represent the interests of other larger powers, and may have help and support from these"¹³

Background Information

Third party interference

Throughout the years, when a country deals with internal issues that lead to regional or international consequences, organisations or alliances may suggest an external intervention in order to solve the issue. Such decisions are made especially when the interests of the region or other countries are affected. However, there are some limits in regards to the extension of the interference. History has proven that third parties have previously exceeded the acceptable limit of intervention and after the issue was solved, or not, they continued having influence on the government they intervened in order to maximise their benefits. A key example of this situation is the long-term intervention by Russia in Syria. Even though this intervention began after Syria's call for defensive assistance, Russia's actions extended far beyond Syria's request. After numerous airstrikes, the establishment of military bases in Syria and an enhancement in military presence, concerns were raised in regard to whether that assistance by Russia was a violation to Syria's sovereignty. Although this intervention enhanced Russia's links with Syria as well as its influence in the Middle-East and even though it started with

¹¹ UK Parliament . "Extremism Definition and Community Engagement - Hansard - UK Parliament." Parliament.uk, 2024, hansard.parliament.uk/Lords/2024-03-19/debates/0641C02D-BD26-47DB-900A-2916104490CB/ExtremismDefinitionAndCommunityEngagement.

¹² "MANDATE | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary." Dictionary.cambridge.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mandate.

¹³ ---. "Proxy War." @CambridgeWords, 15 May 2024, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/proxy-war#google_vignette.



good intentions, it became legally and ethically invalid as it slowly undermined Syria's ability to govern independently. As a result, Syria faced issues with its autonomy while civilian populations had to face traumatic consequences due to the conflict's extension.¹⁴

Benefits of third party interference

When third party interference respects a country's sovereignty it can be really useful, especially for countries that are not capable of leading their people and correcting the prevailing conditions. An intervention can prevent or stop any humanitarian catastrophes while protecting civilians when the state fails to protect its own population. An example of a similar situation is the intervention in Côte d'Ivoire during 2011. The state's institutions had collapsed. Therefore, Côte d'Ivoire was unable and sometimes unwilling to protect its civilians, what led to mass killings and multiple human rights violation. Consequently, due to the state's apathy and inability to control the situation, the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) authorised an intervention powered by French Forces, under the Operation Licorne, in order to protect civilians.¹⁵ Additionally, as mentioned above, it ensures the greater good, meaning the protection of civilians, regional peace etc. Therefore, it ensures regional and sometimes global stability. When referring to a conflict that can spread beyond borders, such interventions are needed, especially when the country cannot act in order to stand on its own, due multiple reasons like natural disasters, economic collapse, internal conflicts or civil war, institutional breakdown etc. Lastly, they sometimes act in order to ensure and put into action already existing frameworks and international law that in some cases may be disobeyed. A key example regarding sanctions is the imposition of sanctions to North Korea by the UN in order to uphold the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and prevent nuclear proliferation.¹⁶ Another key example regarding military operations is the French military operation in Mali during 2013 whose goal was to protect Mali's government from terrorist groups and support international law on state sovereignty and anti-terrorism.¹⁷

¹⁴ Visser, Laura. "Russia's Intervention in Syria." EJIL: Talk!, 25 Nov. 2015, www.ejiltalk.org/russias-intervention-in-syria/.

¹⁵ United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). "Presidential Elections. UNOCI Resources - United Nations Operation in Côte D'Ivoire." [Peacekeeping.un.org, peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/unoci/elections.shtml](http://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/unoci/elections.shtml).

¹⁶ Davenport, Kelsey. "UN Security Council Resolutions on North Korea | Arms Control Association." Armscontrol.org, Jan. 2022, www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/un-security-council-resolutions-north-korea.

¹⁷ News, BBC. "Mali Conflict: UN Backs France's Military Intervention." BBC News, 14 Jan. 2013, www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-21021132.



Why is third party interference considered a threat?

In the case where an intervention in a country continues even after the situation that required the intervention is solved, the autonomy and sovereignty of the country are violated. Therefore, when an intervention happens with the goal of solving or helping a situation that a country cannot fix or control on its own, the intervention is acceptable. When that intervention extends the current conflict or slowly undermines a country's government, that is when a country's sovereignty and autonomy are violated. Apart from that, a reason that such interferences are considered threats is that they do not always have a positive result. Sometimes, they can weaken governments, lead to the rise of extremist groups as well as fuel internal power struggles. This political decolonisation is proven by multiple events in history, one of them being the military interventions by the US in Afghanistan in 2001, which left the state destabilised¹⁸. Lastly, frequent interference by major countries raises questions on the trust, credibility and neutrality of international institutions like the UN. If some states can act with impunity, it makes global rules look weak or biased, especially when more developed countries that disobey certain laws do not receive any diplomatic accountability while less developed countries are sanctioned for similar actions. Consequently, public trust and the faith in multilateral systems is lost while the country is led to the erosion of international order.

When is interference allowed?

Third-party interference is usually prohibited under international law, with the exception of a few narrowly defined situations. Article 2, paragraph 4 of the UN Charter affirmatively prohibits "the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state"¹⁹. Additionally, Article 2, paragraph 7 restates the principle of non-intervention with the provision that the UN may not intervene in matters falling essentially within a state's domestic jurisdiction.²⁰ However, there are some exceptions. Under Chapter VII, the UNSC can authorise intervention in case of a threat to international peace and security, as it did in Libya in 2011 under Resolution 1973²¹. Therefore, intervention is likewise legal if the receiving country allows foreign intervention, as in the

¹⁸ Connah, Leoni. "US Intervention in Afghanistan: Justifying the Unjustifiable?" South Asia Research, vol. 41, no. 1, Nov. 2020, pp. 70–86, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0262728020964609>.

¹⁹ "United Nations Charter." United Nations, 1945, www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text.

²⁰ "United Nations Charter." United Nations, 1945, www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text.

²¹ United Nations Security Council. [https://www.undocs.org/S/RES/1973%20\(2011\)](https://www.undocs.org/S/RES/1973%20(2011)). UNSC, 2011, p. 8, [www.undocs.org/S/RES/1973%20\(2011\)](http://www.undocs.org/S/RES/1973%20(2011)).



case of Mali inviting France into the country in 2013. These ideas were upheld by the International Court of Justice in the 1986 Nicaragua v. United States case, where the ICJ found the U.S. to be guilty of supporting the Contras, asserting that indirect intervention is likewise a breach of sovereignty²². In conclusion, the legal framework emphasises that intervention can only be justified in specific internationally recognised situations. Otherwise, intervention would be considered as a violation of state sovereignty.

Why third party interference should be minimised

Taking into consideration all the aforementioned, as well as previous attempts of intervention and their results, it is widely recognised that third party intervention that does not include the consent of the recipient or follows certain agreements that clarify when the intruder is going to withdraw, should be minimised. By minimising it, we will be able to ensure the national sovereignty of a country, along with regional and global stability, as history has proven that most interventions have resulted in conflicts or proxy wars. Additionally, by minimising it, international law and multilateral norms will be supported and trust in multilateral institutions will be maintained and public trust will be restored. Last but not least, humanitarian crises and civilian casualties will be repealed, as military interventions often result in forced migration or humanitarian harm.

Date	Description of the event
1950s - 1980s 19 August 1953 11 September 1973	During the Cold War, the United States and the USSR intervened in other countries through unethical ways. The situations in Iran. 19 August during 1953 ²³ and Chile, 11 September during 1973 are examples of today's stance concerning sovereignty violations.

²² International Court of Justice. "CASE CONCERNING MILITARY and PARAMILITARY ACTIVITIES in and against NICARAGUA." Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America). Merits, Judgment. I.C.J. Reports 1986, P. 14. , 1986, p. 140, www.icj-cij.org/public/files/case-related/70/070-19860627-JUD-01-00-EN.pdf.

²³ Sands, Leo. "The U.S. Helped Oust Iran's Government in 1953. Here's What Happened." The Washington Post, 19 June 2025, www.washingtonpost.com/history/2025/06/19/iran-coup-1953-us-role/

<p>1990s</p> <p>24 April 1992</p> <p>14 December 1995</p> <p>24 March 1999</p>	<p>With the UN/NATO involvement in situations in Somalia, 24 April 1992, Bosnia, 14 December 1995 and Kosovo, 24 March 1999, debates are raised on whether that intervention was necessary or intrusive without reason.</p>
<p>2000s</p> <p>7 October 2001</p> <p>20 March 2003</p>	<p>The situations in Afghanistan, 7 October 2001 and in Iraq, 20 March 2003 are examples where military interference destabilised the region.</p>

Major countries, organisations and alliances

United States of America (USA)

The US is known for intervening in other countries' governments in order to help with a situation or put an end to a conflict. However, this assistance has sometimes exceeded the acceptable limit of interference, leading to the disruption of the recipient's sovereignty. For example, the situations in Iran 1953²⁴ and in Chile during 1973, were proven to be planned covert actions in order to influence these allied governments. Additionally, military interventions in Afghanistan during 2001²⁵ and Iraq during 2003²⁶, led to the destabilisation of those governments. History therefore proved that the interference of a third party is not always positive, as much as it is when it goes beyond acceptable limits.

Russia

Russia has been intervening mainly in Syria since 2015. This involvement has allowed Russia to influence and control the fate of the conflict taking place in Syria. This long-term intervention has

²⁴ Backhouse, Fid. "1953 Coup in Iran | Description & Facts | Britannica." Wwww.britannica.com, Britannica, 10 May 2022, www.britannica.com/event/1953-coup-in-iran.

²⁵ Connah, Leoni. "US Intervention in Afghanistan: Justifying the Unjustifiable?" South Asia Research, vol. 41, no. 1, Nov. 2020, pp. 70–86, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0262728020964609>.

²⁶ Britannica. "Iraq War | Summary, Causes, Combatants, & Facts." Encyclopædia Britannica, 28 Nov. 2018, www.britannica.com/event/Iraq-War.

enhanced Russia's links with Syria as well as its influence in the Middle-East²⁷. That is because Russia takes advantage of Syria's energy resources and port infrastructure. As a result, Russia uses Syria to project influence over Middle Eastern geopolitics and energy routes. Therefore it is clear that the above intervention not only continued for the guidance and solution of a situation but for the benefit of Russia in terms of its international relations.

United Kingdom (UK)

The UK, along with the USA, is also known for its interventions in regions and governments throughout the years. Major examples are its key role in the 1953 coup in Iran alongside the CIA²⁸, as well as its active participation in Libyan airstrikes in 2011 and Kosovo in 1999. The interventions in Libya and Kosovo were criticised and considered a violation of both countries' sovereignty²⁹, mainly because foreign military forces acted without the full, voluntary consent of the recognised national governments, and in ways that bypassed the limits of international legal authority.

Libya

Libya's role and involvement in this issue have to do with it being a recipient of third party interference. More specifically, referring to the 2011 NATO intervention³⁰ led by the USA, UK, France, and others, where a bombing campaign was launched under a humanitarian pretext. The intervention took place after threats of mass killings in Benghazi, a major city in Libya, made by Muammar Gaddafi, a military officer who ruled Libya for four years, until his death in 2011. After the withdrawal of third parties, Libya was destabilised. As a result, civil wars began while extremist groups like ISIS started rising³¹. It is clear that this intervention, which did not include any

²⁷ Trujillo, Raquel Jorge. "Russia's Foreign and Security Policy in Syria: Historical Relations, Cold War Paradigms, and Contemporary Geopolitics." *Frontiers in Political Science*, vol. 7, Frontiers Media, Feb. 2025, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2025.1489285>.

²⁸ Backhouse, Fid. "1953 Coup in Iran | Description & Facts | Britannica." *Www.britannica.com*, Britannica, 10 May 2022, www.britannica.com/event/1953-coup-in-iran.

²⁹ Datta, Sujit. *HUMANITARIAN MILITARY INTERVENTION in KOSOVO and LIBYA: AN ASSESSMENT on RELEVANT THEORIES of INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS*. 2014, pp. 1857–7881.

³⁰ ---. "NATO and Libya (February - October 2011)." NATO, 2024, www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_71652.htm?m.

³¹ Kuperman, Alan. "Lessons from Libya: How Not to Intervene." *Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs*, Sept. 2013, www.belfercenter.org/publication/lessons-libya-how-not-intervene.



mechanisms to ensure the restoration of the country after its withdrawal, only resulted in a proxy war after 2011 and the collapse of the central authority³².

Iran

In 1953, the United States and the United Kingdom orchestrated a coup in Iran to overthrow Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh, largely in response to his move to nationalise Iran's oil industry. This operation, known as Operation Ajax, was carried out by the US³³ and the UK, using bribery, propaganda, and military coordination to restore Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to power³⁴. Once again, this intervention was proven to be negative. It significantly undermined Iranian sovereignty and contributed to the start of the 1979 Iranian Revolution. The coup remains a powerful example of how third-party intervention, even when driven by geopolitical aims, can lead to long-term instability.

Syria

Since 2011, third parties have been intervening in Syria by multiple countries, including Russia, Turkey, Iran, USA etc. Due to a variety of reasons for intervention that still continue to this day, like counterterrorism operations, geopolitical leverage, opposition to chemical weapons, Syria is now a proxy battleground where civilians have lost their human rights and humanitarian catastrophes continue to rise³⁵.

³² Later, Years. "Atlantic Forum." Atlantic Forum, 2 Jan. 2021, www.atlantic-forum.com/our-views/libya-5-years-later.

³³ Sands, Leo. "The U.S. Helped Oust Iran's Government in 1953. Here's What Happened." The Washington Post, 19 June 2025, www.washingtonpost.com/history/2025/06/19/iran-coup-1953-us-role/

³⁴ Backhouse, Fid. "1953 Coup in Iran | Description & Facts | Britannica." Wwww.britannica.com, Britannica, 10 May 2022, www.britannica.com/event/1953-coup-in-iran.

³⁵ Andr. "The Middle East and Syria as a Case of Foreign Intervention: Implications for the United S." Air University (AU), 9 June 2020, www.airuniversity.af.edu/JEMEAA/Display/Article/2213668/the-middle-east-and-syria-as-a-case-of-foreign-intervention-implications-for-th/.



France

France is known for leading counterterrorism missions and having supported NATO efforts in Libya during 2011. Additionally, France maintains multiple bases in Africa, raising questions for the possibility of exerting influence over fragile states and potentially infringing upon their sovereignty³⁶.

Previous attempts to solve the issue

UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs)

The UN Peacekeeping Operations, established in 1948, are deployed to help a country move from conflict to peace. After having the country's consent, they take control of the situation and aim at helping the country follow the path to peace, while addressing a range of mandates set by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly³⁷. They have three principles, those being the country's consent, their impartiality and lastly, the non-usage of violence to solve the issue, unless it is for self-defence³⁸. The operations have had mixed success. In some cases, they achieved their goal by putting an end to the conflict or preventing violence, like the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) where the UN assisted in rebuilding after Liberia's civil war³⁹, while in other cases they could not prevent armed conflicts from happening, like the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the goal was to create the conditions for peace during the Bosnian War. Unfortunately, that resulted in many humanitarian casualties and the mission was characterised as ineffective.⁴⁰

International Court of Justice (ICJ) rulings

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has played a crucial role in resolving disputes related to sovereignty and national security. However, its effectiveness is mutual to the UN peacekeeping

³⁶ Sabbagh, Dan, and Joe Dyke. "Denmark Admits Role in Nato Airstrikes on Libya That Killed 14 Civilians in 2011." The Guardian, The Guardian, 25 Jan. 2024, www.theguardian.com/world/2024/jan/25/denmark-admits-role-nato-airstrikes-libya-killed-civilians-2011

³⁷ United Nations. "United Nations Peacekeeping." United Nations Peacekeeping, United Nations, 2022, peacekeeping.un.org/en.

³⁸ United Nations. "Principles of Peacekeeping." United Nations Peacekeeping, United Nations, 2022, peacekeeping.un.org/en/principles-of-peacekeeping.

³⁹ "UNMIL." United Nations Peacekeeping, peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unmil.

⁴⁰ United Nations Mission In Bosnia and Herzegovina . "UNMIBH: United Nations Mission in Bosnia Herzegovina - Background." Un.org, 2019, peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unmibh/background.html.



operations. Therefore, even though it can issue legally binding judgements, its lack of enforcement power makes its attempts ineffective. Unfortunately, it fails to prevent or deal with third party interference. For example, in the case of Nicaragua and the U.S. in 1986, the U.S. violated Nicaragua's sovereignty and international law. The ICJ ordered a ceasefire and asked the US to pay compensation. Those reparations were ignored and never paid by the United States⁴¹.

OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM)

The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission started on the 21st of March 2014 and discontinued its operations on the 31st of March 2022. It was a mission in charge of overseeing and checking the security and safety of civilians in Eastern Ukraine. Its goal was to facilitate dialogue and report ceasefire violations. After some years, it was removed from the region following Russia's escalation in 2022, raising questions about how far third parties can or should intervene. It was successful in terms of providing unbiased information on the situation, facilitating regional ceasefires, increasing transparency in the situation and enhancing diplomatic dialogue⁴².

Possible solutions

Transparency protocols and sovereignty impact assessments to address failures of mandates

This solution suggests the settlement of transparency protocols and sovereignty impact assessments as a precondition and ongoing requirement for any third-party involvement in issues that touch upon national security or sovereignty. It mainly targets failures of mandates like UN peacekeeping missions or NATO operations, where mandates were proven vague or overstepped. This will require countries to submit a full review of the potential impact on sovereignty and the placement of a clear transparency mechanism. The UN and specifically the UNSC will be in charge of setting those transparency protocols. By having the ability to overwatch each intervention while having the mandate to authorise interventions, it will be able to have full control of each situation and will be able to ensure each country's sovereignty, as well as national security.

⁴¹ International Court of Justice. "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)." www.icj-cij.org, 1984, www.icj-cij.org/case/70.

⁴² OSCE. "OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (Closed)." www.osce.org, www.osce.org/special-monitoring-mission-to-ukraine-closed.



Creating restoration frameworks

By creating frameworks that guarantee the country's sovereignty after a third-party intervention, we will be able to ensure that the intervening party withdraws once its objectives are achieved, the extension of the involvement will be controlled. It is essential to ensure that every involvement occurs to support the country facing problems in a specific situation. After the issue is solved, the third party needs to withdraw and not get involved with issues of the country's government. The frameworks will ensure that third-party influence on recipients ceases after the necessary involvement, by means of agreements specifying the dates for withdrawal. If those benchmarks are not met, the Security Council will be able to impose penalties on the intruder.

Creating a permanent Monitoring UN body

This solution suggests the creation of a permanent UN body which will be in charge of monitoring instances and patterns of third-party interference globally, providing early warnings on third-party interference trends globally, as well as reporting violations of sovereignty and national security. This body is going to help prevent conflicts before they escalate by identifying interference trends early. This identification can be done through real-time research, which is going to be conducted by regional offices in areas that are known for having third party intervention, as well as monitoring through groups embedded within UN missions.

Transparency on military bases

The UNSC can demand transparency on existing military bases of countries so that we can avoid them being used for manipulation, pressure and control. Therefore, countries that own military bases will have to report on the location, purpose, and operational scope of them, especially those located in foreign or strategically sensitive territories. In the scenario where a country conceals such information, the UNSC can impose sanctions, or can limit the country's involvement in arms trade or military cooperation under UN frameworks. The purpose of this solution is to reduce the misuse of military installations for controlling or influencing other states under the radar.



Association of Southeast Asian Nations–UN joint monitoring mechanism for foreign military presence and cyber operations in Southeast Asia

ASEAN was founded in 1976 following the Bangkok Declaration. It proposes regional stability and the safety of national sovereignty. In general, it aims to solve issues between countries while promoting dialogue.⁴³ ASEAN countries are often targets of foreign influence from major powers like the U.S. or China, due to their strategic location. Therefore, this monitoring mechanism will protect ASEAN countries that are often targeted while improving cyber resilience and transparency in military and intelligence operations will be increased. This mechanism will be in charge of monitoring and tracking any foreign or suspicious moves, bases, or cyber activities in the area while producing reports that are later on going to be submitted to the UNSC. That way, those regional countries will be empowered and ASEAN's goal regarding the peaceful solution of issues will be achieved.

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⁴³ Molthof, Mieke. "ASEAN and the Principle of Non-Interference." *E-International Relations*, 8 Feb. 2012, www.e-ir.info/2012/02/08/asean-and-the-principle-of-non-interference/.



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