Political Rivalries Will Jeopardize Regional Stability

The tension between Iran on one side and Iraq and Lebanon on the other side will prove serious threat to regional stability. The Tehran-Washington emerging cold war following the withdrawal of US from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) – signed in 2015 under which Iran scaled back its uranium enrichment program and promised not to pursue nuclear weapons – has reached a new phase.

After the Donald Trump’s decision to abandon the nuclear deal in May 2018, Washington threatened to impose sanctions on Iran but left it with one option which was accepting a list of dozens demands released by the US Sec- retary of State Mike Pompeo on Monday and calls on it to prune tighter restrictions on its nuclear program than those of 2015 nuclear deal, halt all ballistic missile program, release all US prisoners, etc. It was added that Iran will face “the strongest sanctions in history” in the US and the demands. Iranian officials showed a backlash against the list and Iran President Hassan Rouhani threatened to respond with more force.

On the contrary, the US long-term strategy, allied Washington’s efforts to “destabilize” the region (Israel) and change the status of Jerusalem, etc. The tension and cold war have been mounted in the Middle East noticeably after a number of events. The US, UK and France carried out more than hun- dreds missiles in Syria in April as a way to show a threat of retaliation for alleged chemical weapons attack on civilians in Damascus. The attack, which made the UN Security Council to hold an emergency meeting, was condoned by Russia and by Vladimir Putin described as the “use of aggressive” attacking while the UN Secretary-General called it to demonstrate this to mean achievement of a long-sought goal of “CVID” complet, verified the uncertain examination of the United Nations in Gis- tana. The North, cautiously concluding that its nuclear deterrent had brought Trump in its favor of US and the nuclear war was on the cards, signed its own long-sought goal: a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, includ- ing, in the end, that the US will remove the peace guard from South Korea and Japan, as well as the US will stop the missile program. Because the US removed Kim’s primary motivation and expectations, it found a third problem – in a top of its own making, from which it emerged.

Terrorism has always been inextricably linked to national and international security. Since September 11, 2001, the world has witnessed a surge of terror attacks and threats across the globe. The UN and its member states have been working tirelessly to combat terrorism and its financing. The EU has been a strong supporter of the global fight against terrorism. Article 21 TEU requires all member states to uphold and respect human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, and to cooperate in combating terrorism. This is a cornerstone of the EU’s foreign policy and security objectives.

The EU has been active in many regions around the world, including the Middle East. In the Middle East, the EU has worked closely with the European Union’s neighbourhood policy and the Union’s Middle East Action Plan (MEAP) to support the development of democratic institutions and promote human rights. The EU has also supported efforts to combat extremist violence and radicalization. The EU has been working with regional organizations such as the Arab League, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, and the African Union to promote a comprehensive approach to the Middle East peace process.

The EU has supported peacebuilding efforts in the region, including by providing funding for projects that promote economic development and improve living conditions. The EU has also supported the work of international organizations such as the UN in the region. The EU has been a strong supporter of the ESCWA, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, which is responsible for the development and economic cooperation in the region.

The EU has also been active in the region through its support for the European Union’s European Institute for Training and Research in Human Rights (EUI), which provides training and education for professionals in the field of human rights. The EU has also supported the work of the EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS), which provides analysis and research on international security issues.

The EU has also been active in the region through its support for the European Union’s European External Action Service (EEAS), which provides political and diplomatic support to the EU’s external relations. The EEAS has been active in the region through its support for the EU’s European Union Special Representative for the Middle East (EUSR), who is responsible for the EU’s policy on the Middle East.

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