

When It Comes to Middle East Policy, the UK Is Nothing but a Rogue State

Giving the UK a seat on the UN Security Council is like employing a gangster to serve as a judge

By [Mark Curtis](#)

Global Research, February 19, 2019

[Middle East Eye](#) 6 April 2018

Region: [Europe](#), [Middle East & North Africa](#)

Theme: [History](#), [Law and Justice](#), [Media Disinformation](#)

This article was originally crossposted on Global Research in April 2018.

*In the current crisis with Moscow, British **Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson** has [written](#) that “Russia cannot break international rules with impunity”.*

Britain, along with Russia, has a particular obligation to uphold international law since it is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Last year, **Attorney General Jeremy Wright** [said](#) the UK was “a world leader in promoting, defending and shaping international law”.

Yet the reality is different: Britain has been promoting at least seven foreign policies that can be strongly argued to be violating international law, and which make a mockery of its current demonisation of Russia.

Israeli goods and Gaza blockade

The first two concern Israel. Although Britain regards Israeli settlements in the occupied territories as illegal, in line with international law, it [permits trade](#) with “Israeli” goods from those illegal settlements and does not even [keep a record](#) of imports into the UK from them.

Yet UN Security Council resolutions [require](#) all states to “distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967”.

Israel’s blockade of Gaza is [widely regarded](#) as illegal, including by [senior UN officials](#), a UN independent [panel of experts](#), [Amnesty International](#) and the [Red Cross](#), partly since it inflicts “collective punishment” on an entire population. Through its naval blockade, the Israeli Navy restricts Palestinians’ fishing rights, even firing on local fishermen, and intercepts ships delivering humanitarian aid.

Yet Britain, failing to uphold its [obligation](#) “to ensure compliance by Israel with international humanitarian law”, regularly collaborates with the navy enforcing the illegal blockade. In [December 2017](#) and [November 2016](#), British warships held military exercises with their Israeli counterparts.

“We’ve operated with several Israel Navy ships, practising communications and manoeuvring” and have a “great relationship with the Israeli Navy”, UK naval commanders have [said](#).

Wars in Yemen, Syria, Iraq

The war in Yemen is a further example. Ministers have consistently [told](#) Parliament that Britain is “not a party” to the conflict – presumably since this would formally implicate Britain in the violations of humanitarian law of which Saudi Arabia is accused.

London’s claim is nonsense: It is [arming, advising and training](#) the Saudis and maintaining their aircraft bombing Yemen, many of which have targeted civilians, as the British government has [long known](#).

UN Security Council Resolution 2286 of 2016 also [calls on all states](#) to “end impunity and to ensure those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law are held to account”. Yet Britain is doing the opposite – it ensures the Saudis remain unaccountable by [allowing them](#) to conduct their own investigations into alleged war crimes.

A fourth policy concerns the RAF’s [secret drone war](#), which involves a fleet of “Reaper” drones operating since 2007 to strike targets in Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. The UK/US spy base at Menwith Hill in Yorkshire also facilitates US drone strikes in Yemen, Pakistan and Somalia.

The targeted killing of terrorists (and the use of force generally) is only lawful in self-defence or following UN authorisation, and thus the drone programme is [widely regarded](#) as illegal.

When British drones killed two Britons in Syria in 2015, the government unconvincingly argued it was in “self-defence” to counter an “imminent attack”. Rather, as a House of Commons legal [briefing](#) argues, such strikes could set a dangerous precedent that other actors or organisations may follow.

Ministers remain unaccountable

There is a good reason why the UK never admits to undertaking covert action. As the same House of Commons briefing [notes](#), “assistance to opposition forces is illegal”.

A precedent was set in the Nicaragua case in the 1980s, when US-backed covert forces tried to overthrow the Sandinista government. The International Court of Justice held that a third state may not forcibly help the opposition to overthrow a government because it would breach the principle of non-intervention and prohibition on the use of force.

This means that Britain has been acting illegally in its years-long [covert operation in Syria](#), and anywhere else it deploys covert forces without agreement from the host state.

In the case of the Chagos islands, Britain has permanently violated international law since it expelled the inhabitants in the 1960s to make way for a US military base on Diego Garcia. **Harold Wilson**’s government separated the islands from Mauritius in 1965 in breach of UN Resolution 1514, which banned the breakup of colonies before independence. It formed a new colonial entity, the British Indian Ocean Territory.

Last June, the UK was defeated at the UN when a large majority of countries supported a Mauritius-backed [resolution](#) to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal status of the Chagos Islands.

In 2015, a UN Tribunal [ruled](#) that the UK's proposed "marine protected area" around the islands – which was really a ruse to keep the islanders from returning – was illegal since it undermined the rights of Mauritius. The Chagos islands remain a UK-occupied territory.

Face facts: UK is a rogue state

Finally, there is the 2011 war in Libya, for which British ministers remain unaccountable. While **Tony Blair** is [widely accused](#) of acting illegally in invading Iraq, UK **Prime Minister David Cameron** often escapes condemnation for the UK/NATO military intervention that overthrew the Gaddafi regime.

Yet this war was surely a violation of UN Resolution 1973, which authorised member states to use "all necessary measures" to prevent attacks on civilians but did not authorise the use of ground troops – which Britain [secretly deployed](#) to Libya – or regime change.

Indeed, Cameron himself [told](#) Parliament in March 2011 that the UN resolution "explicitly does not provide legal authority for action to bring about Gaddafi's removal from power by military means".

This list of wayward policies is by no means exhaustive. The UK does not deserve its place on the UN Security Council when it is a consistent violator of the principles it is meant to uphold: It is like having a gangster as a judge.

To call Britain a rogue state is not to take an ideological position so much as to describe a basic fact in current international affairs.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

[Mark Curtis](#) is a historian and analyst of UK foreign policy and international development and the author of six books, the latest being an updated edition of *Secret Affairs: Britain's Collusion with Radical Islam*.

Featured image: The RAF's use of Reaper drones since 2007 has hit targets in Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria (Open Government License)

The original source of this article is [Middle East Eye](#)
Copyright © [Mark Curtis](#), [Middle East Eye](#), 2019

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: **Mark Curtis**

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca