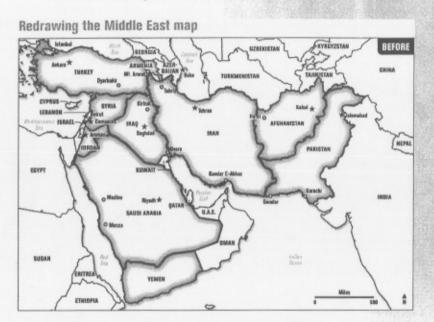
The Battle of Ideas

- Analysis of regional security in the Middle East presents a very complex challenge-given the many perspectives from which it must be considered.
- The Shebaa farms controversy.
- The connection between the Shebaa and the Golan Heights and its relevance to the current conflict and the continued presence of Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.
- Complete implementation of UNSC Resolution 1559-"disbanding of all Lebanese and none Lebanese militia in Lebanon, as well as the extension of control of the Lebanon Government over all Lebanese territory.
- Following the June 1967 war, UN Security Council Resolution 242 was adopted in November that year, providing for a "land for peace" solution,
- The resolution called for Israeli withdrawal from territories it had occupied during the war in exchange for peace with its neighbours.
- Possible future UN involvement in the demarcation process and its implications.



The Battle of Ideas

- The "New Middle East" Redrawing through regime change (Maps taken from June 2006 volume of US Armed Forces Journal
- USA: Democratize the region but on our terms
- Work only with Leaders and Organisations willing to work with us.





 Iran and Syria also wanting to change the region but not according to the American-style democracy – Islamic principals must have major role



South Africa's policy on the Middle East

- Reasons for engagement:
 - Peace in the Middle East.
 - Diverts resources and attention from the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South.
 - SA in a position to influence developments.
- Principles:
 - No military solution to the conflict.
 - Commitment to multilateralism to secure a sustainable solution and rules-based international order.



South Africa's policy on the Middle East Conflict

- Israeli extra-judicial killings are in violation of international law.
- Israel has legitimate security concerns, but limits must be placed on the violation of human rights in the name of counter-terrorism.
- No cause can justify resorting to terror against civilians (rocket attacks)
- SA condemns Israeli policy of collective punishment in Lebanon and other areas in the Middle East.



Do we React? - Implications for South Africa

- South Africa was involved in efforts to evacuate its citizens from the areas of conflict. In this regard it asked the governments of France, the United States and the United Kingdom to assist.
- The South African Government is currently faced with calls from various interest groups in South African society for the imposition of sanctions against Israel and the withdrawal of our Ambassador to that country.
- Energy Security at stake. South Africa receives more than 70% of its crude oil from the Middle East. Oil price is already at record highs. (US\$ 76 per barrel)
- Threat to South African Investments in Iran? MTN and SASOL heavily invested in physical infrastructure that could be targeted (telecommunications and petrochemical plants)



Do we React? - A Course of Action

- Echo calls for an immediate cease-fire
- · Call for the release of prisoners on both sides of the conflict
- Support the concept of the deployment of a UN Force
- Continue calls for an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territory
- Call for the resumption of Israeli Palestinian Dialogue
- Support Relief Efforts (Inter-faith effort led by DFA already underway)
- Support international efforts to strengthen the Government of Lebanon,
- Support confidence building measures to help ensure that the ceasefire holds.



FUTURE TRAJECTORY

- Cease-fire may hold, should Lebanese concerns be addressed.
- A return to renewed efforts to place Palestine at the center of discussions.
- A speedy deployment of UN troops to ensure compliance to a cease-fire by both Israel and Hezbollah.
- A more prominent involvement by the UN in terms of conflict and post conflict resolution.



JANK YOL



