

THE SYRIA CIVIL WAR AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined the incapacity of the permanent members to resolve the Syria civil war as a result of their national interest which has led to deteriorating the security situation. Consequently, data for the study were sourced through secondary sources like, journal articles, textbooks, magazines, newspapers and Internet materials. Data generated was analyzed using content analysis, although tables were presented where necessary. Facts drawn from these sources were carefully examined in order to establish a logical trend from there, conclusions were drawn. The paper found out that veto and deadlock are serious factors inhibiting the permanent members from bringing an end to the Syria civil war and that the permanent members involvement in the Syria civil war was to prosecute their national interest against all odds. The paper recommended among others that the permanent membership should be expanded as this could help enhance its authority and modifying the right of veto, thereby making adoption of a resolution and the prospects of enforcement possible and the permanent members should begin to perceive the ultimate significance that nations append to the rule of the security council as the global police in issues that have to do with security and peace, no matter how divergent their national interests are on a specific conflict

Keywords: Syria Civil War, National Interest, Security Council.

INTRODUCTION

The Syria civil war that started in 2011 is an occasion that poses dangers to the maintenance of stability of security on a universal scale and shows how the contribution of nation actors in occasions of relevance to the global system may happen, as per their geopolitical yearnings towards their external motivation. The absence of internal understanding inside the body, along these lines, is the fundamental obstacle to an increasingly viable coordination to manage the Syria civil war. The five permanent members do not fit into a consensus-driven hub in light of a mind boggling situation of complicated contradictions of national interests in the region and its unfurling, reflecting the old division of the universal system and being passed on to the elements the US, UK and France, and conversely, Russia and China. Along these lines, the circumstance built up by the Assad government demonstrates that the conjuncture in which the UN works has an intrinsic fragility, in which universal equity and

accountability are secondary to the primary national interests of its member nations (DePetris 2016). The biggest front of disagreement between the five permanent members national interest is, along these lines, comprised by the conflict between the US and Russia, the other permanent members being affected by their particular partners in the global scene with respect to the votes and processes in the midst of the security deliberations. The division represented by the previously mentioned countries dates from the very starting point of the making of the Security Council (SC) and has been as far back as a factor inspiring impasses in the midst of the internal dynamics of the body, thwarting negotiations in the multilateral circle and leaving the Syrian circumstance without urgent cures (Correa, 2013).

The fact that the Syria civil war has taken gigantic steps regarding obliteration of the patrimony, deaths, relocation of individuals and contingent of injured individuals designs it like a humanitarian emergency that desires for the involvement with respect to powers that denote the assets, mechanisms and the capacity to act to lessen the level of damages. Along these lines, the circumstance was mentioned for debate in the assembly of the SC. In any case, the activities of the SC members on the Syrian circumstance are continually instrumentalized by its strategic designs in the region and additionally by its political national interest on the global scene. Subsequently, we can watch the ineptitude of the five permanent members in managing the circumstance and the ensuing expansion of the war being referred to. The exclusive frame of the SC which indicates highly hierarchical and exclusivist viewpoints, for example, the presence of permanent members and the likelihood of the utilization of veto by these members, to a specific degree, can be considered as a component that confirms the absence of action of the SC in regards to the humanitarian crisis in Syria. By permitting important powers in the area of universal security to acquire veto power in the midst of the deliberations of the five permanent members, the very dynamics and structure of the body makes it unimaginable for any resolution to be signed in the system of these discussions as long as the concurred content conflicts with the external agendas of these members. Along these lines, the five permanent members because of their national interests are not performing with enough achievement in dealing with the circumstance in Syria.

This paper addressed several questions which includes; (1) what are the factors hindering the permanent members from bringing about peace and security in the Syria civil war? (2) what are the national interests of the permanent members in the Syria civil war?

For the purpose of this paper we shall partition this work into six sections. Section one shall be the introduction, two shall be the theoretical framework. Conceptual clarification shall be the focus of section three. The fourth section shall focus on methodology. While in the fifth section shall be results and discussions. The sixth section shall be conclusion and recommendations.

The theory utilized in analyzing the study, The Syria civil war and the national interest of the permanent members is the power theory. Morgenthau (1954:25) broadly asserted that global politics, like to all politics, is a battle for power and whatever the ultimate goals of global politics, power is dependably the instant aim. Waltz (1986:333) is of the view that power is a key thought in realist theories of international politics, while yielding that an appropriate definition remains a matter of discussion.

The following are the assumptions of power theory

1. The international system is anarchic in nature and the key actors are the states and their objectives are the expansion of power or security.
2. Statesmen think and act as far as interest characterized as power, and the proof of history bears that presumption out.
3. Universal moral standards cannot be connected to the activities of states in their abstract universal formulation, however that they should be separated through the concrete conditions of time and place.
4. States are levelheaded actors which are objective oriented and their objectives are reliable.
5. The essential rationale of states is to survive which implies that they seek to protect their sovereignty.

Lasswell and Kaplan (1950) in their publication *Power and Society* expressed that there is a watershed between the old power-as-resources approach and the new social power approach, which developed control as a sort of causation. This causal idea conceive power as a relationship (real or potential) in which the behavior of actor A at any rate mostly causes an adjustment in the conduct of actor B. "Conduct" in this setting need not be characterized narrowly, yet rather may be seen thoroughly to incorporate feelings, manners, tendencies, sentiments, wants, emotions and in addition tendencies to act. In this view, power is actual or potential association between not less than at least two actors individuals, states, groups, etc, instead of a property of anyone of them. Spykman (1942), Sprout (1945) and Wight (1946) are of the view that ordinary examination of global politics presumed the existence of national states with conflicting arrangements, setting a high importance on keeping up their freedom, and depending essentially on military power. The nations with the most military power were doled out "great powers", and the game of universal politics was played basically by them. Simonds and Emeny (1937:28) noticed that just two or three states had the military capacities to help their foreign policies viably, a compelling content during the 1930s attested that these alone comprise the Great Powers. Gulick (1955: 24) asserted that in the eighteenth century, the influence of individual states was viewed as vulnerable of estimation by definite well-defined features including region, population, fortune, armed forces and maritime powers. In the following years, this methodology formed into the elements of national power method to power analysis reflected in Morgenthau's persuasive textbook *Politics Among Nations* (1948). Morgenthau (1948), Claude (1962), Gulick (1955) and Haas (1953) are of the view that states were depicted as hoping to augment power with respect to each other, thusly delivering a balance of power or as trying to make a balance of power. Every form of balance of power hypothesis shared the assumption that it was possible to incorporate the different component of national power, sometimes called power assets or capacities, in order to figure the power circulation among the great powers.

The relevance of the power theory to this paper is obvious, given that the theory makes it attainable for us to analyze the Syria civil war and the national interest of the permanent members. Following, Lasswell and Kaplan (1950) publication on *Power and Society* they expressed that there is a watershed between the old power-as-resources approach and the new social power approach, which built up control as a sort of causation. This causal idea conceives power as a relationship (real or potential) in which the conduct of actor A at any rate causes a change in the conduct of actor B. The US, France and UK as permanent members has utilized its power to help the Free Syrian Army (FSA) to bring down the Regime of Bashar Assad

which is in line with its national interest while on the other hand Russia and China who are likewise permanent members have utilizing their power to help the Syria government to battle against those they see as working against the Syria government which is in line with its national interest and this have made the security circumstance most exceedingly terrible in Syria.

Conceptual clarifications

This section took care of various concepts that are related to the study.

The concept of national interest

National interest is not just the key idea in foreign policy but in addition is a guide for the foreign policy creation. The historical backdrop of the concept of national interest goes back to when the advancement of the modern state system occurred (Beard, 1934). It was and remains a vital component to depict the basic method of reasoning for the conduct of states and statesmen in an dangerous global setting. However, the possibility of separateness, of contrast from others, and the resulting thought of safeguarding and securing one's qualities against others, returns to antiquity. "Interest" derives from the Latin meaning "it concerns, it has any kind of effect to, it is vital with reference to some individual or thing" (Beard, 1934). According to Frankel (1979) one common sense definition portrays it as the general and proceeding ends for which the country acts. Continuing, Frankel (1979) expressed that national interest demonstrates the yearnings of the nation, it very well may be utilized additionally operationally, in application to the real strategies and programs sought after; it very well may be utilized polemically in political contention, to clarify, defend or reprimand. Most importantly, all statesmen are represented by their individual national interest. Osgood (1953) is of the view that at whatever point a bargain or summit happens, the statesmen keep their national interest hung round the neg. On the off chance that statesmen consents to concessions or special treatment, he does as such just when he is persuaded this conveys some favorable position to his state specifically or in a roundabout way. For example, America's endorsement of China as a most preferred state connotes the interest of United States (US) to get the would-be market. So this ideal treatment of China, verified exchange openings as well as companionship. At the point when China was conceded in the United Nations through US attempt, it demonstrated a more prominent political cum interest in economic. Co-activity, battle, war, rivalry, rapprochement and all occur remembering the interest of the country at a given circumstance. The core of the idea as cutting edge in the post-war years, was that in a world in which states are "the real units of political life, which direction the preeminent reliability and warmth of extraordinary mass of people". Moreover, Osgood (1953) observed that statesmen who are in charge of and to their different publics, and who operate in a questionable and dangerous milieu, have minimal decision however to put the interests of their own entity over those of others or those of the universal system. National interest along these lines turned into an equivalent word for national pride. One could not depend on others, nor would one be able to depend on global establishments and procedures to secure one's key qualities. See what occurred in the inter-war period, in spite of worldwide establishments, for example, international law, universal organization and global exchange, had been set up to decrease the cruelty of "realpolitik", yet had culminated in a tragic World War II. Worldwide institutions are constantly constrained by nations that are powerful. Indeed, even these worldwide institutions are acted upon to meet the national interest of those ground-breaking and powerful nations.

The qualities and interests of a nation are national in degree and the protection is vital which should be possible just by that nation. Osgood put it as:

National interests are comprehended to mean a situation esteemed exclusively for its advantage to the country. The rationale of national selfishness, which drives men to look for this end, is set apart by the aura to worry about the welfare of one's own country; it is self-esteem exchanged to the national groups.

Osgood was completely right in putting the national survival or self-preservation at the top of the list, on the grounds that everything else would unmistakably rely upon the accomplishment of this objective. He characterized survival or self-preservation as far as territorial trustworthiness, political autonomy, and support of crucial institutions of government. Osgood (1953) arranges other imperative national interest as well, they are, independence, esteem, glorification.

Beard (1934) was of the view that region and trade are basic parts of national interest. Morgenthau (1952) characterized national interest as “the survival of a political unit in its character” as the unchangeable least of a state’s interest vis-a-vis different units, enveloping in this the respectability of a state’s domain, its political institutions, and its way of life.

The Syria civil war

On the 18th of March 2011 a group of youngsters was captured and put in prison by Syrian police after painting the “Arab Spring-mantra” (Ash-sha'b yurīd isqāṭ a nizām/the general population need the regime to fall) on a wall (Wilkinson and Thompson, 2012). This enemy of government serenade was as often as possible heard amid demonstration in Tunis, Egypt, Bahrain, Yemen and Libya. The occasion followed previous smaller and tranquil dissents in the Syrian capital of Damascus in the wake of the Arab Spring (Williams, 2011). Syria had been ruled with an iron clenched hand by the Ba’ath party for quite a long time and the changes in different parts of the Middle East influenced the Syrian citizens to understand that they may have the capacity to change this (Ghosh, 2011). A few protests break out in Damascus and different urban areas all through the nation as citizens called for political changes. The detention of the youthful subjects of Dara’a, caused different inhabitants of the town, which is found south of Damascus, to stand up against their regime. At the third day of dissent this local uprising turned vicious and a statue of the previous Syrian president was obliterated and a few official structures were attacked and set ablaze. Therefore the military brought the pain on the dissent and a few dissidents were shot and executed (Abouzeid, 2011). So as to prevent the dissenters from speaking with one another and with the outside world the cell phone connections were cut. The detention of the group of teenagers was the spark that set fire to the Syrian rebellion, from that point on the chain of events turned out to be relentless.

The expansion of brutality utilized by security forces likewise added to an acceleration of the level of savagery of the dissents, on the grounds that from this minute on there have been an growing number of reports of armed demonstrators that answered the military's gunfire (Kahn, 2011). The rest of the months of 2011 Assad’s regime kept on responding savagely on each dissent raised against it. Be that as it may, as the months gone by the resistance's military branch, the FSA, became bigger. Finally the opposition had the ability to

reply on the savage acts committed by the Syrian army (Issacharoff and Harel, 2011). In August and December there have been reports of surprise attack on military escorts, deaths of military chiefs, the overcoming of certain city locale and assaults on military strongholds supported by the FSA. They utilized urban guerilla strategies and put their negligible means to complete use. FSA troopers were proficient in this kind of combat by Croatian, Serbian and Kosovar hired soldiers and perhaps others too (Tomas, 2012). As the battle delayed the foreign meddling expanded. Amid this phase of the revolutionary course the city of Homs turned into the focal point of the resistance and because of that formed the stage for day by day conflicts between the FSA and forces faithful to Assad. The propensity initially moved from famous dissents in urban areas around Syria to the attack of those urban areas and now moves to a kind of urban conflict. Despite the fact that the FSA accomplishes little triumphs, the regime turns out to be versatile and triumph is as yet a dot on the horizon. Dissenters have been killed by the thousands throughout the most recent months and the military still controls the greater part of the nation's urban communities. Likewise in the initial half of the year of 2012, there is by all accounts a decline in peaceful mass dissents and an expansion in armed insurgence against the regime. The FSA depends on guerilla fighting and attempt at manslaughter strategies and therefore prevails in little triumphs that are often quickly undone by the superiorly prepared Syrian Army. At the point when the FSA for example assumed control over an Air Force rocket base, the military had the capacity to take it back before the overwhelming weapons the FSA was after could be stolen.

That is fundamentally how the uprising advances. The opposition appears to hold out and they clearly hurt the regime to a specific degree, however the general supposition is that they simply do not accomplish sufficiently enough triumphs to have a real effect. With the stolen, hand crafted or black market purchased weapons that they have they are not ready to accomplish something against the Air power and overwhelming armor that Assad utilizes against the uprising. Assad continues utilizing reinforced vehicles and a lot of officers to keep control of Syrian urban areas. In January 2012 several persons had been executed in urban areas as Damascus, Homs and Hama when the Syrian armed force blockaded (parts of) these urban areas and battled the FSA in what witnesses called "urban fighting" (Oweis and Karouny, 2012).

Aleppo has seen almost a year of heavy battling and the FSA is responsible for most parts of the town. All routes in and out of the city are controlled by dissident contenders and as indicated by specialists it will be just a short time before all regime forces are either caught, killed or withdrew from the city (NDTV, 2013). The fight for Damascus was of shorter span and its result was agreeable to the regime. From July and September 2012 serious battling occurred in the capital, yet as the battling delayed and the Syrian armed force had the ability to compel the rebels out of most parts of the city. The great military presence in Damascus, alongside the utilization of sophisticated weapons, for instance, tanks, assault helicopters, warrior planes and cannons brought about triumph for the Syrian armed force. An agitator met by a Western news office stated: "war plane to us are currently as regular as flying creatures in the sky", pointing at the intemperate utilization of overwhelming weaponry by the regime. After the take back of the capital city the rebels expressed that they would now fall back on guerilla strategies and attempt at manslaughter activities against security forces (USA Today, 2012). Despite the fact

that the city is recovered by the regime, firefights, serious shelling, and airstrikes still occur in suburbia, bringing about many deaths every day.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Given, the problem of the paper, this paper adopted the Ex Post Facto (After the Fact) research design. Materials for this paper was sourced through secondary sources of data which included here are textbooks, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, official documents from the government, internet materials, among others. Content analysis was used to analyse data so generated. This is with a view to identify logical sequence of data as well as trends. Tables were used to illustrate relevant points were possible.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At this point, we shall attempt to present tables that helped address the two research questions raised in this paper. In other words, this section is aimed at establishing an empirical link between the Syria civil war and the national interest of the permanent members. It ought to be stated here that the analysis is geared towards providing content-related data which would form the basis for answering the questions raised in the introductory section.

Table 1 Security Council Resolutions vetoed concerning the Syria Civil War.

YEAR	RESOLUTIONS OF SECURITY COUNCIL THAT WAS VETOED BY PERMENENT MEMBERS	VETOING PERMENENT MEMBERS
12 Apr, 2017	S/2017/315 (This was a draft on the 4 April biological weapons attack.)	Russia
5 Dec, 2016	S/2016/1026 (A draft set up together by Egypt, New Zealand and Spain that required an end all ambushes in Aleppo for seven days).	China and Russia
8 Oct, 2016	S/2016/846 (The vote on the draft presented by France and Spain that required an end to each military flight over Aleppo.	Russia
22 May, 2014	S/2014/348 (This was the French draft referring Syria to the ICC, co-upheld by 65 nations)	China and Russia
19 Jul, 2012	S/2012/538 (The UK draft on UNSMIS)	China and Russia
4 Feb, 2012	S/2012/77 (Denounced the fierceness in Syria and supported the Arab League's 22 January choice to empower a Syrian-led political change).	China and Russia
4 Oct, 2011	S/2011/612 (Denounced the Syrian clampdown on demonstrators).	China and Russia

Source: computed by the researcher based on data from www.journals.pen2print.org

From the table 1 above showing the Permanent members resolutions vetoed as a result of the Syria Civil War.

TABLE 2 Security Council Deadlock on Syria Civil War, 2011-2017.

YEAR	Security Council's Deadlock On Syria Civil War
MAY, 2017	The UNSC individuals plan to get briefings on the humanitarian and political conditions in Syria, and furthermore on biological weapons.
DEC, 2016	The UNSC membership plans to get the normal monthly updates on the political and humanitarian conditions in Syria and may perhaps not block other activity, given the crucial

	nature of the Syrian civil war.
NOV, 2016	The UNSC membership want to get the normal monthly updates on the political, humanitarian and biological weapons trajectories anyway couldn't limit other development, given the crucial nature of the Syrian civil war. It was ambiguous if the request of the UN-OPCW JIM, the group trained to choose obligation in regards to the usage of biological weapons in Syria, would be reestablished before its expiry on 31 October.
OCT, 2016	Following the breakdown of the 9 September discontinuance of fighting pact among Russia and the US, it remains dubious how UNSC membership will address the situation in Syria. The UNSC thought that would get the normal monthly updates on the political, helpful and biological weapons tracks anyway may well not block other development, given the unsolidified nature of the Syrian civil war.
NOV, 2015	The UNSC membership thought they will get their normal monthly updates on the biological weapons and helpful tracks in Syria. Two new parts this month fuse a political readiness by the Special Envoy for Syria, Staffan de Mistura, and updates with respect to the UN-OPCW JIM.
JUL, 2015	The UNSC would like to get their normal monthly updates on the biological weapons and accommodating tracks in Syria. Extraordinary Envoy for Syria Staffan de Mistura is in like manner anticipated to report back to UNSC membership on the political trajectory.
APR, 2015	UNSC membership plan to get their normal monthly updates on the biological weapons and humanitarian trajectories.
JAN, 2014	The UNSC membership will be educated on the utilization of 2118 resolution, regarding the destruction of Syria's biological weapons, by Sigrid Kaag, Special Coordinator of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission. UNSC membership will in like manner almost seek after courses of action for the 22 January Geneva II peace discussions and execution of the presidential declaration on humanitarian access.
SEP, 2012	In the result of the 19 August termination of the request of the UNSMIS, at press time there was no Syria associated activity ready for the UNSC in September. Regardless, it is exceedingly conceivable that the UNSC will continue following the situation in Syria eagerly.
AUG,2012	The request of the UNSMIS closes on 19 August. The UNSC membership will hold two rounds of meetings on UNSMIS in August which will likely revolve around the Secretary-General's evaluation of the safety situation in Syria and endorsements for the mission's future.
JUL, 2012	The order of the UNSMIS closes on 20 July. UNSC membership will have two briefings in direction likely from UN-Arab League Joint Special Envoy Kofi Annan and High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay.

Source: computed by the researcher based on data from www.journals.pen2print.org

From the table 2 above showing the Security Council deadlock on Syria civil war.

Table 3. The national interest of the permanent members in the Syria civil war

United Nation Security Council Permanent Members	Interest of United Nations Security Council Permanent Members Interest in Syria civil war
United States	Ending the Syria Civil War; Reducing the divide between the Shia and Sunni; Preventing the war on weapon of mass destruction; Containing the Syria civil war.
Russia	Military Interest, Economic Interest, Arms Trade and Strategic Interest.

China	Economic Interest and Strategic Interest.
United Kingdom	To battle against ISIS
France	The fear of Hezbollah involvement and to Stop the expansion of weapons of mass destruction

Source: computed by the author.

From the table 3 above showing the national interest of the five permanent members in the Syria civil war.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The paper discovered that as it relates to veto, the representative of Lichtenstein in the UN expressed that the five permanent members' inability to provide definitive action in Syria demonstrates a basic shortcoming in the Security Council's (SC) voting framework. China and Russia give different reasons about why they veto draft resolutions on the crisis taking place in Syria. For instance the draft resolution involving the suspension of utilization of force by the authority of Syrian and pulling out of troops from populace areas was vetoed by China and Russia on the 19th of July 2012 in light of the fact that Russia draft resolution, which the western states contended would just advance non-military financial sanctions, would in actuality open the entryway for external military forces to go into domestic Syrian matters. China's UN minister, Li Baodong concurred with Russia on this point (Big-Alabo and Amadi, 2019). The activity of the veto power by Russia and China on resolutions trying to end the massacre and endless human rights infringement continuous in Syria brought about the savagery proceeding unabated. In this way terrorist groups, for example, the ISIS have ascended among the flotsam and corpses with the underlying goal of safeguarding the interests of the civilian populace that were endangered by Syrian authority. Amnesty International contends that the SC greatest disappointment is not bypassing Russia and China's veto on the resolution to allude the circumstance in Syria to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), which was the "main way that would have made this referral conceivable". Also, Amnesty International censures the SC for ignoring their request for this referral and calls on the UN-commanded Independent International Commission of Inquiry in Syria and many UN Member nations and various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's). In accordance with the argument, the previous secretary general Ban Ki-moon recognized that the SC is missing of its capacity to intercede in Syria because of the difference among the five permanent members, which have extremely complicated the issue and brought about the greatest refugee conflict in a generation (McGreal, 2015). The SC faces a conflict caused by its paralysis over Syria. It has failed to concur on purposeful activity to stop the slaughter.

The findings of the paper additionally demonstrated that the Security Council members had on a few events arranged getting month to month briefings on issues, for example; political conditions in Syria, humanitarian, biological weapons, the Special Envoy for Syria, Staffan de Mistura, and to report updates with detail to the UN-OPCW JIM however the UNSC met a deadlock on these issues. However, in summation the deadlock and veto among the factors that has emphatically inhibited the permanent members from bringing an end to the Syria civil war.

The paper discovered that the five permanent members national interest in Syria have made them to get themselves associated with the Syria civil war to ensure that their interests are been secured. The US national interest in the war to ensure it puts an end to the war with the goal that the whole Syria does not crush, by battling criminals and terrorist to secure its interest in the region of the Middle East. The US national interest additional is to lessen the Shia-Sunni partition to ensure that the intra-Muslim faction does not develop and additionally not to compound intra faith battling in the locale. The US in likely way intervened to ensure that the danger of biological weapons going under the control of groups that are terrorist. On the side of Russia the national interest is strategic in Syria, the Syrian port of Tartus host Russia's maritime supply and maintenance station. In addition, if Russia does not intervene and the Syria authority is evacuated from office it will prompt the end of Tartus station. Russia has additionally relations in trade, investments by Russia corporations and energy sector participation which is of distinct interest to Russia. For example Gazprom's auxiliary Stroy trans gas fabricated the 319km long El Rehab-Homs area of the Arab Gas pipeline in 2008 and a plant processing gas in 2009 while Tatueft Russia's 6th greatest unrefined petroleum producer has a venture that is joint with Syria's General Petroleum corporation for the exploration and improvement of oil fields since 2005. Russia has an entrenched market for the offers of weapons in Syria which it won't have any desire to lose. The study additional discovered that all through the Syria civil war Russia has been endeavoring to advocate for itself as a global actor, a power that is great whose worry and intrigue must be suited or if nothing else considered.

For China the national interest is that the Syrian civil war does not overflow to different nations of the Middle East and threaten the region. In the event that for any reason the Syria civil war overflow it will prompt precariousness and trade will be disrupted in the region and that will be a debacle for China economy given the way that more than half of its imports in oil originate from the Middle East. The China's interest of national security is essential as a result of worries about the developing number of militants of Chinese Uyghurs who have amalgamated with ISIS will returned home to train neighborhood Jihadist groups. In any case, the connections among Uyghur and ISIS will influence China's national security that is the reason China has intervened in the Syria civil war. The UK's national interest in Syria is to battle the terrorist group ISIS by giving military help of 1400 army personal that will give intelligence in military, reconnaissance and surveillance to their alliance powers and also 60,000 of the Syria army are trained in abilities, for example, restorative exercises, engineering and counter IEDs. The UK perceives that the disruption of ISIS funds is basic to their weakness. The UK has open and private co-task with the industry that relates to banking and to guarantee ISIS is denied access to the authorized money related system. The UK is working intimately with pros in finance in the area to build the comprehension of the informal system of finance, ordinarily utilized by ISIS, and offer their insight with nearby Financial Investigation Units to help interrupt ISIS monetary framework in nations like Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq. It is likewise working intimately with coalition accomplices to keep ISIS benefitting from the illicit dealing of ancient pieces, which they have ravaged from Syria. The UK advises against all movement to Syria. Any individual, who travels out is placing themselves in significant threat. Individuals seeking to make a trip to take part in groups related to terrorist in Syria ought to be in no doubt that the UK will take the most grounded conceivable move to ensure its national security, as well as arraigning the individuals who infringe upon the law. The UK leads global endeavors to counter

ISIS's purposeful publicity and harm its image. Through the UK's government, the Cell has changed the global story around ISIS from one that features their barbarities to one which highlight their disappointments. This has been essential in harming the impression of ISIS and decreasing their capacity to recruit.

France on its side has interest in the Syria civil war is a direct result of the dread Hizbollah participation in the Syria civil war and consequently overflow of the war into Lebanon which France sees as a best need for its interest. France is worried by the disturbing prospect of the Syrian authority non-conventional firearm falling under the control of terrorist groups, in this manner jeopardizing the global security. France additionally has interest for battling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and passing a solid message to Syria in other to hinder any future utilization of such arms.

From the findings is settled that the five permanent members had taken certain decisions about the Syria civil war which is in accordance with their national interest, these have influenced the war to be prolong which have prompted suffering and loss of lives of the citizens, in this way not getting together to maintain the security and peace.

CONCLUSION

The paper concluded that deadlock and veto resolutions by permanent members such as the draft resolution relating to the cessation of use of force by the Syrian government, withdrawal of troops from population centers and resolutions seeking to halt the genocide and countless human rights violations ongoing in Syria resulted in the violence continuing unabated was vetoed by Russia and China, this situation has led to the rise of terrorist organizations like ISIS. The paper further concluded that humanitarian, political conditions in Syria, biological weapons were supposed to get monthly briefing but was met with deadlock on these issues which have inhibited the permanent members from putting an end to the Syria civil war. The paper concluded that the permanent members national interest in the Syria civil war, like the US national interest in the Syria civil war is to fight terrorist and criminals, to protect its interest in the Middle East, on the other hand Russia's national interest in the Syria civil war is to maintain its naval supply and maintenance station at Syrian port Tarus, like wise its trade relations and also to asserted itself as a global actor while on the side of China it does not want the Syria civil war to enter other parts of the Middle East because over half of its oil imports come from the Middle East, for the United Kingdom it is bend on fighting ISIS as part of protecting it national security, however France concern not allowing the Syrian government non-conventional weapon falling into the hands of terrorist groups that will further endanger world security, these issues had made the permanent members to take decisions in line with their national interest which have made the Syria civil war to prolong and on the long run loss of lives of innocent citizens without bringing an end to the Syria civil war.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the paper, the following recommendations were made;

- 1) The permanent members should make more strides by working intimately with an expansive scope of actor to put an end to the Syria civil war particularly despite deadlock and veto by the permanent members, by the setup of a proper universal contact group, or "Companions of Syria," that would incorporate European partners, Turkey, and some nations from the Arab League which can assist arrange diplomacy with key accomplices and

address the confounded connections between the administration of Syria and also groups that are involved in the crisis.

- 2) The permanent members should work with the Arab League and global community to draw an unmistakable line in the sand on issues of that has to do with accountability as regards the Syria civil war. These markers ought to apply to both the government of Syrian and the opposition and foreign nations tangled in the Syria civil war by carrying out investigation that takes a gander at all sides of the coin would guarantee that the camps are considered accountable for any inexcusable action while flagging the significance of accountability.
- 3) The permanent members should begin to perceive the ultimate significance that nations append to the rule of the security council as the global police in issues that have to do with security and peace, no matter how divergent their interests are on a specific conflict, their hidden concern ought to be to abstain from doing anything which will undermine the glory and viability of the permanent members by undertaking the obligations for which they were set up.

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