

Delegate's Guide

DSMUN XII

SECURITY COUNCIL



Deutsche
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1. Letter from the Chair

Esteemed delegates,

Greetings to you all as we convene for the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) committee at the Deutsche Schule Model United Nations conference! It is our privilege, as presidents of this gathering, to extend a heartfelt welcome to each and every one of you.

As we gather to address the important and highly controversial topics that are the Abolition of veto powers to ensure international stability, as also addressing Security concerns in the Persian Gulf, we are reminded of the ever so significant role that diplomacy and cooperation play in resolving global challenges. It really goes without saying that these issues require careful consideration, thoughtful debate, and collaborative action.

On one hand, the prospect of abolishing the Security Council's Veto Powers represents a critical step towards a more inclusive and effective international system, one that is better equipped to respond to the pressing security challenges of our time. On the other, the security concerns in the Persian Gulf region underscore the interconnected nature of global security and the importance of proactive measures to address regional tensions and promote stability.

We encourage you to approach these discussions with an open mind and a spirit of cooperation. Embrace the opportunity to engage with diverse perspectives, challenge assumptions, and work towards consensus on these complex issues. While your resolutions may belong to a simulation, the skills and relationships forged during our time together are invaluable and enduring.

As delegates of the Security Council, you have a unique opportunity to make an impact on the world, both within the confines of this committee and beyond. Your passion, dedication, and creativity are essential as we strive to address these pressing challenges and advance the cause of peace and security.

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We are confident that each of you will rise to the occasion and contribute meaningfully to our proceedings. Together, let us embark on this journey with a sense of purpose and determination, knowing that our efforts have the power to shape the future of our world.

Once again, welcome to the Security Council committee. May this conference be a transformative and enriching experience for all.

Warm regards,

Laura Rios and Esteban Arenas Presidents of the UNSC committee

2. Introduction to the committee

The United Nations Security Council, being the most important committee within the organization, has the very important role of, not only striving to uphold the UN's principles, but also to maintain both international peace and security. This branch of the United Nations has a total of 15 members, 5 of which being known as the Veto Powers. These delegations -United States of America, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and French Republic-, also collectively known as the P5, have a permanent place within the committee; they also have the power to unilaterally veto any substantive resolution, thereby blocking its adoption regardless of the international consensus. Additionally, their veto power extends to decisions on the establishment of peacekeeping missions, the imposition of sanctions, and the authorization of military action, making their agreement essential for any major Security Council action.

2.1 Functions and powers

As is stated on its official website, the UNSC functions and powers are:

- To do an exhaustive investigation in any dispute which may result in international friction.
- To recommend methods of adjusting those disputes or to plan terms of settlement.
- To create and ensure plans of a system to regulate armaments.
- To decide whereas it was a threat to peace or an act of aggression, and to recommend what actions should be taken in those cases.
- To Call on Members if it is required to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression, on the countries which act on them.
- If it is strictly necessary, to take military action against any possible aggressor.
- To do recommendations on new possible members.
- To exercise the superintendence of the United Nations in “strategic areas”.
- To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice (United Nations Security Council, n.d.).

2.2 Processes and procedures

Voting process

As stated by Article 47 of The United Nations:

Every Nation has the right to vote, and each member should have one vote, on any mandatory procedure. Moreover, for a resolution to pass, nine members of the council should have an affirmative vote, where the 5 permanents should vote affirmative, and any party to the dispute shall abstain from voting.

Furthermore, the creators of the United Nations Charter conceived that five countries: The People's Republic of China, French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) [which was succeeded in 1990 by the Russian Federation], the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, decided they would continue having status and the most important role in UNSC.

They were granted the special status of Permanent Member States at the Security Council, along with a special voting power known as the “right to veto”. Which is when one out of the five permanent members voted against, the resolution will not pass.

All five permanent members have put into action the right of veto at one time. Also, if a permanent member doesn't fully agree with a proposed resolution but does not wish to cast a veto, it may choose to abstain from voting, allowing the resolution to be adopted if it obtains the required number of nine favorable votes. (United Nations, n.d.).

Procedures

The Council can hold periodic meetings at any location it chooses. It has the authority to create subsidiary bodies as needed to effectively carry out its duties. The Council determines its own procedure for electing a President. Any UN member can join the discussions without voting rights if deemed appropriate by the Council. Moreover, if a UN member is involved in a dispute under discussion, it can participate in the meeting under specific conditions set by member states.

The UNSC is empowered to investigate situations that might lead to international conflicts and develop structured plans to resolve them. It can call on members to impose sanctions, take military action, or halt aggression. The Council can authorize the International Criminal Court (ICC) to operate within any territory if necessary, even if that state hasn't ratified the Rome Statute. This is done under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which allows the UNSC to refer cases to the ICC when it considers a situation a threat to international peace and security (Global Policy Forum Archive)

(Vanderbilt Law Scholarship). It can recommend the appointment of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and, together with the Assembly, elect judges for the International Court of Justice. The Security Council leads in identifying threats to peace or acts of aggression and typically recommends the disputing parties cease hostilities before taking action. The Security Council can impose three types of sanctions:

1. Military (e.g., observers, peacekeeping forces, interventions).
2. Economic (e.g., embargoes, financial penalties, investment restrictions).
3. Diplomatic (e.g., severing diplomatic ties, removing embassies).

3. History

In 1939, on the outbreak of the Second World War, the League of Nations disintegrated. By 1941, American President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill were already conceiving of the League's replacement. They envisioned a global alliance led by, as Roosevelt called them, "the Four Policemen" the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China-the chief members of the Allied forces in the War. So, as time passed and the war progressed, this idea of a proper alliance proceeded to simmer in the minds of these leaders; and, by October 1945, the UN Charter came into effect when Japan surrendered to the United States, which led the war to an end.

The Security Council was one of the six principal organs first created at the United Nations, primarily intended to maintain international peace. It enforces human rights, UN Charter articles, and other international laws. If a nation fails to comply with these mandates, sanctions can be applied. These sanctions are designed to pressure the sanctioned entities back into compliance. Currently, there are 14 sanctions in effect (Center, 2023).

4. Purpose

The purpose of the UNSC, which is stated under the United Nations charter, is to maintain international peace and security. They are also in charge to decide where and when UN peace operations are deployed,

Also, they are in control of addressing global crises individually, analyzing each one in a meticulous manner, all the while having various options at its disposal. Several factors are considered when deciding on new peace operations:

- The presence of a ceasefire and commitment from involved parties to a peace process aimed at achieving a political settlement.
- The clarity and achievability of political objectives reflected in the mandate.
- The feasibility of formulating a specific mandate for a UN operation.
- The ability to reasonably ensure the safety of UN personnel, including obtaining assurances from main parties regarding their security (United Nations, 2010)

Peace operations are coordinated, as the resolutions are passed, and follow whatever was agreed upon.

The Security Council continually monitors UN peace operations, receiving regular reports from the Secretary-General and holding dedicated sessions to discuss specific operations.

The Council has the authority to extend, modify, or terminate mission mandates as necessary.

Topic A:

Abolition of Veto Powers to ensure international security.

5. Context

The League of Nations was established in 1919 after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, aiming to maintain international peace. However, the United States never joined, which is often cited as a key reason for the League's eventual collapse. The League included some future members of the P5, but its failure to include the US and grant it significant influence, such as veto power, limited its effectiveness. Consequently, the League fell apart before World War II. In 1945, the United Nations (UN) was created with the goal of maintaining global peace, learning from the League's shortcomings. The founders recognized the necessity of including the world's major powers and ensuring their cooperation.

To ensure the cooperation of these powers, the UN founders granted veto power exclusively to the five permanent members of the Security Council (P5). This was because these states distrusted each other and were unwilling to place critical security decisions in the hands of a potentially hostile majority within the Council. The veto power was intended to prevent any one of these major powers from being overridden on issues of utmost importance to their national security and sovereignty.

However, the veto power has also been one of the UN's greatest failures. It is frequently used not just to protect the vital security interests of the P5, but also to safeguard their economic interests, politically motivated reasons, and to shield allies from accountability. This misuse undermines the legitimacy of the Security Council and hinders its ability to effectively maintain international peace and security (Wikipedia) (Security Council Report) (Northeastern Global News).

Since the end of the Cold War, the use of the veto has evolved. While France and the UK have not used their vetoes since 1989, Russia and China have increasingly employed them, particularly over conflicts like those in Syria and Ukraine. The US has also used its veto power frequently, often related to Israel/Palestine issues, going as far as to veto the proposition of a ceasefire (Security Council Report). The impact of the veto extends beyond actual usage; the mere threat of a veto can prevent resolutions from being tabled, highlighting its pervasive influence.

Efforts to reform the veto power include proposals for voluntary restraint, particularly in cases of genocide and mass atrocities, and enhancing the role of the General Assembly to provide checks on the Security Council. Despite these efforts, achieving significant reform remains challenging due to the inherent power dynamics within the UN (Wikipedia) (Security Council Report) (Northeastern Global News).

6. Current situation

As of 2024, the debate over UNSC reform remains heated, with no substantial changes yet implemented. The increasing use of vetoes, particularly in relation to conflicts in Gaza, Ukraine, and Syria, underscores the urgency of reform. The vetoes often paralyze the Council, preventing it from taking effective action in critical situations. For instance, the U.S. recently vetoed Palestine's bid for full UN membership, highlighting how geopolitical interests can stymie broader consensus (UN News) (UN Press).

Despite extensive discussions, the reform process has been slow. Many member states, particularly those without permanent representation, express frustration over the lack of progress. Calls for reforms are growing louder, with significant support for expanding the Council and modifying the veto system to reflect a more equitable and modern international order (UN Press) (UN Press).

The need for Security Council reform is widely recognized, yet achieving consensus on the specifics remains challenging. While proposals such as increasing membership and limiting veto use aim to enhance the Council's effectiveness and legitimacy, actual implementation requires overcoming

significant political hurdles. As global conflicts persist and the Council's ability to respond remains constrained, the urgency for reform becomes ever more apparent. The ongoing efforts and debates signify a critical moment for the United Nations to adapt and evolve to better serve its foundational goal of maintaining international peace and security.

7. Previous resolutions

The veto power of the UN Security Council (UNSC) is a fundamental but controversial aspect of its structure: While designed to ensure cooperation among major powers, this power has often been criticized for hindering the UNSC's ability to respond effectively to international crises. Over the years, various efforts and proposals have emerged aiming to reform the veto system to enhance the legitimacy and efficiency of the UNSC.

1. Voluntary Restraint in Cases of Mass Atrocities

- France and Mexico have advocated for a code of conduct where in P5 members would voluntarily refrain from using the veto in situations involving mass atrocities such as genocide and war crimes. This initiative aims to prevent the veto from blocking critical humanitarian interventions (Security Council Report).

2. Expansion of Permanent Membership

- Some proposals suggest expanding the permanent membership of the UNSC to include countries like Germany, Japan, India, and Brazil. This could dilute the power of the current P5 and introduce more diverse perspectives without necessarily abolishing the veto (Security Council Report) (Northeastern Global News).

3. General Assembly Oversight

- Enhancing the role of the UN General Assembly is another proposal. It involves granting the General Assembly the power to override a veto under specific conditions, thereby

providing a check on the P5's veto power and ensuring broader international support for critical decisions (Just Security).

4. Regional Representation

○ Introducing regional representation in the UNSC is also proposed to ensure that decisions reflect a wider range of global interests. This could involve creating non-permanent seats allocated to specific regions, increasing their influence in the decision-making process (Security Council Report).

5. Restricting Veto Use

○ Another suggestion is to legally restrict the use of the veto to certain situations, such as international peace and security, preventing its use in cases where economic or politically motivated interests are at stake. This aims to refocus the veto on its original purpose (Wikipedia).

Reforming the veto power in the UNSC is a complex but necessary endeavor to enhance the Council's legitimacy and effectiveness. While various proposals offer potential pathways for change, achieving substantial reform requires the consensus of the P5, whose interests are deeply intertwined with the current system, and who, having not agreed to these propositions, would be totally against the possible Veto power abolition, which would essentially strip them of an important part of their control regarding international matters . The ongoing debate reflects a broader desire to adapt the UN to contemporary global challenges, balancing the need for powerful nations to maintain their interests with the imperative for a more equitable and responsive international order.

8. Key terms

1. **Abuse of Power:** The misuse or exploitation of authority by individuals or institutions for personal gain, to protect their own interests, or to maintain control, often at the expense of others.
2. **National Interests:** The strategic objectives, priorities, and concerns of a nation-state, which guide its foreign policy decisions and actions in pursuit of its security, economic, and ideological goals.
3. **Humanitarian Crisis:** A situation characterized by widespread human suffering, including violations of human rights, displacement of populations, and urgent humanitarian needs, often resulting from conflict, natural disasters, or systemic failures.
4. **Reform:** Efforts to improve or change existing systems, institutions, or practices to address shortcomings, inequities, or inefficiencies and to better serve the interests of all stakeholders.
5. **Legitimacy:** The perceived fairness, credibility, and acceptance of authority, decisions, or actions by individuals or institutions, based on adherence to established rules, principles, and norms, and representation of the interests of relevant stakeholders.

9. Expectations for the debate

As presidents, we hope that you as delegates make an intensive investigation on your own in addition to carefully reading this study guide. Since the topic to be discussed is a very complex one, on which positions may vary, regardless of your delegation being part or of the p5 or not, we hope you thoroughly research this issue's historical background. And see arguments in favor of Abolition and how maintaining the veto powers may cause inaction in addressing international

conflicts or how since many years ago the p5 have maintained a balance around the organization, the voting system and its results around the world. We hope to see a great use of resources and real-life examples so it can make it more clear, and always remember to follow the UN charter and the different international laws. Furthermore, we hope to end with a drafted resolution paper, so this topic can end in great hands and with the best decisions on The Permanent Members.

10. Important information to keep in mind.

As to assist you as delegates in finding a basic ground on which to build your arguments, we have compiled a list of advantages and disadvantages that the existence of Veto Powers may pose for the international order.

Advantages of the Veto Power

- 1. Prevention of Hasty Decisions:** The veto power ensures that no single country or a small group of countries can push through decisions that might escalate conflicts or lead to unintended consequences. This is particularly important for maintaining international peace and security.
- 2. Protection of National Interests:** The veto allows P5 members to protect their national interests and those of their allies, thus maintaining a balance of power within the UNSC.
- 3. Encouragement of Diplomatic Negotiation:** Knowing that any resolution requires the approval of all P5 members encourages diplomacy and negotiation among major powers, fostering a spirit of cooperation and dialogue (Security Council Report) (Northeastern Global News).

Disadvantages of the Veto Power

- 1. Paralysis in Conflict Situations:** The veto has been used to block resolutions addressing critical issues such as the Syrian civil war, Russian aggression in Ukraine, and various crises in the Middle

East. This can paralyze the UNSC and prevent timely and effective action to stop conflicts and human rights abuses (Just Security) (Security Council Report).

2. Undermining Legitimacy: The frequent use of the veto, particularly by Russia, China, and the US, has often undermined the credibility and legitimacy of the UNSC, as it appears to be more a tool for national interest than global peace (Northeastern Global News).

3. Inequality Among Members: The veto power creates a significant inequality among UN member states, giving disproportionate influence to the P5 and marginalizing the majority of member states in decision-making processes.

This information, although already explained in various instances within the guide, when presented in a listed format, hopefully will provide you all with a quicker and more practical approach to reviewing this topic's contents.

11. QARMAS:

1. Would your delegation be in favor, or against abolishing Veto Powers?
2. How would your position affect your country economically and politically?
3. Does your delegation already have a strong allyship to a member of the P5?
4. Has your delegation been historically affected by veto power abuse?
5. What challenges or benefits does your delegation foresee if the Security Council were to operate without veto powers?

12. Useful sources

Challenging the Power of the Veto

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2022-05/in-hindsight-challenging-the-power-of-the-veto.php>

International Relations 101: Voting Rules and Veto Power on the United Nations

Security Council

https://youtu.be/3a_-NojmIPA?si=ni45ehDmLauveGGk

The Problem With the UN Veto Power | NowThis World

<https://youtu.be/HPAONq36HKg?si=L4hLARz5ncDcqjgE>

Use of Veto in Security Council on Syrian Aid - President of the General Assembly |

United Nations

<https://youtu.be/A6Mgo7oXUjw?si=JM1gGNZ-Z3vy6bav>

Topic B:

Security challenges in the Persian Gulf

13. Context

The Persian Gulf is a sea, part of the Indian Ocean, between the Arabian Peninsula and the southwest of Iran. Furthermore, it is bordered by Arabian countries in all directions: to the north and northeast by Iran, to the south and southeast by Oman and the United Arab Emirates, and to the southwest and west by Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, and finally Iraq. The Persian Gulf brings up many economic factors, a clear example being oil, which was discovered in 1908 in Iran. Since World War II, the Persian Gulf has produced enormous quantities of oil. Due to these factors, the Persian Gulf has been a strategic location for industries. This territory is under constant research, with new reserves being discovered both on land and offshore. Consequently, the discovery and control over these lands have created major conflicts in the region (Evans, 2024).

The conflict began with the Iran-Iraq war in 1980, which lasted until 1988 and caused several repercussions. This war had several causes, the two main ones being the Iranian Revolution¹ and the division of border and water territories in the Persian Gulf, where Iraq wanted complete control. Meanwhile, Iran insisted on dividing the territory equally. The war lasted eight years, with thousands of casualties, and began when the Iraqi Foreign Minister survived an assassination attempt in April 1980, which Iraq blamed on Iran. Throughout the summer, revolts occurred between both territories. However, Iran was unprepared for war due to a lack of military resources (Szczepanski, 2012). Iraq invaded Iran on September 22,

1980, using air power and a three-pronged military assault in Khuzestan. The Iranian army, Revolutionary Guards, and 200,000 “Islamic volunteers” battled against the invaders while anticipating Arab backup. By November, about 200,000 civilians with little to no training joined the army to fight the invasion. The war continued until 1982, when the Iranian army launched a counter-offensive using human waves². In April, Iraqi troops withdrew from Iranian territory. Nonetheless, Iranian calls for the end of monarchy in the Middle East led to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia sending billions of dollars in aid to Iraq. On June 20, 1982, Iran proposed a ceasefire, but Iraq rejected it, leading the Iranian clerical government to prepare for an invasion of Iraq. Between 1982 and 1983, war between Iran and Iraq erupted again, with Iranian forces invading Iraq using various war strategies, including trenches, military formations, and chemical weapons. This constant conflict drew the attention of several countries. According to Kallie Szczepanski, Reagan said to do whatever was necessary to prevent Iraq from losing the war with Iran. Interestingly, the Soviet Union and France aided Saddam Hussein, while China, North Korea, and Libya supplied the Iranians (Szczepanski, 2012).

The most crucial part of the war was the "Tanker War" in 1984, when Iraq attacked Iranian oil tankers in the Persian Gulf. Iran responded by attacking Iraq and its Arab allies. The U.S. threatened to join the war if the oil supply was cut off. The conflict continued until 1987, with 546 civilian ships attacked and 430 merchant seamen killed. In 1988, Iraq launched a deadly missile attack on Iranian cities while preparing a major offensive to push Iranians out of their territory. After eight years of fighting, Iran considered accepting a peace deal, which was eventually accepted by the Gulf States (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018).

Another conflict began in 1990, the Gulf War, which resulted from the Iran-Iraq war and Iraq's debts to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. This led to tensions in 1990, with

Iraqi leaders claiming that Kuwait was part of Iraq, leading to a surprise attack against Kuwait. The United Nations Security Council and other countries, including the USA, sanctioned Iraq and issued an ultimatum to withdraw troops from Kuwait by January 1991 or face military action. After the Iraqi attack, George Bush sent military aid to Saudi Arabia to prevent further damage or attacks. These troops assembled in the Persian Gulf, joining forces from 34 nations. A month later, US and Arab forces launched a final attack on Iraqi troops, and after 100 hours of fighting, the coalition forces demolished the Iraqi army (Hickman, 2017).

The most recent war in the Persian Gulf was the Iraq War, which lasted from 2003 until 2011. The principal cause was President George Bush's belief that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), violating international law and UN regulations. Consequently, a coalition of countries, including the United States and Great Britain, invaded Iraq in early 2003, quickly overthrowing Iraqi troops. The US maintained a presence in Iraq until 2011, finally withdrawing in December when President Obama pulled out the remaining troops (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2020).

To sum up, the Persian Gulf has been embroiled in numerous conflicts and faces security challenges. Some Arab countries have engaged in proxy wars⁴ within this territory. Additionally, extremist groups⁵ like Al-Qaeda and ISIS have attacked and utilized this region, which is also central to the ongoing arms race among Persian Gulf countries. The region's rich oil production has made its water territory highly disputed over time.

14. Current situation

The Persian Gulf, a vital waterway for global energy supplies, continues to be a region marked by a mix of simmering tensions, cautious diplomacy, and internal political developments. But to understand how tensions are in the region, here's a deeper dive into it:

USA - Iran Tensions:

The nuclear deal between Iran and world powers remains a major point of contention. The US withdrawal in 2018 and subsequent re-imposition of sanctions have strained relations. Recent incidents like Iran seizing a South Korean tanker in January 2023 and the US carrier USS Nimitz encountering Iranian drones in April 2024 highlight the ongoing risk of escalation. While both sides have expressed a desire to avoid war, mistrust runs deep, and a miscalculation could easily spark a conflict.

Regional Tensions:

The longstanding competition for regional dominance between Saudi Arabia and Iran continues to influence the broader security landscape. They back opposing sides in proxy conflicts across the Middle East, from Yemen to Syria, further fueling regional instability. This rivalry also plays out in the energy sector, where the two countries are major oil producers vying for market share.

China's Growth in the region:

China's economic ties with the region have deepened significantly in recent years. China is a major importer of Gulf oil and has invested heavily in infrastructure projects. This growing economic influence is seen by some as a potential counterweight to US dominance in the region. However, it also raises concerns about China's strategic ambitions and the potential for increased competition between the US and China in the Persian Gulf.

15. Previous resolutions

Through time there have been around six resolutions drafted by the UNSC, in addition to several interventions made by other countries.

- In the first place, is the aid of the p5 countries in the Iraq-Iran war of 1982; where the US helped Iraq with the aid of the Soviet Union and France. However, China, North Korea and others were helping the Iranian government by providing weapons and other resources they may need.
- **Resolution 598:** Calls upon Iran and Iraq to observe an immediate ceasefire, discontinue all military actions and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries (United Nations Peacemaker, n.d.).
- In 1991, George Bush sent military aid to Saudi Arabia to prevent further damage or possible attacks (Hickman, 2017).
- A Coalition of countries between the United States and Great Britain invaded Iraq in the beginning of 2003.
- The UN implemented economic sanctions on Iraq in order to limit their possible advance in the mass production of weapons.
- The UN applied Resolution 1441, which demanded Iraq readmit inspectors and comply with previous resolutions.
- The US left troops in Iraq until the end of 2011, until December when President Obama withdrew them.

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- **Resolution 660:** Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; demands that Iraq immediately and unconditionally withdraws its forces to the positions in which they were originally located (Naciones Unidas Biblioteca General,n.d.)
- **Resolution 678:** Demands that Iraq comply fully with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, and decides, while maintaining all its decisions, to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a show of goodwill (Naciones Unidas Biblioteca General,n.d.).

All in all, solutions and procedures have been agreed upon regarding the Territory of the Persian Gulf.

16. Strategies

- Create a different coalition of countries, to end the different wars happening on the territory once and for all.
- Continue different dialogues in diplomatic terms.
- Provide multilateral cooperation to enhance the UN resolutions.
- Strengthen counterterrorism and counterinsurgency efforts to combat extremist groups that happen to be in the region.
- Implement maritime security initiatives to safeguard critical routes, prevent piracy and smuggling activities, as also to ensure the free flow of commerce and energy resources within the Persian Gulf
- Provide humanitarian aid to all the Arab citizens that have been affected.

17. Key Terms

1. **The Persian Gulf:** Maritime area that borders all Arab countries. Furthermore, it belongs to these nations' territories; the countries in question of course being Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Iran and Oman. **Conflict:** An active disagreement, as between opposing opinions or needs. Also, fighting between two or more countries (Cambridge Dictionary, 2019).
2. **Revolts:** An attempt to get rid of a government by using violence (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024).
3. **Invasion:** Act of entering a territory by force, often in large numbers (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.)
4. **Economic Sanctions:** the withdrawal of customary trade and financial relations for foreign- and security-policy purposes (Masters, 2019)
5. **Extremist groups:** A group of individuals who intend to impose a radical ideology.
6. **Disputed territory:** Disagreement over the possession or control of land between two or more political entities.
7. **Maritime Security:** Is a general term for the protection of vessels both internally and externally (Maritime Institute of Technology and Graduate Studies, 2019).
8. **Military Build up:** The process of increasing military capabilities.
9. **Iranian Influence:** The impact exerted by Iran on regional dynamics on all terms, including economic, political and social.

18. Expectations for the debate

As presidents, we hope you delegates become capable of discussing the geopolitical environment of the Persian Gulf, as well as the influence of the international community and other involved countries. Additionally, we encourage you to examine how these actions have affected the Arab countries and the Persian Gulf region. We also hope you discuss the effectiveness of existing UN resolutions and how various wars and proxy wars have impacted the humanitarian situation, leading to non-compliance with human rights standards.

19. QARMAS

1. Has your delegation intervened within the Persian Gulf territory?
2. Has your delegation given any aid to any of the Arab countries involved?
3. What solution has your delegation presented on the topic? What solutions would you like for it to present?
4. Has your delegation implemented any sanction (economical ect...) on Iraq or Iran? If so, which ones?
5. How does Iran's and Iraq's influence affect the dynamics of The Persian Gulf and your delegation's relationship with the territory?

20. Useful sources

Iran and the crisis in the Gulf explained.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-49069083>

Gulf of Conflict

<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/gulf-conflict-history-us-iranian-confrontation-sea>

Why the Persian Gulf is a flashpoint for U.S.-Iran tensions

https://youtu.be/hYJORowNeZA?si=SOYKP_oUiTMcCoze

The Biden Administration's Security Challenges in the Gulf

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/biden-administrations-security-challenges-gulf>