



United Nations Security **Council**

Preventing a Nuclear Conflict: De-escalating
Tensions Between State of Israel and The Islamic
Republic of Iran

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Introduction

Fellow TMUN delegates,

Welcome to the *United Nations Security Council* committee for the 2024 TMUN conference.

We, Nour El Hammouti and Rayf-Jade Mokhtari (nour.elhammouti@ast.ma and rayf.mokhtari@asm.ma), are your chairs for this year's conference. As Co-Chairs of this year's United Nations Security Council Model United Nations Conference, we hope to build an inclusive and interactive platform for all of our delegates. We strongly believe that through combined efforts, our Model UN will spark discussions leading toward innovative solutions to some of the most pertinent global security challenges. We work to help participants seek their way on cumbersome issues with a sense of responsibility towards consensus and strive for durable peace and stability in the world.

This year's topic for UNSC is the Prevention of a Nuclear Conflict:
De-escalating Tensions Between State of Israel and The Islamic Republic of Iran.

Security Council Overview

The United Nations Security Council's role is to preserve security and peace concerning international relations. It is one of six parts of the United Nations, and the president of the Security Council alternates between 15 Member States. Each of these Member States has one vote. Additionally, all Members must conform to the standards of the Council set by the United Nations.

Overall, the Security Council concerns issues and threats regarding international peace. Collectively, delegates will formulate decisions to resolve these subject matters in a respectful and formal manner. In the case of a breach of peace, which

has more implications than standard security issues, the Security Council may call upon its Members to impose economic or diplomatic sanctions. Alternatively, if these actions taken do not prove to be effective, the Security Council reserves the right to employ military force.

Topic Introduction

The geopolitical landscape of the Middle East is going through substantial amounts of conflicts regarding land. This conflict is particularly concerning two nations with mass amounts of tensions between each other. The two nations are the State of Israel and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Both these nations possess and believe in their own distinct ideologies, convictions, strategic interests, and regional ambitions. These factors are creating an extreme environment that raises the specter of conflict.

Throughout the last recent years Iran's nuclear program has served as a concerning and focal point of concern for the State of Israel hence viewing the Islamic and Republic of Iran as an existential threat. This situation is getting worse as time goes by due to the intensity of proxy conflicts that are synced with this dispute.

As the international community grapples with the potential consequences of nuclear conflict, it has become crucial to explore solutions that'll lead to a de-escalation. This topic explores the historical context as well as diplomatic avenues that may reduce the risk of military confrontation between the two nations and possibly the involvement of many more nations. By working to find a mutual understanding and agreement, all nations involved in the conflict can strive for a more stable and secure future which highlights the necessity of cooperation over all sorts of conflicts.

All in all, the stakes are significantly high, and prioritizing the pursuit of peace is essential in order to evade any future catastrophic consequences of nuclear warfare.

Requirements

- Possess substantial knowledge of the topic that will be discussed

throughout the conference.

- Position Paper that takes a stance on the issue being addressed based on thorough research from reliable sources. Due November , 2023.
- Resolution Paper that properly proposes the delegation's solutions to the matter. Due November, 2023.

Reminder: Position papers and resolutions papers should be turned in as soon as possible to allow for revision. Moreover, it is best if all delegates participate to the full extent in order to ensure a fun and engaging debate. Position papers and resolution papers will be checked for any plagiarism. If any plagiarism is detected, delegates will be penalized and disqualified from receiving awards. We strongly encourage delegates to keep all work as original as possible to allow for a productive debate.

Questions to Consider

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- What has been the historical setting that has resulted in the current state of affairs between Iran and Israel?
- To what degree do domestic politics in each country influence foreign policy individually towards the other?
- What role does the Nuclear Program of Iran play in relation to heightened tensions with Israel?
- How are the regional alliances between Hezbollah or other Palestinian groups a factor in the dynamics between Iran and Israel?
- What are some diplomatic efforts at de-escalation between the two countries?
- How do global powers like the United States or Russia influence the Iran-Israel conflict?

- Considering that a military confrontation could arise between Iran and Israel, what is the impact on the broader Middle East?
- As this may be a warlike confrontation, what impact will the economic sanctions against Iran have on its approach toward Israel?
- How does public opinion within both countries impact government methodologies to deal with the conflict?
- What constructive mechanisms can be employed in order to help both Israel and Iran better understand and build their dialogue with one another?

1. **Key Terms and Words**

- *Trade Tensions*: Disputes among involved nations over commerce, which can lead to trade wars.
- *Infrastructure Development*: The creation of vital buildings and systems to improve and serve a nation, which occurs over time.
- *Resource Competition*: Conflict between nations that occurs as a result of the need for crucial or profitable resources.
- *Global Economy*: The collective sum of combined economies throughout the world forming one, interconnected economy that directly impacts each nation's economy.
- *Sanctions*: Mechanisms implemented by a nation or international organization to motivate another nation to act on a matter.
- *Multipolar economy*: Refers to an economic system in which all involved nations have equal or similar economic power.
- *Economic proliferation*: Describes rapid economic growth.

Bibliography:

[United Nations Security Council Official Website](#)

[United Nations Security Council | History & Resilient Global](#)

[Economy Still Limping Along, A Review of the 21st Century](#)

[Challenges in the Food-Energy-Water Security in the Middle East](#)

- download as PDF for easier readability

[Protectionism, Pandemic War, and the Future of Trade](#)

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Note: Please feel free to contact either of us for assistance on your position paper, resolution paper, or any other questions you may have about Tangier Model UN.