



# AHMUN 8.0

## Study Guide



## Global Defence & War Cabinet

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**“Deliberating upon the Escalation of the US–Iran–Israel Conflict with Special Emphasis on Regional Destabilisation and Strategic Military Response”**

## **Committee Overview**

The Global Defence and War Committee (GDWC) is a specialized crisis committee that simulates high-level strategic decision-making during international armed conflicts and security emergencies. Unlike conventional Model United Nations committees, which primarily focus on drafting resolutions and long-term policy recommendations, the GDWC places delegates in the roles of Heads of Government, Defence Ministers, Military Chiefs, National Security Advisors, and other senior decision-makers responsible for responding to rapidly evolving crises.

The committee is designed to replicate the complex nature of modern warfare, where military operations, diplomacy, intelligence, cyber security, economic pressure, humanitarian considerations, and international law interact simultaneously. Delegates are expected to assess unfolding developments, formulate national strategies, coordinate with allies, evaluate military and diplomatic options, and respond to unexpected crises introduced throughout the simulation.



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Modern conflicts increasingly extend beyond conventional battlefields. Military confrontations today often involve cyber warfare, proxy organisations, economic sanctions, intelligence operations, maritime security, missile defence systems, and the protection of critical infrastructure. Consequently, governments must balance military objectives with humanitarian obligations, international law, regional stability, and global security. The GDWC is structured to simulate these multidimensional challenges by requiring delegates to consider both immediate tactical responses and their long-term geopolitical consequences.

Unlike committees that primarily debate existing international frameworks, the GDWC emphasises dynamic crisis management. Delegates are expected to make decisions under time pressure while considering national interests, alliance commitments, available military capabilities, legal obligations under international humanitarian law, and the broader implications of escalation or de-escalation. The committee therefore provides participants with an opportunity to analyse how strategic decisions taken by individual states can influence regional stability, international security, and global diplomatic relations.

The committee's objective is not solely to resolve armed conflict but to evaluate how military strategy, diplomacy, deterrence, international cooperation, and crisis management can be employed to prevent further escalation while protecting national and international security interests.

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Through this process, delegates gain a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding contemporary warfare and the challenges faced by governments when responding to rapidly evolving international security crises.

In recent years, the Human Rights Council has become increasingly engaged in addressing the human rights implications of migration and displacement. Record levels of forced migration, growing refugee populations, rising xenophobia, and concerns regarding forced deportations have highlighted the need for stronger international cooperation and more effective protection mechanisms. As a result, migration-related human rights issues have become an increasingly important component of the Council's work.

Within the context of this agenda, delegates are expected to examine the intersection between migration governance and human rights protection. Discussions will focus on how states and international organizations can safeguard the rights and dignity of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers while addressing challenges relating to forced deportations, discrimination, refugee protection, and international responsibility-sharing.

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## Committee Mandate

The Global Defence and War Committee (GDWC) is mandated to deliberate upon international security crises and armed conflicts while promoting international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Within the scope of this committee, delegates are expected to:

- Assess military, political, diplomatic, economic, and humanitarian developments related to the agenda.
- Develop strategic responses to emerging security threats while representing the interests and policies of their assigned portfolio.
- Deliberate upon measures aimed at preventing conflict escalation and promoting regional stability.
- Formulate crisis directives and recommendations in response to evolving situations introduced during committee proceedings.
- Encourage dialogue, negotiation, intelligence sharing, and international cooperation where appropriate.
- Ensure that proposed actions are consistent with the principles of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and international law.



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## *Limitations of the Committee*

Delegates should note that the committee:

- Cannot amend or override the Charter of the United Nations or other binding rules of international law.
- Cannot disregard the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Member States unless specifically justified under applicable international law.
- Cannot authorise unrealistic military capabilities or actions beyond the authority of their assigned portfolio.
- Must ensure that all proposed military and strategic responses remain proportionate, practical, and consistent with international humanitarian law.
- Functions as a simulated crisis committee; therefore, directives and decisions adopted within committee are applicable only within the scope of the simulation and are not legally binding on actual states.

Delegates are expected to balance national interests with the broader objective of maintaining international peace, regional stability, and the protection of civilian populations throughout committee proceedings.

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## Introduction to the Agenda

*“Deliberating upon the Escalation of the US–Iran–Israel Conflict with Special Emphasis on Regional Destabilisation and Strategic Military Response,”*

It examines one of the most significant contemporary security challenges confronting the international community. The long-standing rivalry between the United States, Iran, and Israel has evolved from diplomatic and ideological disagreements into a multidimensional conflict involving military operations, proxy groups, cyber activities, economic sanctions, intelligence operations, and direct exchanges of force. Recent developments, including direct missile and drone attacks between Iran and Israel, have heightened concerns over the possibility of a wider regional conflict with global political, economic, and humanitarian consequences.

The crisis extends beyond the three principal states through the involvement of armed non-state actors operating across Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, as well as through the strategic importance of critical maritime routes such as the Strait of Hormuz and the Red Sea. These developments have affected regional security, international energy markets, global trade, civilian populations, and diplomatic relations, making the prevention of further escalation a matter of international concern.



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Within the GDWC, delegates will be required to assess the evolving military, political, and strategic dimensions of the conflict while representing their assigned states or positions.

The committee will focus on evaluating strategic military responses, deterrence measures, alliance coordination, intelligence cooperation, cyber operations, humanitarian considerations, and mechanisms for crisis management. Delegates must balance national security objectives with international law, regional stability, and the broader goal of preventing the conflict from developing into a wider regional war.

To participate effectively, delegates should possess a comprehensive understanding of the historical origins of the US–Iran–Israel rivalry, the interests and capabilities of the principal actors, the role of regional proxy groups, and the geopolitical significance of the Middle East. They should also be familiar with existing international legal frameworks, diplomatic initiatives, and previous responses undertaken by the international community to manage regional crises. This knowledge will enable delegates to formulate informed strategies that address both the immediate security challenges and the long-term implications of regional destabilisation.

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## Historical Background of the Agenda

The tensions between the United States, Iran, and Israel are rooted in decades of geopolitical rivalry, ideological differences, and competing security interests. While the United States and Iran maintained close relations under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the 1979 Iranian Revolution transformed the regional landscape. Following the establishment of the Islamic Republic, diplomatic relations between the two countries collapsed after the U.S. Embassy hostage crisis, leading to decades of sanctions, political tensions, and strategic rivalry.

Relations between Iran and Israel also changed significantly after 1979. Before the revolution, Iran maintained diplomatic ties with Israel; however, the new Iranian government severed relations, refused to recognise Israel, and declared support for the Palestinian cause. Over time, this rivalry expanded beyond political disagreements to include intelligence operations, cyber activities, proxy conflicts, and targeted military actions.

Another major source of tension has been Iran's nuclear programme. While Iran maintains that its nuclear activities are for peaceful purposes, the United States and Israel have raised concerns over its potential military applications. The issue has remained central to regional security discussions, resulting in international sanctions, diplomatic negotiations, and monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).



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The conflict has increasingly involved Iran-backed armed groups operating across Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, contributing to regional instability and raising concerns over maritime security, international trade, and civilian protection. In 2024, tensions reached an unprecedented level when Iran and Israel exchanged direct missile and drone attacks following the Israeli strike on the Iranian diplomatic compound in Damascus. These developments marked a significant escalation in the conflict and reinforced international concerns over the possibility of a broader regional war involving multiple state and non-state actors.

## *Important Definitions :*

- *Regional destabilization:* It is the process of undermining the balance of power, security, or economic strength across a specific geographical area. It usually involves coordinated actions—such as political interference, economic coercion, or armed conflict—that cause a government or system to lose control, thereby creating widespread unrest and institutional collapse
- *Strategic Military Response:* A strategic military response is the high-level deployment of armed force designed to achieve long-term, national political objectives rather than immediate battlefield victories. It operates at the theater or global level, aligning military capability with state policy to fundamentally alter an adversary's capacity or will to fight.



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- *Strait of Hormuz*: A strait between Iran and Oman, linking the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman." It is recognized globally as one of the most important shipping routes for oil and gas exports.
  - *Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)*: The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) is an elite branch of Iran's armed forces established to safeguard the Islamic Republic and advance Iran's strategic military interests. Through its Quds Force, the IRGC supports allied armed groups, oversees aspects of Iran's missile programme, and conducts operations beyond Iran's borders. Within the context of this committee, the IRGC is a key actor influencing Iran's regional military posture and strategic response.
  - *Proxy Warfare*: Proxy warfare refers to a form of conflict in which states pursue military or strategic objectives through the support of allied non-state armed groups or partner forces rather than engaging in direct interstate warfare. In the current agenda, proxy warfare has played a significant role in expanding hostilities beyond the principal states and contributing to regional destabilisation.
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- *Escalation Dominance*: Escalation dominance refers to the ability of a state to maintain strategic superiority throughout every stage of a conflict by possessing credible military options for responding to increasing levels of hostilities. Delegates should consider this concept when assessing retaliatory actions, military signalling, and the potential risks of further escalation.
- *Rules of Engagement (ROE)*: Rules of Engagement (ROE) are operational directives that establish the circumstances, conditions, and limitations under which military forces may employ force during military operations. Effective ROE seeks to achieve operational objectives while ensuring compliance with international law and minimising unnecessary civilian harm.
- *Axis of Resistance*: Loose and informal military network of militant groups, which bill themselves as resistance forces, and state-controlled armed forces in the Middle East that are supported by Iran and its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)
- *Deterrence*: Deterrence is a military strategy aimed at preventing hostile action by convincing an adversary that the costs of aggression will outweigh any potential benefits. Deterrence may rely on conventional military capabilities, missile defence systems, strategic alliances, or the credible threat of retaliation. It remains a central concept in understanding the military calculations of the United States, Iran, and Israel.<sup>a</sup>



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## Key Factors

- *Hezbollah*

Hezbollah is a Lebanese armed and political organisation that maintains close strategic ties with Iran. Possessing significant missile and drone capabilities, it represents one of the principal non-state military actors capable of expanding hostilities beyond the immediate United States–Iran–Israel confrontation. Escalation along the Israel–Lebanon border remains a major regional security concern.

- *Hamas*

Hamas is a Palestinian political and armed organisation operating primarily in the Gaza Strip. Its conflict with Israel has significantly influenced regional security dynamics and has contributed to broader tensions involving Iran and its regional partners.

- *Houthis (Ansar Allah)*

The Houthis are a Yemeni armed movement that has conducted missile and drone attacks against Israel and commercial shipping in the Red Sea. Their operations have heightened concerns regarding maritime security, international trade routes, and regional military deployments. Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Beyond its domestic military responsibilities, the IRGC coordinates Iran’s regional military strategy, supports allied armed groups, and plays a central role in Iran’s strategic deterrence and military response capabilities.



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- *Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF)*

The Popular Mobilization Forces are an umbrella organisation of armed groups operating within Iraq. While integrated into Iraq's national security framework, several constituent factions maintain close ties with Iran and have participated in regional military operations during periods of heightened tension.

- *Iraqi Militias*

Various armed groups operating within Iraq have been involved in attacks against foreign military installations and logistical infrastructure. Their activities have the potential to widen regional conflict and increase military tensions between external powers operating in Iraq.

- *Syrian Government*

Syria remains a strategically important theatre in regional military dynamics due to the presence of Iranian military advisers, allied armed groups, and repeated Israeli military operations targeting military infrastructure. Developments within Syria continue to influence the broader regional security environment.

- *Lebanon*

Lebanon occupies a central position in the current regional security landscape due to the presence of Hezbollah and its proximity to northern Israel. Escalation along the Israel–Lebanon border carries significant risks of broader regional conflict.

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- ***Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)***

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a regional organisation comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Its member states play an important role in regional security, maritime stability, and collective responses to evolving military threats.

- ***North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)***

NATO is a collective defence alliance comprising North American and European states. Although not a direct participant in the conflict, NATO members maintain military deployments and strategic partnerships throughout the Middle East, influencing regional security calculations and crisis response.



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## Strategic Flashpoints

- *Strait of Hormuz*

The Strait of Hormuz is one of the world's most strategically significant maritime chokepoints, connecting the Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Oman. A substantial proportion of global oil exports transit through this waterway, making any military disruption a matter of international economic and strategic concern.

- *Red Sea*

The Red Sea is a vital international shipping corridor linking Europe and Asia through the Suez Canal. Military activity targeting commercial shipping has increased international naval deployments and heightened concerns regarding maritime security.

- *Golan Heights*

The Golan Heights is a strategically important plateau bordering Israel and Syria. Its proximity to Iranian-backed forces and ongoing Israeli military operations makes it a key theatre within the broader regional security environment.

- *Southern Lebanon*

Southern Lebanon remains the principal area of military confrontation between Israel and Hezbollah. Continued exchanges of missile, drone, and artillery fire have made it one of the most volatile flashpoints in the region. Syria continues to serve as an operational theatre for Iranian military advisers, allied armed groups, and Israeli military operations, making it a significant arena in the evolving regional conflict.

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- *Iraq*

Iraq hosts both foreign military personnel and numerous armed groups with varying regional affiliations. The country's strategic position makes it a potential arena for indirect confrontation between the United States, Iran, and their respective partners.

- *Persian Gulf*

The Persian Gulf contains critical energy infrastructure, major naval bases, and internationally significant maritime routes. Increased military deployments in the region have heightened concerns regarding regional stability and energy security.

- *Gulf of Oman*

The Gulf of Oman connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea and serves as a vital maritime corridor for international shipping. Security incidents in these waters have reinforced its strategic importance within regional military planning.



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## International Legal Framework

- *Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations*

Article 2(4) prohibits states from using or threatening force against the territorial integrity or political independence of another state. This principle forms the foundation of the international legal framework governing the use of force.

- *Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations*

Article 51 recognises the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, until the Security Council has taken the necessary measures to maintain international peace and security. States frequently invoke this provision when justifying military action in response to armed attacks.

- *Self-Defence*

Under international law, the exercise of self-defence must satisfy the principles of necessity and proportionality. Military action undertaken in self-defence should be limited to what is required to repel or prevent an armed attack.

- *International Humanitarian Law (IHL)*

International Humanitarian Law regulates the conduct of armed conflict by protecting civilians and persons no longer participating in hostilities while restricting the methods and means of warfare. Its objective is to limit human suffering during armed conflict.



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- ***Geneva Conventions***

The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols establish internationally recognised protections for wounded and sick military personnel, prisoners of war, civilians, and humanitarian personnel during armed conflict. They constitute the cornerstone of modern International Humanitarian Law.

- ***Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961)***

The Vienna Convention establishes the inviolability of diplomatic missions, diplomatic personnel, and embassy premises. As one of this committee's case studies concerns a diplomatic compound, delegates should be familiar with the legal protections afforded to diplomatic facilities under international law.

- ***Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC)***

The Law of Armed Conflict governs the planning and conduct of military operations through principles including military necessity, distinction, proportionality, and humanity. These principles seek to balance military objectives with humanitarian considerations during armed conflict.

- ***Freedom of Navigation (UNCLOS)***

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea guarantees the freedom of navigation through international waters and major maritime routes. This principle is particularly relevant to strategic waterways such as the Strait of Hormuz and the Red Sea, where military operations have significant implications for global trade and international security.

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## Case Studies

### *Case Study 1: Israeli Strike on the Iranian Diplomatic Compound in Damascus (2024)*

- *Background*

Following the outbreak of the Israel– Hamas conflict in October 2023, military tensions across the Middle East intensified significantly. Israel increased military operations against Iran-linked military infrastructure in Syria, arguing that such facilities were being used to coordinate attacks by Iranian-backed armed groups. The growing regional confrontation heightened concerns over the possibility of direct conflict between Israel and Iran.

- *What Happened?*

On 1 April 2024, an airstrike destroyed the Iranian consular building within the Iranian diplomatic compound in Damascus, Syria. Iranian officials reported that seven members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), including two senior commanders, were killed in the attack. While Israel did not officially claim responsibility, Israeli officials indicated that those targeted had been involved in planning attacks against Israeli and U.S. interests.

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The incident prompted an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, where Member States expressed concern over the reported attack. During the meeting, UN officials stressed the importance of respecting the inviolability of diplomatic and consular premises under international law and warned that further escalation could threaten regional peace and security.

- *International Response*

Iran condemned the strike as a violation of international law and vowed to respond. Several UN Member States called for restraint and emphasized the protection of diplomatic premises under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The Security Council discussed the risk that the incident could trigger a broader regional conflict involving additional state and non-state actors.

- *Significance to the Agenda*

The Damascus strike marked a major turning point in the long-standing Iran–Israel rivalry. It directly preceded Iran’s first large-scale direct military attack against Israel later that month, demonstrating how actions targeting diplomatic facilities can rapidly escalate into interstate conflict. The incident also highlights key issues before the committee, including strategic military response, regional destabilisation, respect for international law, and crisis management.

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## *Case Study 2: Iran's Direct Missile and Drone Attack on Israel (April 2024)*

- *Background*

Following the Israeli strike on the Iranian diplomatic compound in Damascus on 1 April 2024, Iran declared that it would respond, arguing that the attack violated international law and targeted its diplomatic premises. The incident marked one of the most serious escalations in the decades-long rivalry between the two states.

- *What Happened?*

On 13–14 April 2024, Iran launched over 300 drones and missiles, including ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and unmanned aerial vehicles, towards Israel. According to the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), with support from the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Jordan, the vast majority of these projectiles were intercepted before reaching their targets. The attack represented the first direct military strike by Iran against Israeli territory, marking a significant shift from previous indirect confrontations through proxy groups.

- *International Response*

The United Nations Security Council convened an emergency meeting following the attack. UN Secretary-General António Guterres condemned the escalation and called upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint to prevent a wider regional conflict. Numerous Member States urged both Iran and Israel to avoid further military escalation.



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- *Significance to the Agenda*

The attack demonstrated how rapidly regional tensions can evolve into direct interstate conflict. It also highlighted the importance of missile defence systems, alliance coordination, deterrence strategies, and crisis diplomacy, all of which are central issues for delegates in the GDWC.

### *Case Study 3: Hezbollah–Israel Border Conflict (2023–Present)*

- *Background*

Hezbollah, a Lebanese armed group supported by Iran, has remained one of Israel's principal security concerns since the end of the 2006 Lebanon War. Following the outbreak of the Israel– Hamas conflict in October 2023, hostilities along the Israel–Lebanon border intensified significantly.

- *What Happened?*

Beginning in October 2023, Hezbollah launched rockets, anti-tank missiles, and drones into northern Israel, while Israel responded with artillery strikes and air operations targeting Hezbollah positions in southern Lebanon. The fighting displaced tens of thousands of civilians on both sides of the border and resulted in substantial casualties among combatants and civilians. The continued exchanges raised fears that the conflict could expand into a full-scale regional war.



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- *International Response*

The United Nations repeatedly expressed concern over violations along the Blue Line and urged all parties to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), which calls for the cessation of hostilities and the prevention of armed groups from operating south of the Litani River. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) continued monitoring the situation and facilitating communication between the parties

- *Significance to the Agenda*

The conflict illustrates how proxy actors can intensify regional instability and complicate diplomatic efforts. It also demonstrates the challenges of preventing escalation while maintaining border security and protecting civilian populations.

## ***Case Study 4: Iran's Nuclear Programme and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)***

- *Background*

Iran's nuclear programme has been a major international security concern for more than two decades. While Iran maintains that its nuclear activities are intended solely for peaceful civilian purposes, several countries have expressed concerns regarding the programme's potential military applications.



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- *What Happened?*

In 2015, Iran and the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), together with the European Union, concluded the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Under the agreement, Iran accepted restrictions on its nuclear activities in exchange for sanctions relief, while the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was tasked with monitoring and verifying Iran's compliance.

In 2018, the United States announced its withdrawal from the agreement and reimposed sanctions on Iran. In subsequent years, the IAEA reported that Iran had expanded several aspects of its nuclear programme beyond the limits established under the JCPOA, contributing to renewed regional and international tensions.

- *International Response*

The IAEA has continued to monitor Iran's nuclear programme and regularly reports its findings to the international community. Numerous diplomatic efforts have sought to restore compliance with the agreement, although negotiations have faced significant challenges.

- *Significance to the Agenda*

The nuclear issue remains one of the principal drivers of strategic competition between Iran, Israel, and the United States. It influences regional security calculations, sanctions policy, military planning, and diplomatic negotiations.



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## *Case Study 5: Houthi Attacks in the Red Sea (2023–Present)*

- *Background*

The Houthis (Ansar Allah), an armed group controlling large parts of Yemen, have been involved in Yemen's conflict for several years. Following the outbreak of the Israel– Hamas conflict in October 2023, the group announced that it would target vessels linked to Israel in support of Palestinians in Gaza.

- *What Happened?*

Beginning in November 2023, the Houthis launched missiles, drones, and attacks against commercial shipping transiting the Red Sea and the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, one of the world's most strategically important maritime trade routes. Several vessels sustained damage, while many international shipping companies rerouted their ships around the Cape of Good Hope, increasing transport costs and delivery times. In response, the United States and several partner states launched Operation Prosperity Guardian to enhance maritime security and protect commercial shipping from further attacks.

- *International Response*

The United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2722 (2024), condemning attacks against merchant and commercial vessels and reaffirming the importance of freedom of navigation under international law. Member States called for an end to attacks that threatened global trade and regional stability.



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- *Significance to the Agenda*

The Red Sea crisis demonstrates how regional conflicts can extend beyond direct military confrontation to disrupt international trade, energy security, and global supply chains. It highlights the strategic importance of maritime security and international cooperation in responding to evolving regional threats.



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## **Suggested Moderated Caucus Topics**

1. Assessing the Risk of a Region-Wide Military Conflagration Following Direct US–Iran–Israel Engagement
  2. Evaluating the Threat of Proxy Warfare and Non-State Armed Groups in Expanding the Conflict
  3. Assessing the Impact of the Conflict on Global Energy Security, Maritime Trade, and Strategic Chokepoints, with Special Emphasis on the Strait of Hormuz, the Red Sea, and Global Shipping Routes
  4. Evaluating the Risks of Strategic Weapons Escalation, Including Missile Warfare and Nuclear Proliferation
  5. Establishing a Multilateral Framework for Regional De-escalation and Crisis Management
  6. Strengthening Regional Security Architecture Through Collective Defence Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships
  7. Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure Through Compliance with International Humanitarian Law and Advancing Post-Conflict Reconstruction
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## Concluding Remarks

The escalating tensions between the United States, Iran, and Israel represent one of the most significant challenges to contemporary international peace and security. Decades of geopolitical rivalry, military competition, proxy warfare, and disputes surrounding Iran's nuclear programme have contributed to an increasingly volatile regional security environment.

Recent developments, including direct military exchanges, intensified proxy conflicts, and disruptions to critical maritime trade routes, have demonstrated the potential for localized incidents to escalate into a broader regional conflict with global political, economic, and humanitarian consequences.

As delegates of the Global Defence and War Committee (GDWC), participants are expected to analyse the complex strategic, military, diplomatic, and humanitarian dimensions of this crisis while balancing national interests with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and stability. Effective solutions will require a combination of diplomacy, deterrence, adherence to international law, protection of civilian populations, and international cooperation to prevent further escalation.



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Delegates are encouraged to use the historical background, key concepts, case studies, and international responses outlined in this study guide to develop practical, well-researched, and innovative solutions. The committee ultimately seeks to simulate the challenges faced by global decision-makers, requiring delegates to formulate realistic strategies that address both the immediate security concerns and the long-term stability of the Middle East and the international community.

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