

PODAR SUMMIT 2026 |
MENS OMNIA VINCIT

DISARMAMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY COMMITTEE

STUDY GUIDE



AGENDA:

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF PROXY WARFARE
AND NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS ON PEACE
AND SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Esteemed Delegates,

It is our distinct pleasure to welcome you to the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) at Podar Summit 2026..

For many, this conference may mark the beginning of your Model United Nations journey, while for others, it may be another opportunity to refine your skills and perspectives.

Regardless of your level of experience, we encourage you to approach this committee with curiosity, diligence, and an open mind.

The study guide prepared by the Executive Board serves as a foundation for your preparation and provides an overview of the issues that will be discussed in committee. We strongly urge all delegates to engage in independent research, explore the historical and geopolitical dimensions of the agenda, and develop a comprehensive understanding of their respective country portfolios.

As delegates, you are encouraged to identify potential areas of discussion, formulate questions, anticipate counterarguments, and consider practical and innovative solutions to the challenges before the committee.

DISEC is a committee that demands both intellectual rigour and diplomatic sensitivity. The issues before us are complex and multifaceted, requiring delegates to think critically, negotiate effectively, and approach global concerns with empathy and responsibility. We encourage you to advocate passionately for your nation's interests while upholding the principles of diplomacy, mutual respect, and international cooperation.

This guide also contains an extensive glossary of key terms and the formats for both resolution and crisis paperwork. We recommend that all delegates familiarise themselves with these resources to ensure a productive and enriching committee experience.

Above all, we hope that your time in DISEC will challenge you intellectually, broaden your perspectives, and inspire meaningful discussions. The Executive Board is committed to fostering an engaging, dynamic, and inclusive environment, and we eagerly look forward to the ideas and energy that each of you will bring to the committee.

We wish you the very best in your preparations and look forward to welcoming you to an unforgettable experience at Podar Summit 2026.

Warm regards,

Ananya Menon | *Director*

Sidh Sundaram | *Assistant Director*

Dhairiyash Uchil | *Moderator*

GLOSSARY

♦ **Nuclear Proliferation:**

Nuclear proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons, fissionable material, and weapons-applicable nuclear technology and information to nations not recognised as “Nuclear Weapons States” by the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

♦ **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**

An international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament among signatory nations.

♦ **Nuclear Weapons**

Explosive devices that derive their destructive potential from nuclear reactions, such as atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs.

♦ **Nuclear Testing**

Conducting experiments to determine the performance capabilities of manufactured nuclear weaponry.

♦ **Nuclear Disarmament**

The process based on initiatives to reduce or eliminate nuclear weapons on a global scale.

♦ **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

An international organization that promotes the peaceful use of nuclear energy and monitors compliance with nuclear safeguards.

♦ **Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW):**

An international treaty that prohibits the development, possession and use of nuclear weapons

♦ **Arms Control**

agreements and measures to limit the development, deployment and active use of weapons, including nuclear arms

♦ **Nuclear Deterrence:**

The strategy of maintaining a nuclear arsenal to deter or dissuade potential adversaries from using nuclear weapon

GLOSSARY

♦ **Nuclear Arsenal:**

A country's collection of nuclear weapons

♦ **Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)**

A treaty that bans all nuclear explosions for both civilian and military purposes

♦ **Nuclear Triad**

A country's ability to deliver nuclear weapons via land-based missiles, submarines, and strategic bombers

♦ **Chemical Agents**

Toxic substances used in chemical weapons, including nerve agents and mustard gas.

♦ **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)**

A series of agreements between the United States and Russia aimed at reducing their respective nuclear arsenals

♦ **Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)**

An international effort to control the proliferation of missile technology

♦ **Enriched Uranium**

Specifically Uranium with an increased concentration of the isotope uranium-235, used in nuclear reactors and weapons.

♦ **Plutonium**

A radioactive element used in nuclear weapons and some nuclear reactors
Fissile Material: Materials, such as enriched uranium or plutonium, that can sustain a nuclear chain reaction.

♦ **Dual-Use Technology**

Technology with both civilian and military applications, including nuclear technology

♦ **Nuclear Fuel Cycle:**

The series of steps involved in producing nuclear fuel, from mining to disposal

GLOSSARY

♦ **Safeguard Agreements**

Agreements with the IAEA that allow for inspections to verify the peaceful use of nuclear technology.

♦ **Proliferation-Resistant Technology**

Technologies designed to prevent the misuse or diversion of nuclear materials.

♦ **Disarmament Verification**

The process of confirming that countries are reducing their nuclear arsenals as agreed.

♦ **Nuclear Weapons States**

Countries recognized as possessing nuclear weapons under the NPT.

♦ **Nuclear Umbrella**

The security assurance provided by a nuclear-armed ally to its nonnuclear-armed allies

♦ **Nuclear Posture Review**

A periodic assessment of a country's nuclear weapons policies and strategies.

♦ **Horizontal Proliferation**

The spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries.

♦ **Vertical Proliferation**

The increase in the number of nuclear weapons within a country's arsenal.

♦ **Biological Agents**

Microorganisms or toxins used in biological weapons, such as anthrax or smallpox.

♦ **NPT Depositary States**

The countries responsible for receiving and safekeeping NPT treaty documents.

♦ **Nuclear Free Zones**

Regions or countries where the use, testing, or possession of nuclear weapons is prohibited

♦ **Nuclear Free Zones**

Regions or countries where the use, testing, or possession of nuclear weapons is prohibited

GLOSSARY

♦ **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)**

A group of countries that controls the export of nuclear material and weaponry.

♦ **Preemptive Strike**

A military action taken to prevent an imminent nuclear threat.

♦ **Proliferation Pathways**

Various routes and methods by which countries or groups can acquire nuclear weapons.

♦ **Nuclear Black Market**

Illicit networks and trade in nuclear materials or technology.

♦ **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)**

A category of weapons designed to cause widespread casualties, fatalities, destruction and harm often on a large scale

♦ **Chemical Weapons**

Weapons that use toxic chemicals to harm or kill humans, such as nerve and blister agents

♦ **Biological Weapons**

Weapons that use biological agents, such as bacteria or viruses, to infect a demographic of people or species of animal.

♦ **Radiological Weapons**

Also commonly referred to as 'dirty bombs' they are devices that disperse radioactive materials contaminating the environment causing radioactive poisoning and mass destruction that is retained for generations.

♦ **Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)**

An international treaty that bans the production and use of chemical weapons

♦ **Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)**

An international treaty that prohibits the development and use of biological and toxin weapons.

♦ **Chemical Weapons Convention (OPCW)**

The organization responsible for implementing and verifying compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It deals with disarmament, global challenges, and peace threats that impact the international community, while also attempting to find solutions to the challenges that the international security regime faces. The mandate of DISEC is highlighted as.

"To promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources"

The First Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. It is the only Main Committee of the General Assembly entitled to verbatim records coverage. It takes into account the general principles of cooperation in maintaining international peace and security as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperation with agreements and action for cooperation, including international security, under the Charter, or in relation to the powers and functions of any other UN organ.

Keep in mind that all resolutions passed by this committee are non-binding resolutions

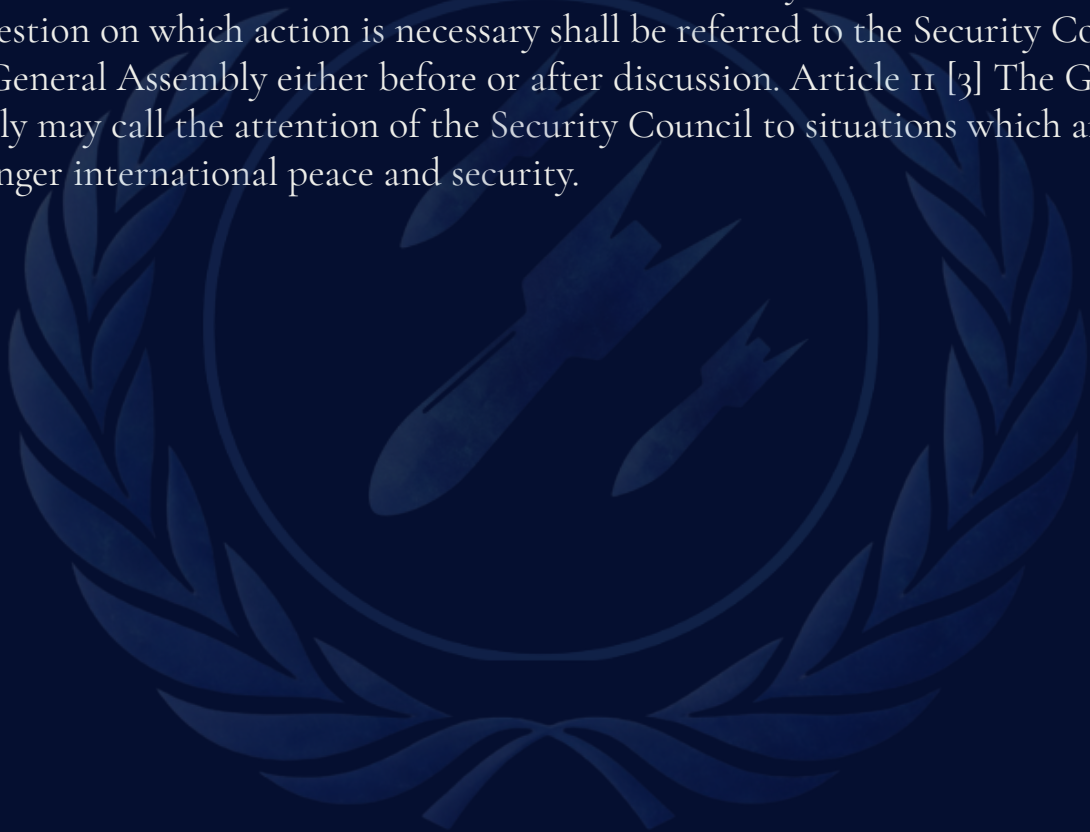
and must be formatted as recommendations to the 193 nations in the committee.

Furthermore, given its direct association with the United Nations General Assembly (being a subsidiary organ as authorized under Article 22), it retains the powers and responsibilities of the General Assembly as outlined in Chapter IV of the Charter of the United Nations, including:

Article 10 "The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

Article 11 [2] The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion. Article 11 [3] The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.



INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

The Middle East continues to occupy a central position in international security discourse, not only due to its strategic geography and energy resources, but also because of the developing nature of conflict within the region. Over the past several decades, the nature of conflict has switched from conventional interstate warfare to proxy warfare, a form of conflict in which states pursue strategic objectives indirectly through the support of external actors rather than through direct military confrontation. This transformation has significantly altered the regional security landscape, creating conflicts that are more fragmented, prolonged, and difficult to resolve.

Alongside this trend has been the rise of non-state armed groups, ranging from militias and insurgent movements to transnational extremist organisations. These actors often operate beyond traditional state structures, exercise varying degrees of territorial control, and possess the capability to influence political and military developments far beyond national borders. Their growing prominence has challenged state sovereignty, weakened governance institutions, and contributed to cycles of instability that extend throughout the region.

The impact of proxy warfare and non-state armed groups is particularly evident in contemporary conflicts across Syria, Yemen, Iraq, and Lebanon. Regional and international powers have frequently supported rival factions through financial assistance, arms transfers, intelligence cooperation, and military training, transforming local disputes into broader geopolitical contests. Such interventions have often complicated peace processes, intensified humanitarian crises, and undermined efforts toward sustainable conflict resolution.

The international community has sought to address these challenges through diplomatic initiatives, counter-terrorism frameworks, arms control measures, and peacebuilding efforts. Nevertheless, persistent geopolitical rivalries, competing strategic interests, and the complex nature of non-state actors continue to hinder comprehensive solutions. This agenda seeks to examine the impact of proxy warfare and non-state armed groups on peace and security in the Middle East while encouraging delegates to explore practical, cooperative, and multilateral approaches to reducing regional instability and fostering long-term peace.

BACKGROUND

The roots of proxy warfare in the Middle East can be traced to the broader geopolitical competition of the Cold War. Throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, both the United States and the Soviet Union frequently supported regional allies and armed groups to advance their strategic interests without engaging in direct confrontation. These interventions contributed to the militarisation of regional politics and established patterns of external involvement that continue to influence contemporary conflicts.

The end of the Cold War did not eliminate proxy competition; rather, it transformed its nature. The 2003 invasion of Iraq marked a significant turning point, weakening state institutions and creating conditions that facilitated the emergence and expansion of numerous armed groups. The subsequent Arab Spring uprisings beginning in 2010 further destabilised several states, generating political vacuums that enabled both regional and international actors to expand their influence through local proxies.

The Syrian Civil War, which began in 2011, rapidly evolved into one of the most prominent examples of modern proxy warfare. Multiple regional and international actors provided varying forms of support to competing factions, transforming a domestic conflict into a complex geopolitical confrontation. Similarly, the conflict in Yemen became increasingly internationalised as external powers backed opposing groups, contributing to one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises.

Throughout this period, non-state armed groups gained unprecedented prominence. Organisations such as ISIS demonstrated the capacity of non-state actors to seize territory, conduct sophisticated military operations, and challenge state authority on a regional scale. Other armed groups continued to exert substantial political and military influence within fragile states, often operating within broader networks of regional sponsorship.

As a result, proxy warfare and the proliferation of non-state armed groups have become defining features of contemporary conflict in the Middle East. Their continued presence presents significant challenges to state sovereignty, regional cooperation, humanitarian protection, and international peace and security.

TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS

✦ 1948

Arab Israeli conflict and emergence of the state of Israel. Displacement and militarization in Middle East intensified with founding of Israel.

✦ 1967

Attacks against commercial vessels and oil tankers in the Persian Gulf intensify. The conflict demonstrates the strategic vulnerability of maritime chokepoints and highlights how regional hostilities can threaten international commerce and energy security.

✦ 1973 – Yom Kippure War

advanced weapon technology from external powers supplied during this war.

✦ 1980-1988

Iran - Iraq War resulted in huge military arms sales, mass casualties, usage of chemical weapons

✦ 1991 – Gulf War

an international coalition came to the defense of Kuwait after its invasion by Iraqi armed forces.

✦ 2003

US invasion of Iraq led to dismantling of the state apparatus, leading to the rise of insurgents, illegal arms trade, proliferation.

✦ 2011-23 – Syria Civil War

usage of chemical weapons, intervention of regional and international powers resulted in massive destabilization and flow of advanced weaponry in region

✦ 2014 – Yemen Civil War

Houthi rebels using missiles, drones against coalition powers Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran aided by both as proxy warfare.

TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS

PAGE 1

✦ 2017

TPNW treaty banning nuclear weapons adopted by 122 members with only few states from Middle East showing interest in it

✦ 2021

UNSC adopted resolution 2601 protecting education in armed conflict which was relevant to the many humanitarian crisis in Middle East.

✦ 2023 – 75th anniversary of Arab-Israeli conflict

more than 55,000 Palestinians have been killed as the latest cycle of fighting with Hamas continues. Gaza is in crisis.

✦ 2024 – Seizure of Commercial Tankers

The US and UK militaries begin Operation Poseidon Archer against Houthi targets in Yemen.

✦ 2025

An 12-day aerial war between Israel and Iran, resulting in a wider regional conflict, the most dangerous escalation in decades.

✦ 2025

Operation Rough Rider carried out by the UK and US in retaliation for attacks in the Red Sea

✦ 2026

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute(SIPRI) reports global military spending of \$2.7trn, Middle East among highest recipients.

LIST OF KEY NUCLEAR SITES

COUNTRY	SITE	DESCRIPTION
CHINA	LANZHOU AND HEPING	GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANTS FOR URANIUM ENRICHMENT, NOW PRODUCING LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM (LEU) FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES. LOCATED IN GANSU AND SICHUAN PROVINCES.
CHINA	KOKO NOR COMPLEX	MAJOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, INCLUDING FACILITIES FOR HIGH EXPLOSIVES, FISSILE COMPONENT PRODUCTION, ASSEMBLY, AND TESTING.
CHINA	MIANYANG NUCLEAR FUSION FACILITY	DESIGNED FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS DESIGN ADVANCEMENT AND CLEAN ENERGY PRODUCTION RESEARCH THROUGH NUCLEAR FUSION.
RUSSIA	BARNAUL	SS-25 INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (ICBM) LAUNCH SITE.
RUSSIA	DOMBAROVSKIY	SS-18 INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (ICBM) LAUNCH SITE.
PAKISTAN	CHAGAI HILLS (RASKOH)	SITE OF FIVE SIMULTANEOUS NUCLEAR TESTS CONDUCTED IN MAY 1998.
PAKISTAN	WAZIR KHAN KHOSA	UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST SITE IN THE KHARAN DESERT.
PAKISTAN	GOLRA SHARIF	URANIUM ENRICHMENT FACILITY NOT UNDER IAEA INSPECTION.
PAKISTAN	KHAN RESEARCH LABORATORIES, KAHUTA	MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS LABORATORY AND MISSILE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, NOT UNDER IAEA SAFEGUARDS.
IRAN	SAGHAND AND GCHINE URANIUM MINES	MAJOR URANIUM ORE EXTRACTION SITES.
INDIA	INDIRA GANDHI ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE	CONTAINS THE FAST BREEDER TEST REACTOR AND PLUTONIUM EXTRACTION FACILITIES.
INDIA	KAKRAPAR AND NARORA	REACTORS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING WEAPONS-GRADE PLUTONIUM.
INDIA	POKHRAN	SITE OF INDIA'S FIRST NUCLEAR DETONATION AND SUBSEQUENT NUCLEAR TESTS.
INDIA	TARAPUR	LARGE PLUTONIUM EXTRACTION PLANT AND TWO U.S.-SUPPLIED POWER REACTORS UNDER IAEA INSPECTION.
INDIA	BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE	PRIMARY NUCLEAR RESEARCH FACILITY, INCLUDING THE DHRUVA AND CIRUS RESEARCH REACTORS.

KEY COUNTRIES AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO THE AGENDA

Given the transnational nature of proxy warfare and the activities of non-state armed groups, a wide range of Member States possess significant interests in the security dynamics of the Middle East. The following countries are particularly relevant to the agenda due to their geopolitical influence, regional security concerns, or involvement in diplomatic and military efforts to address ongoing conflicts.

♦ United States of America

The United States has been one of the most influential external actors in the Middle East for several decades. Through military partnerships, counter-terrorism operations, and support for regional allies, it has played a significant role in conflicts involving non-state armed groups, particularly in Iraq and Syria. The United States remains deeply invested in regional stability, maritime security, and efforts to combat transnational terrorism.

♦ Russian Federation

Russia has emerged as a major actor in Middle Eastern security affairs, most notably through its military intervention in Syria beginning in 2015. The Russian Federation has maintained close partnerships with several regional governments and has advocated for principles of state sovereignty and non-intervention while simultaneously expanding its strategic presence in the region.

♦ People's Republic of China

China's growing economic and diplomatic engagement in the Middle East, particularly through energy partnerships and infrastructure investments, has increased its interest in regional stability. China has consistently emphasised respect for state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political solutions to conflicts, while also expressing concerns regarding terrorism and extremism.

KEY COUNTRIES AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO THE AGENDA

♦ Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran occupies a central position in discussions surrounding proxy warfare in the Middle East. Through its extensive regional relationships and influence in several conflict zones, Iran has become a significant actor in shaping the political and security dynamics of countries such as Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen. The country also views regional security through the lens of deterrence and resistance against external influence.

♦ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is one of the most influential regional powers and has played a significant role in the political and security developments of the Middle East. Its involvement in regional coalitions, particularly in Yemen, and its broader strategic competition with Iran have made it an essential actor in discussions surrounding proxy conflicts and regional security.

♦ Republic of Türkiye

Türkiye shares borders with several conflict-affected states and has faced direct security challenges arising from terrorism, refugee flows, and regional instability. It has played an active role in the Syrian conflict and has been involved in numerous diplomatic initiatives aimed at shaping the future security architecture of the region.

♦ State of Israel

Israel's security concerns are closely linked to the activities of various non-state armed groups operating in the region. The country has consistently prioritised counter-terrorism measures, border security, and efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons to armed groups. Its strategic calculations significantly influence regional security dynamics.

♦ Syrian Arab Republic

Syria remains one of the most significant case studies of modern proxy warfare. Since the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, numerous state and non-state actors have become involved in the conflict, making the country a focal point for discussions on foreign intervention, armed groups, humanitarian crises, and post-conflict reconstruction.

KEY COUNTRIES AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO THE AGENDA

♦ Republic of Iraq

The weakening of Iraqi state institutions following the 2003 invasion created conditions that facilitated the emergence of numerous armed groups, including the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh). Iraq continues to confront challenges relating to terrorism, militia integration, and the restoration of state authority and stability.

♦ Republic of Yemen

Yemen represents one of the clearest examples of the devastating humanitarian and political consequences of proxy conflict. The internationalisation of the Yemeni conflict and the involvement of numerous regional actors have made it a critical case study for understanding the impact of external intervention and non-state armed groups on peace and security.

♦ Lebanese Republic

Lebanon occupies a unique position in regional security discussions due to the influence of armed non-state actors within its political and security landscape. The country's internal dynamics, economic challenges, and proximity to ongoing conflicts make it highly relevant to discussions surrounding sovereignty, state authority, and regional stability.

♦ State of Qatar and United Arab Emirates

Both Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have emerged as influential diplomatic and economic actors in the Middle East. Their roles in mediation efforts, regional partnerships, and conflict resolution initiatives make them important stakeholders in discussions concerning regional security and peacebuilding.

CURRENT SCENARIO

The landscape in the middle east has drastically changed following the 2026 Iran War in February which was triggered by joint US and Israeli military operations against Iran which resulted in Iran's Axis of Resistance. Following the initial strikes in February 2026 Hezbollah immediately launched coordinated missile and drone offensives against Israel which resulted in Israeli airstrikes and ground operations in southern Lebanon. The influence of non-state actors continues to complicate any international peace efforts. Gaza remains divided by a yellow line where Israel is controlling approximately 60% of the territory. The US has brokered an agreement which was signed on June 26th 2026 which outlines a plan for Israel to eventually withdraw from Southern Lebanon, however the situation remains highly unstable as engagements between Hezbollah and Israeli forces continue despite the diplomatic framework that has been put in place, which poses a great threat to regional stability

ARTICLES FROM THE TREATIES/CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY MEMBER NATIONS IN THE PAST

The United Nations has undertaken numerous initiatives to address the challenges posed by armed conflict, terrorism, and the activities of non-state armed groups within the Middle East. Through the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), General Assembly, and various specialised agencies, efforts have focused on conflict prevention, counter-terrorism, humanitarian assistance, and the promotion of political dialogue.

A significant component of the UN's response has involved the adoption of binding Security Council resolutions aimed at combating terrorism and restricting support to armed groups. UNSC Resolution 1373 (2001), adopted following the September 11 attacks, established extensive obligations for Member States to prevent the financing, recruitment, and support of terrorist organisations. This framework was further strengthened by UNSC Resolution 2178 (2014), which addressed the growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters and transnational extremist networks operating throughout conflict zones.

The Security Council has also adopted conflict-specific measures. UNSC Resolution 2254 (2015) outlined a political roadmap for resolving the Syrian conflict, while UNSC Resolution 2216 (2015) addressed developments in Yemen and imposed targeted sanctions on individuals deemed responsible for undermining regional stability. Various sanctions regimes have additionally sought to restrict the transfer of arms, financial resources, and logistical support to designated armed groups.

ARTICLES FROM THE TREATIES/CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY MEMBER NATIONS IN THE PAST

Beyond the Security Council, the United Nations has supported mediation initiatives through Special Envoys, facilitated peace negotiations, and coordinated humanitarian operations through agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). These efforts have aimed to alleviate civilian suffering while creating conditions conducive to long-term peacebuilding.

Despite these measures, the persistence of proxy conflicts and the continued influence of non-state armed groups demonstrate the limitations of existing mechanisms. The complexity of regional rivalries, divergent national interests, and evolving methods of indirect warfare continue to present significant obstacles to the maintenance of international peace and security, highlighting the need for renewed multilateral cooperation and innovative policy approaches.

PAST RESOLUTIONS:

RESOLUTION 237 (1967)	ADDRESSES THE AFTERMATH OF THE SIX-DAY WAR. CALLS UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL TO ENSURE THE SAFETY, WELFARE, AND SECURITY OF CIVILIANS IN AREAS WHERE MILITARY OPERATIONS TOOK PLACE AND URGES THE RETURN OF INHABITANTS WHO FLED THE AREA.
RESOLUTION 242 (1967)	CALLS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI ARMED FORCES FROM TERRITORIES OCCUPIED DURING THE SIX-DAY WAR AND EMPHASIZES THE RIGHT OF EVERY STATE IN THE REGION TO LIVE IN PEACE WITHIN SECURE AND RECOGNIZED BOUNDARIES.
RESOLUTION 271 (1969)	CONDEMNS THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY ARSON TO THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE IN JERUSALEM UNDER ISRAELI OCCUPATION AND RECOGNIZES THAT ACTS OF DESTRUCTION OR DESECRATION OF HOLY PLACES COULD SERIOUSLY ENDANGER INTERNATIONAL PEACE.
RESOLUTION 298 (1971)	CALLS UPON ISRAEL NOT TO CHANGE THE STATUS OF THE ISRAELI-OCCUPIED SECTION OF JERUSALEM AND DECLARES MEASURES ALTERING THE CITY'S STATUS INVALID.
RESOLUTION 338 (1973)	CALLS UPON ALL PARTIES TO IMPLEMENT AN IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE IN THE MIDDLE EAST WITHIN 12 HOURS AND TO BEGIN IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTION 242.
RESOLUTION 425 (1978)	CALLS UPON ISRAEL TO WITHDRAW ALL MILITARY FORCES FROM LEBANESE TERRITORY IMMEDIATELY AND CEASE ALL MILITARY ACTION. ESTABLISHED THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL).
RESOLUTIONS 476 & 478 (1980)	ADDRESS ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION AND ACTIONS CONCERNING JERUSALEM. RESOLUTION 476 DECLARES MEASURES CHANGING JERUSALEM'S STATUS NULL AND VOID, WHILE RESOLUTION 478 CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S BASIC LAW ON JERUSALEM AND CALLS UPON STATES NOT TO RECOGNIZE IT.
RESOLUTION 672 (1990)	CONDEMNS VIOLENCE AGAINST PALESTINIANS AT THE HARAM AL-SHARIF/TEMPLE MOUNT AND CALLS FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE KILLINGS.
RESOLUTION 681 (1990)	DEPLORES ISRAEL'S RESUMPTION OF THE DEPORTATION OF PALESTINIANS AND CALLS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION.
RESOLUTION 694 (1991)	DEPLORES ISRAEL'S DEPORTATION OF PALESTINIANS AND CALLS FOR THEIR SAFE AND IMMEDIATE RETURN.
RESOLUTION 726 (1992)	STRONGLY CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S DEPORTATION OF PALESTINIANS AND REITERATES THE DEMAND FOR COMPLIANCE WITH PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

PAST RESOLUTIONS:

RESOLUTION 799 (1992)	STRONGLY CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S DEPORTATION OF 413 PALESTINIANS AND DEMANDS THEIR IMMEDIATE AND SAFE RETURN.
RESOLUTION 904 (1994)	EXPRESSES SHOCK AT THE HEBRON (CAVE OF THE PATRIARCHS) MASSACRE AND CALLS FOR MEASURES TO GUARANTEE THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF PALESTINIAN CIVILIANS THROUGHOUT THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.
RESOLUTION 1073 (1996)	CALLS ON ISRAEL TO CEASE AND REVERSE ACTIONS THAT AGGRAVATED TENSIONS IN JERUSALEM FOLLOWING VIOLENCE RELATED TO THE OPENING OF THE WESTERN WALL TUNNEL.
RESOLUTION 1397 (2002)	THE FIRST SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION TO EXPLICITLY AFFIRM A VISION OF TWO STATES, ISRAEL AND PALESTINE, LIVING SIDE BY SIDE WITHIN SECURE AND RECOGNIZED BORDERS.
RESOLUTION 1435 (2002)	DEMANDS AN END TO ISRAELI MILITARY MEASURES IN AND AROUND RAMALLAH AND CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL TO POSITIONS HELD BEFORE SEPTEMBER 2000.
RESOLUTION 1701 (2006)	CALLS FOR A FULL CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN ISRAEL AND HEZBOLLAH AND STRENGTHENS THE DEPLOYMENT OF UNIFIL ALONGSIDE THE LEBANESE ARMED FORCES.
RESOLUTION 1860 (2009)	CALLS FOR AN IMMEDIATE, DURABLE, AND FULLY RESPECTED CEASEFIRE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND HAMAS AND THE FULL WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI FORCES FROM GAZA.
RESOLUTION 2334 (2016)	DECLARES THAT ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES OCCUPIED SINCE 1967, INCLUDING EAST JERUSALEM, HAVE NO LEGAL VALIDITY AND CONSTITUTE A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
RESOLUTION 2712 (2023)	CALLS FOR URGENT HUMANITARIAN PAUSES AND HUMANITARIAN CORRIDORS THROUGHOUT GAZA DURING THE 2023 ISRAEL–HAMAS WAR.
RESOLUTION 2720 (2023)	CALLS FOR INCREASED HUMANITARIAN AID TO GAZA, INCLUDING FUEL, FOOD, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES; DEMANDS OPENING BORDER CROSSINGS (INCLUDING KEREM SHALOM) AND ESTABLISHES A SENIOR HUMANITARIAN AND RECONSTRUCTION COORDINATOR FOR GAZA.
RESOLUTION 2728 (2024)	DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE CEASEFIRE DURING THE MONTH OF RAMADAN, THE IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ALL HOSTAGES, AND EXPANDED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO GAZA.

QARMA

- ✦ Discuss the impact of non-state actors on regional stability and peace processes. To what extent can the Israel-Palestine conflict be resolved through diplomacy and peacetalks?
- ✦ How do non-state actors influence the peace process between Israel and Palestine?
- ✦ How does the presence of non-state actors affect the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the West Bank?
- ✦ How can the international community help support in efforts to disarm militant groups in the middle east?
- ✦ What are obstacles getting in the way of achieving a long lasting ceasefire between all parties involved in the conflict? And to what extent can they be tackled?
- ✦ How does military support to militant groups affect the regional security and are there any measures to control the military aid provided?

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DELEGATES

✦ Resolutions:

- Use 12 point Times New Roman and 1.0 spacing throughout
- Do not exceed four pages in length, for committee convenience
- The heading at the top of the resolution, must include three main components, in the following order: COMMITTEE; QUESTION OF;

✦ MAIN AUTHOR + 2 CO AUTHORS

- After the title of the resolution, a single line spacing is places, followed by the full name of the committee written in capital letters with a comma at the end
- Acronyms and abbreviations are spelled out the first time they are mentioned, in the following manner: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Use formal, 3rd person, diplomatic language at all times Preambulatory Clauses:
- The introductory word/phrase of each perambulatory clause is italicized
- Only a selected set of phrases can be used as introductory words/phrases
- The first letter of the introductory word/phrase is capitalized
- No introductory word/phrase can be repeated in a resolution
- Commas separate the preambulatory clauses from each other