



United Nations Security Council





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Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure and honour to welcome you to Inventure Model United Nations 2021, held on the 17th, 18th and 19th of December. I hope this conference will provide each of you with the perfect environment and experience. I want the MUN to be a collection of ideas and critical thinking, mixed in with politics and foreign policy. After days of research, thinking, collecting data and more, this will be a test of skills beyond what you prepared for, it is a test of your resolve, how well you manage under pressure, how to deal with people and how to get what you want. It will not be easy. You will each be held to the highest of standards, as you face your most difficult challenge yet, in the most difficult, dangerous and elite committee, the United Nations Security Council. Get through it, and it will leave you with certain skills and understandings that you can use for the rest of your life, such as negotiation, research, cooperation, collaboration, writing, and confidence. It will teach you a lot about trust and teamwork. No form of progress is only because of one person.

We additionally trust that in the meeting you get familiar with the world. MUN gives us an open door for us to zoom out of our first individual lives and take a gander at the world on a significantly bigger scale. Model United Nations takes you over the world. It resembles voyaging a great many kilometers without physical locomotion. We plan to offer you the chance to find out about the world past where your very own experience would ever take you by changing you into the envoys of a great many individuals you have never met and assuming responsibility of their issues.

This year, our committee will be tackling an age-old problem, a war for land which has been going on for over 80 years. We are proud to introduce this year's agenda to be the resolution of



the Persian Gulf Crisis. The objective of the committee is to come to a solution to this problem. As delegates you will be expected to negotiate within yourselves and present an incredibly detailed resolution covering every single aspect of how this problem will be solved.

I hope you find this experience very enjoyable, engage and work with people you have never worked with before, rise to the challenge and put your 100% into making this committee live up to its name. On behalf of the Executive Board and the Secretariat, we cannot wait to attack these issues with you.

Sincerely,

Kabir Burman

Director of the United Nations Security Council



Introduction to the Committee



The United Nations Security Council is the foremost of six organs of the United Nations tasked with the maintenance of international security and peace, the approval of any changes made to the UN Charter, accepting new members into the United Nations and recommending new appointments for the position of Secretary-General. Created on 24 October 1945 along with the other principal organs of the UN (following the ratification of the Charter), it met for the first time on 17 January 1946 in Westminster. Since then it has effectively maintained the balance of peace throughout the international community, especially following the conclusion of the Cold War in 1991. Notable interventions of the Security Council include Resolution 242 to end the events of the Six-Day War between Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Syria; the authorization of a US-led coalition in 1991 to counter the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on the same day and the approval of the non-Proliferation Treaty involving traditional rivals such as Iran and Israel.



It is widely accepted that the Security Council is the most powerful UN committee currently in existence as member states are required under Article 25 of the UN Charter to carry out the decisions made by the Council. However, the Security Council obligates member states to settle any dispute by peaceful means as far as possible, in a manner such that the balance of peace is not endangered. While peaceful settlements are encouraged, the Council may, in some cases, authorize the utilization of military force by a coalition of member states or by a regional organization. The Council may convene at any time, whenever peace is threatened. It plays a pivotal role in the implementation of collective security as defined by the Charter, which authorizes it to investigate any situation threatening international peace, provide possible procedures for peaceful resolution of any conflict; call upon other member nations to interrupt economic relations and communications, be it by sea or air, or to end sever diplomatic relations; and enforce its decisions militarily if necessary.

Normally the Council comprises 15 member states, five of which - China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States - are permanent members, carrying the critically important 'veto' - a decision cannot be made if there is a no vote, or veto, by a permanent member. However, it is also notable that if a permanent member does not fully agree with a proposed resolution but does not wish to cast a veto, it has been a long-standing practice that it may choose to abstain (i.e., decline to vote), thus allowing the resolution to be adopted if it obtains the required number of votes. The other 10 members are elected by the General Assembly on two-year terms.



Currently, the Security Council is composed of the five permanent members along with Estonia, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Tunisia and Vietnam. A State which is a Member of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may participate, without a vote, in its discussions when the Council considers that country's interests are affected. Both Members and non-members of the United Nations, if they are parties to a dispute being considered by the Council, may be invited to take part, without a vote, in the Council's discussions; the Council sets the conditions for participation by a non-member State.



Introduction to agenda:



The Persian Gulf Crisis today is known as the ongoing state of heightened military and diplomatic tensions between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran alongside their respective allies. Still ongoing, it originated in May of 2019 with the United States developing a military presence in the area to allegedly deter a planned operation by Iran and its non-state actors to attack American units and interests in Iraq and the wider Persian Gulf region. Soon afterwards, political tensions began to rise between the two countries following which the Trump Administration withdrew the U.S. from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of



Action (JCPOA). Furthermore, they imposed new sanctions against Iran and designated the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) as a terrorist organization, thus, causing the Iranians to term the United States Central Command as the same. Iran denied the claims put forth by America, instead, alleged that the U.S. was trying to use economic pressure and military force to bring down their government.

However, the situation truly began to escalate to the level of a crisis when 4 oil tankers were hit by blasts in the Gulf of Oman, with Iran denying western accusations that it had taken any part. Thereafter, several other merchant ships have come under attack, the Iranian general Qaessem Soleimani and nuclear scientist Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi were assassinated through a drone strike in early 2020 causing Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei to pledge to exact revenge on U.S. forces. These tensions have since threatened the utilisation of the Strait of Hormuz, a region accounting for the passage of almost a fifth of the world's oil. Any interruption in the vital flow of oil from these waterways would most definitely result in severe negative economic effects that would be felt around the world with these consequences becoming devastating if the crisis were to escalate to war.



History of Dispute:



The Persian Gulf Crisis has one of the richest histories, dating back to the early 20th century. The current crisis in the area traces all the way back to colonial time, which established the heightened religious and military tensions that exist there. In 1921, military commandant Reza Khan held power of Iran and was crowned as the Reza Shah Pahlavi. Reza Khan was pro-Axis allegiance during World War 2 which led to an Anglo-Russian invasion and occupation in 1941. After the intrusion, Iran filled in as a significant conduit for the English and American to the Soviet Association. At the Tehran Meeting who was held in 1943, the big three promised and guaranteed post-war independence to Iran, much like they had promised India. Although of this,



Soviet soldiers stayed in Iran after the conflict and then led to the Iran Crisis of 1946. Instability in power and control in 1951 resulted in a force battle between the Shah and Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq. Mohammad was in the long run removed from the 1954 Iranian coup d'état. A coup d'état means the removal and seizure of power from a government, which happened in Iran in 1954, this marked the first time that the United States partook in toppling an administration during the Cold War. While the Shah modernized Iran, arbitrary captures and special targeted police (SAVAK) were used to abolish all types of resistance, this then prompted the Islamic Revolution of 1979. The Islamic Revolution of 1979 highlighted significant oppression against the Shah family and then resulted in the exile of the Shah family.

On November 4, 1979, a gathering of Muslim students seized control over the US Embassy in Iran and held 52 staff member hostage after the US declined the removal of Shah, this further expanded strains between the countries. From that point forward, the US has forced numerous rounds of sanctions on Iran, and with the US withdrawal from the Iran Nuclear deal and assassinations from either side, the tensions have been at an all time high.

The strait of Hormuz is not exactly international waters as it lies within the national waters of Iran, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. At its narrowest point it lies within the waters of Oman and Iran. The international community holds the United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as the most important legal framework for the law of the sea. Iran and the UAE did not ratify the convention. Furthermore, the United States did not ratify the agreement and is not a part of it. This makes it particularly hard to determine the status of the strait of



Hormuz in the light of situations regarding UNCLOS. As an international frame of reference, it is, however, still useful and important. Since the Strait of Hormuz falls within national waters, this means the respective countries have the right to enforce their sovereignty and law onto those waters. However, the states are not allowed to block transit passage through an international strait, regardless of the fact it's in national waters. Military ships and vessels are, however, only allowed to pass through, they are not allowed to use force, not even when they are under attack by the straits state's which are Iran, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.



Timeline:

1534 – 1918: Modern-day Iraq was part of an area called Mesopotamia, which was a part of the Ottoman Empire. It was divided into three provinces: Basra, Baghdad and Mosul.

1914 – 1918: First World War takes place.

1917: Britain takes direct control of Iraq, enforcing colonial governance over the country.



June 1920: Revolts begin to take place in Iraq against Britain, they occurred firstly in the mid-Euphrates region and also in the north of the country, they were quelled in three months.

1929: Negotiations for Iraqi independence begin.

June 1930: Anglo-Iraqi Treaty Alliance signed, permitting a neo-colonial relationship between Britain and Iraq. This hands maintenance of the country over to Faysal.

1932: Iraq gained independence, marked with entry into the League of Nations in October.

1939-1945: Second World War takes place. Iraq is re-occupied by Britain.

January 1948: Treaty of Portsmouth is signed, giving extraterritorial rights to Europeans. It was unpopular and led to the al-Wathba uprising (led by the Iraqi Communist Party). Living conditions are growing increasingly unsatisfactory in this post-war era.

September 1980 - August 1988: Hussein orders the invasion of Iran and The Iran-Iraq War begins. UNSC Resolution 598 ends this conflict.



August 1990: Persian Gulf War begins with Iraq invading Kuwait. Only four days later UNSC Resolution 661 was passed, which imposed sanctions on Iraq. It was hoped that this would encourage Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Then later in the month UNSC Resolution 662 passed; this rules Iraq's annexation of Kuwait as illegal.

November 1990: UNSC Resolution 678 passed; authorising military action against Iraq.

February 1991: Following the successes of the UN mandated and US spearheaded Operation Desert Storm, Iraq withdraws from Kuwait. Sanctions from Resolution 661 continue.

April 1991: – UNSC Resolution 687 was passed and Iraq accepted it 3 days later. It calls for Iraq to allow a weapons inspection by the UN Special Commission to Oversee the Destruction of Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction (UNSCOM).

September 1992: IAEA inspectors discover documents that confirm the existence of a Nuclear Design Centre in Baghdad. They find out that Iraq was closer to creating a nuclear weapon than anyone had previously estimated.

October 1998: US Congress passed the Iraq Liberation Act which permitted aid to be given to opposition groups. This was an attempt to help oust Hussein. Iraq stops cooperation with UNSCOM inspections.



12 December 1998: An evacuation of UN staff takes place. After this, the USA and UK launch Operation Desert Fox. This is a three day bombing campaign that targeted facilities that were linked with WMD programmes.

August 2000: Russian plane brings an official delegation and humanitarian aid to Baghdad. This is the first sort of bilateral support since 1990. After this Iraq began to be welcomed back into the Arab community with visits from most members of the Arab League, culminating in a bilateral free trade agreement to be signed between them and Egypt and later Syria.

January 2002: President Bush gives his “Axis of Evil” speech, identifying Iran, North Korea and Iraq as countries that posed a threat to US security.

October 2002: US Congress passes “The Joint Resolution to Authorize the Use of United States Armed Forces Against Iraq”.

November 2002: UNSC Resolution 1441 is passed which permits inspectors full access and a return into Iraq in order to carry out a weapons inspection. This is accepted by Iraq.

December 2002: Iraq submits a report of 12,000 pages to UNMOVIC and IAEA regarding their WMD programs.



5 May, 2019: Then US National Security Advisor John Bolton announced that the U.S. was deploying the USS Abraham Lincoln carrier strike group and four B-52 bombers to the Middle East to “send a clear message” to Iran .

12 May, 2019: Four commercial ships including two Saudi Aramco oil tankers were damaged near the port of Fujairah in the Gulf of Oman . The United Arab Emirates claimed the incident was a "sabotage attack" and the U.S. accused Iran or one of its ‘proxies’ for the attack without evidence .

July-August 2019: On 3 July, Gibraltar enacted the "Sanctions Regulations 2019," sanctioning oil sales to Syria . The Iranian government reasserted its intentions to continue supplying oil to the nation.

14 September, 2019: A coordinated cruise and drone attack named the Abqaiq-Khurais attack took place, targeting the Saudi Aramco oil processing facilities at Abqaiq and Khurais in Saudi Arabia. The Houthi movement in Yemen claimed responsibility, but US officials suspect the attack to originate from Iran 11 .

7 November, 2019: The International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC) launches operations in Bahrain to protect shipping and oil lanes near the Iranian territorial waters 12 .



3 January, 2020: Then US president Donald Trump approved the killing of Iranian General Qasem Soleimani. Iran vowed to seek revenge against the US. 8 January, 2020 - Ukraine International Airlines Flight 752 crashed shortly after taking off from Tehran International Airport, killing 176 passengers and crew. Iranian officials initially denied participation, but on 11 January admitted to accidentally shooting down the plane.

27 November, 2020: Iran's top nuclear scientist, Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi, was assassinated in Theran in a roadside ambush. In the aftermath, Iran expressed fury and accused Israel and the US of killing .



Major Instances

May 2019:

On 5th May 2019, The USA National Security Advisor announced that the United States is deploying a carrier strike group named USS Abraham Lincoln and 4 jet-powered strategic bombers to the Middle Eastern region near the Arabian Sea outside the gulf. This was to "send a clear and unmistakable message" to Iran in response to Israeli intelligence mentioning an attack from Iran on the US. The National Security Advisor clearly mentioned that "The United States is not seeking war with the Iranian regime, but we are fully prepared to respond to any attack.". When Iran announced that their commitment to the nuclear deal would be reduced, on 10 May, the U.S. deployed an LPD warship, transport ship and a surface-to-air missile (SAM) battery to the Middle East. This was in response to "heightened Iranian readiness to conduct offensive operations" according to the headquarters of the US Defence Department.

On 12 May, 4 commercial use ships (2 of them were Saudi oil tankers, a Norwegian oil tanker and one from the Emirates) were damaged .The United Arab Emirates (UAE) claimed that the incident was a "sabotage attack". The tensions between Iran, Saudi Arabia and the United States of America were intense after the US withdrew from the Iran Nuclear Deal reimposing sanctions on Iran and Iran threatening to close the Strait of Hormuz. Mike Pompeo stated that this was orchestrated by Iran to result in the price of oil to increase in response to the US attempting to



end Iran exporting crude oil. However, Iran said this was done by Israel to create military conflict between the powers. This was then followed by an attack on 2 of Saudi Arabia's oil pipelines which were used by U.A.E and Saudi Arabia as an alternative to the Strait of Hormuz. There was speculation that this was done by a branch of the Iranian Armed Forces to show the power they have over the oil market, apart from the Strait of Hormuz.

On 13 May, the U.S. embassy in Baghdad notified that all U.S. citizens should avoid travelling to Iraq and those who are already in the country to keep a low-profile and protect themselves.

On 14 May, Iranian and American officials reiterated that they are not looking for a war, despite the numerous threats and counter-threats. Ayatollah Khamenei reduced the escalation of the fights by stating that "no war is going to happen," and Mike Pompeo said on a visit to Russia, "We fundamentally do not seek a war with Iran." On this same day the pipelines in Saudi Arabia were attacked, where the USA stated it was orchestrated by Iran. Although it was unclear if this attack was because of these tensions or related to the Yemen Civil War.

On 15 May, the U.S. State Department ordered that all the staff in the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad should be evacuated, only keeping the important and significant staff which are emergency related in the embassy.



On 19 May, President Trump stated that in the event of a conflict between the two countries it would be "the official end of Iran". The Iranian Foreign Minister in response to that statement said that Trump's "genocidal taunts" would not "end Iran". On this very day, a rocket exploded inside the extremely guarded and fortified Green Zone region of Baghdad. This landed barely less than a mile away from the U.S. Embassy.

On 20 May, Trump stated that the USA will "have no indication that anything's happened or will happen" in Iran in regard to the ongoing tensions in Iran. On the contrary Trump used a rare legal loophole to allow the sale of 8 billion USD of weapons to Saudi Arabia.

June 2019:

On 13 June 2019, two oil tankers were damaged and attacked close to the Strait of Hormuz while they were going to the Gulf of Oman, both American and Iranian personnel went to rescue crew members. The United States, in response, deployed more troops to the Middle Eastern region. Iran's Supreme Leader had met the Japanese Prime Minister on this day, the Prime Minister was acting as an intermediary between the United States and Iran. The United States blamed Iran for this attack on the oil tankers and were supported by Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom. Germany as well stated that there was a strong possibility that Iran was behind this and Japan stated that there isn't enough evidence and proof of Iran's involvement and it was merely speculation in regards to the heightened tensions. Iran denied this accusation and called upon the United States for the spreading of wrong information and warmongering.



On June 20, 2019, Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps's (IRGC) shot down a United States surveillance drone with a missile over the Strait of Hormuz. Iranian officials stated that the drone violated their national airspace, while United States officials said the drone was in international airspace. The United States then retaliated with a cyber attack on the IRGC. The United States also announced more sanctions against several high level important Iranians, and requested that a closed-door UN Security Council meeting should be held to discuss these matters.

July 2019:

In relation to the EU Sanctions on Syria by Gibraltar, the United Kingdom seized an Iranian vessel which they thought were shipping oil to Syria and that violated their guidelines. In retaliation, Iran seized Stena Impero, a British vessel. This caused a diplomatic crisis between the UK and Iran. The Iraqi Prime Minister then visited Iran to negotiate a release and a handoff between the 2 countries, Grace 1 (Iran Ship) for the Stena Impero (British Ship). Furthermore, the United States sanctioned the Iranian Foreign Minister for complicating the crisis and not letting it resolve. Later in August Gibraltar released Grace 1 on the promise that Iran will not sell oil to EU Sanctioned countries, Iran didn't make any statement and continued providing oil to these Arab Countries. In September, after 2 months of detention Iran released the Stena Impero and its crew members.

September 2019:



In September the oil tank Grace 1 delivered oil to a private company in Syria, despite the United States threats. This did not violate the assurance that Iran gave to Gibraltar since it was given to a private company because it's not a EU sanctioned entity.

On 14th September, the Abqaiq-Khurais attack took place. A cruise missile and a drone attacked Saudi's oil company's facilities at Aqaiq and Khurais. Although the Houthi movement in Yemen claimed responsibility for the attack, U.S officials pushed the story that this attack originated in Iran and this accusation further heightened the tensions between the countries.

May-June 2020:

On 6 May, Trump vetoed a Senate resolution that would have required him to ask for congressional authorization before pursuing military action against Iran. The next day the U.S. removed four Patriot missile batteries, two jet fighter squadrons and dozens of military personnel from Saudi Arabia while considering a reduction in the U.S. Navy presence in the Persian Gulf. Many experts speculated that the decision may have been related to an ultimatum put forth by Trump with regards to the Russia–Saudi Arabia oil price war and it's on U.S. oil prices.

On 12 June, the United Nations concluded that the cruise missiles used in the attack on the Saudi Aramco oil complex in September 2019 likely originated in Iran. Next week, the board of the UN's atomic watchdog agency adopted a resolution calling for Iran to provide inspectors access to sites where the country is rumored to have stored or used undeclared nuclear material.



29 June witnessed Iran officially issue an arrest warrant for U.S. President Donald Trump and 35 other related individuals on "murder and terrorism charges" for the previous drone strike on General Qasem Soleimani and requested international assistance in detaining him. In response, Interpol issued a statement that it could not comply as its charter prohibits "intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character." Furthermore, U.S. Special Representative for Iran Brian Hook when commenting on that matter, classified the warrant as "a propaganda stunt that no one takes seriously and makes the Iranians look foolish." Analysts and commentators also identified the issuance of the warrant as a symbolic move.

With regards to the expiration of the UN conventional arms embargo on Iran, special representative Brian Hook visited Israel and Saudi Arabia and stated "Israel and the U.S. 'see eye to eye on the need to extend.'" However, Chinese ambassador to the UN Zhang Jun said during a virtual UN Security Council meeting the Trump administration could not initiate a Security Council mechanism to nullify the 2015 Iran nuclear deal by re-invoking the arms embargo, saying "Having quit the JCPOA, the U.S. is no longer a participant and has no right to trigger the snapback" of sanctions. Notably, German ambassador Christoph Heusgen concurred with the Chinese stance, though echoed the U.S. concern about "the expiration of these limitations" on Iran's ability to purchase weapons.

July 2020:



July 1 2020 witnessed a fire and explosion at a centrifuge production plant at a nuclear enrichment facility in Natanz, Iran. No death or injuries were reported. Later, Israeli Defense Minister Benny Gantz denied Israeli involvement when questioned about the event.

On 7 July, on the matter of the killing of General Qasem Soleimani in January 2020 by U.S. forces, the United Nations Human Rights Council concluded that the operation was "unlawful". It stated that based on U.S. evidence, the killing was "arbitrary" and "violated the UN charter."

On 26 July, satellite imagery revealed that a replica model of the U.S. Nimitz-class aircraft carrier, first revealed in 2014, had been towed by the the IRGC Navy (IRGCN) from a naval base in Bandar Abbas to the Strait of Hormuz a day prior in preparation for annual live-fire drills similar to the 2015 Great Prophet IX exercise.

August 2020:

On 6th August, China declared its support for United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 and affirmed it would veto any proposal to hold out and lengthen the duration of the international Iran nuclear arms ban. On 9 August, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) requested the UN to extend the arms embargo on Iran. However, on 15 August, the UNSC voted and came to the conclusion to remove the international arms embargo on Iran. Of the 15-member body, 11 members abstained while Russia and China opposed and vetoed the extension of the embargo.



Late on 12 August, the U.S. accused Iran of taking control of the Liberian-flagged oil tanker MT Wila in the Gulf of Oman, with U.S. Central Command releasing video, where according to them armed Iranian naval forces dropped down from Sea King helicopter and boarded the tanker. Next week, CNN reported that US intelligence agencies stated that Iran offered rewards to Taliban fighters for killing American and American ally troops in Afghanistan, and found payments that linked to a minimum of six attacks that was carried out by the Taliban during 2019. On 26 August The UNSC discarded a proposition by the US to trigger the sanctions on Iran that was lifted by JCPOA. However, according to the the Indonesian representative significant portion of the UNSC contested the move due to the fact that US had withdrawn from the JCPOA accord two years ago.

September-December 2020:

On 14 September Politico cited a U.S. intelligence community report "The Iranian government is considering an assassination attempt against the American ambassador to South Africa Lana Marks."

On 18 October, United Nations arms officially placed a restriction that barred Iran from purchasing and exporting any military arms, despite argument by U.S. officials that they are still effective.



On 14 November it was reported that Israeli agents in Tehran ended the life of Al-Qaeda's second-in-command, Muhammad al-Masri, because of US. On 27 November, Mohsen Fakhrizadeh-Mahabadi, Iran's top nuclear scientist that was reported to be leading Iran's nuclear project was assassinated in Tehran, this increased more tension in the crisis on going. In the meantime, Iran proposed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and passed a law which was for 20% nuclear enrichment.

February-March 2021:

On 9 February, Iran's intelligence minister Mahmoud Alavi stated that Iran could develop a nuclear weapon if the sanctions continue on them. The following day Houthi forces attacked the Abha Airport in the south of Saudi Arabia, damaging an aeroplane which was parked at the side, belonging to FlyADeal by kamikaze drones. After the attack on the plane, Iran commenced their production of Uranium Metal in the Isfahan Uranium Conversion Facility, and thereby violating JCPOA accords. Furthermore they announced on 11 February that they will refuse IAEA inspectors access to their atomic sites.

On 26 February, U.S. President Joe Biden instructed airstrikes against the Kata'ib Hezbollah facilities in the town of Abu Kamal, Syria in reprisal of a recent strike in Erbil. The attack left many victims in Kata'ib Hezbollah and Kata'ib Sayyid al-Shuhada, with the number of deaths going high as 22 militants. Later that day, an Israeli-owned vehicle carrier, the MV Helios Ray, was attacked and hit by an explosion in the Gulf of Oman, that raised the tension even more.



April-May 2021:

On 6 April, Iran and the US created 2 groups to act in accordance with JCPOA rules. On the same day, IRGC Navy reconnaissance vessel Saviz was hit with many limpet mines off the coast of Eritrea in the Red Sea. When this happened, a Pentagon spokesperson refused to acknowledge any U.S. involvement in the attack on the Iranian ship. Israel later made a statement to the US that it had carried out the attack. The following week, the IAEA sent out a statement that Iran's 60% uranium enrichment has commenced.

On 2 May, Iran released a video that involved an attack on the United States Capitol in deception of what can occur. The video was an uproar and the Senate stated and told the Biden Administration that no attack should take place, and the sanctions should not be removed.

Existing Solutions

1. Amending United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231
 - a. The UNSC's Resolution 2231 has long received criticism and doubt on its effectiveness to limit Iran's nuclear activities. The lifting of economic and military sanctions on Iran has opened up tens of billions of dollars for the regime, which critics say will be detrimental to the security of the regime.



- b. Additionally, the United States, the United Kingdoms, France and Germany have all accused Iran of “defying” the resolution after a series of proactive missile launches, which analysts say are “nuclear-capable”.
 - c. By amending Resolution 2231, new courses of actions, including sanctions, tariffs and embargoes, can be set on Iran, which may force the regime to compromise towards a new resolution.
2. Search for a Peaceful Settlement
- a. The search for a peaceful settlement in this crisis has long been the goal of many blocs, specifically the EU, in order to prevent a full-blown war. There have been many attempts to negotiate with Iran already, most recently from the United States under President Joe Biden, whose priority is for both states to get back in compliance with the nuclear deal in exchange for some sanction relief.
 - b. A peaceful settlement in the Persian Gulf Crisis would be the best-case scenario as it would allow the resolvment of the crisis without the use of force. However, compromises would have to be made in the process, and all states should be fully aware of their stance in this crisis before making a final decision.
3. Commencement of Use of Force
- a. The use of force would be the less preferred and viable solution in this crisis, as it would most likely lead to the eruption of war and the disruption of international trade in the region, which will no doubt have detrimental consequences on the global economy.



- b. The use of force would serve as a last-ditch effort in ceasing Iran's nuclear programme, but will no doubt destabilize the entirety of the Persian Gulf region. They must not only be mindful of the benefits of use of force, but also the consequences it would have before considering anything of this matter.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. How can the United Nations Security Council and Iran begin a path towards nuclear nonproliferation?
2. Is this through sanctions or renegotiating the Iran Nuclear Deal amongst its member States and Iran?
3. What can be done to de-escalate the situation in the Persian Gulf?
4. Is it working with regional organizations and should the UNSC ask the Arab League to reconsider Iranian membership?
5. How is the Persian Gulf Crisis affecting the surrounding Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries exports?
6. What can the United Nations do to restimulate the economy in this particular region?



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