

20  
24



# SECURITY COUNCIL

Luciana Gregorio  
María Alejandra Riaño





# ÍNDICE

1

---

Welcoming  
Letter

2

---

Commission  
History

3

---

Mission and Vision  
of the Commission

4

---

Role of the  
Commission

5

---

Methodology

6

---

Committee  
Topic

7

---

Committee  
Approaches

8

---

Delegations  
Involved

9

---

Current  
Situation

10

---

Resources to  
Consult

11

---

Key Concepts

12

---

QARMAS

13

---

Bibliography





# WELCOMING LETTER

Dear delegates, receive a cordial and warm greeting; welcome to the eighth edition of the Model United Nations of the Nuestra Señora del Pilar School (PILMUN 2024); an activity in which we want to strengthen and explore your abilities to propose arguments and solutions to a conflict, which is occurring in our current situation, and thus provide different skills to the new generations in which they can resolve and confront the different daily issues.

That said, we, Luciana Gregorio of 9th grade and María Alejandra Riaño of 10th grade, welcome you as your presidents, to one of the most important bodies at the international level, the Security Council committee. This year's committee will try to go beyond what has been done in this body, talking about the history and crimes committed by the Iranian regime. As its presidents, we hope that each one prepares very well in academic matters and fulfills the responsibilities handled by the committee. We want to tell you that being on an English committee is not bad, we understand that fears may arise due to the level that this requires, however, it is an opportunity to strengthen the language and learn new competencies.



# WELCOMING LETTER

In this document, classified as an academic guide, you will be able to find crucial information to develop your portfolio properly, in addition, you will be able to learn and read more about the topic of the committee to have different important and precise data to carry out a fluid and successful debate. It is necessary that you read this document as it is the starting point for understanding the topic and developing the learning of each of you, the delegates.

Finally, we hope that you enjoy this experience, you acquire different knowledge, and, above all, that each of you manages to achieve what you set out to do by joining this committee.

Sincerely, your chair committee,  
Luciana Gregorio and Maria Alejandra Riaño.



# COMMISSION HISTORY



The United Nations Security Council was created on October 24, 1945, it's one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and has the important purpose of maintaining peace and safety around the world. It can and does propose peaceful solutions to disputes by various means, including cease-fires, peacekeeping operations, negotiation, and mediation.

The Security Council convened its first meeting on January 17, 1946, at Westminster Abbey, London. Currently, the Security Council is located at the United Nations headquarters in New York. Additionally, over the years, the Council has organized numerous meetings in various cities. Noteworthy among these gatherings was the conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Panama City, Panama, in 1972 and 1973 respectively, along with the significant assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1990. Each member state shall have a representative at the United Nations headquarters for the Security Council to meet when it is required.

Its membership varies between permanent and non-permanent, initially with 11, which now are 15 members, 5 of them being permanent, such as China, The United States, The United Kingdom, France, and The Russian Federation, that was then the Soviet Union. Each of the above-mentioned members has veto rights, which means that any of these 5 members' power can block any resolution, regardless of international support.





# COMMISSION HISTORY

The non-permanent ten members are elected to two-year terms to be in the Council. The Security Council is one of the few members of the United Nations with the power to make decisions and adopt decisions that Member States are obliged to implement under the Charter. Also, the Security Council is responsible for taking actions such as authorizing military action, imposing sanctions, and peacekeeping missions.

In addition, it has the ability to recommend new members to the general assembly and appoint the United Nations Secretary-General.

Throughout its history, the Security Council has been involved in significant international conflicts and crises, such as the Suez crisis, the Korean War, and the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Africa. Its decisions have shaped global diplomacy and influenced responses to various global challenges.





## MISSION

The Security Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations. For this reason, its primary mission, as prescribed by Article 1 of the Charter, is to “maintain international peace and security,” which means the intervention in the different problems that impede protection and defense, as well as opting for various strategies to consolidate the present mission of the international community.

## VISION

The security council has proven to have a global effect, which is to be the most representative intergovernmental body, for this reason, it aspires to be the best security option for the world, have sustainable development and promote human and social rights. Thanks to the members of the Council from all corners of the world, there is legitimacy to speak with voice and vote, which is why it is desired to achieve awareness of the international community. Likewise, it is projected and proposed to be able to assume even more complex tasks and gigantic global challenges from within and from interstate armed conflicts to natural disasters and massive population displacements, and thus, continue guaranteeing protection and security.

# ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

The United Nations Security Council primarily maintains international peace and security through various means such as diplomatic dialogue, imposing sanctions, authorizing peacekeeping missions, and making recommendations. The Security Council is responsible for determining the existence of threats to international peace. It analyzes global conflicts and situations that have the potential to escalate into armed confrontations or disrupt stability. By closely monitoring world events, the Security Council can take timely action to prevent conflicts and mitigate their consequences.

It's important to note that the effectiveness can sometimes be limited by the veto power held by its permanent members, as this power allows them to block resolutions. This can lead to disagreements and challenges in decision-making. Despite its limitations, the Security Council remains a crucial platform for international cooperation and collective security efforts.

Its role in maintaining peace and security continues to evolve as new global challenges arise.





# ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

Another significant function of the Security Council is to establish peacekeeping missions. These are deployed to regions experiencing armed conflicts or post-conflict situations, to maintain peace, protect civilians, and facilitate the political transition process. The Security Council has the power to authorize the deployment of peacekeeping forces and define the mandates, ensuring they align with the principles of international law and human rights. Deepening the power of sanctions, it has the right to impose sanctions on states or entities that pose a threat to international security.

These sanctions can range from economic restrictions to armament embargoes, travel bans, and asset freezes. By imposing sanctions, the Security Council aims to exert pressure on the parts involved in conflicts and encourage compliance with international norms and agreements. The Security Council also has the authority to authorize the use of force in situations where peaceful means have been exhausted or are ineffective. However, the decision to use force requires careful consideration and is often the subject of intense debate and negotiation among member states.



# ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

Moreover, the Council serves as a platform for diplomatic engagement and dialogue. It provides a forum for member states to raise concerns, present proposals, and engage in constructive discussions on matters related to international peace and security. Through these diplomatic efforts, the Security Council aims to find peaceful solutions to conflicts and cooperation among member states and promote stability on a global scale.



# METHODOLOGY

In this section you will find the points and motions necessary for the development of the formal and informal debate in the committee, which will take place according to the United Nations protocol. Likewise, you will find the explanations and structures of the documents that the delegates must keep in mind in the debate (Opening Speech, Position Paper and Right of Veto).

## DOCUMENTS

### OPENING SPEECH:

The opening speech is a plenipotentiary document, which will be the first contact or participation of the delegate in the debate, it shows the position of the delegation and the proposals they have to solve the conflict. To read/present this, there is a maximum of time which is one minute and thirty seconds. In this case, the delegate runs out of time while continuing to read the table, he will interrupt him to notify him. The structure of this document will be this:

- **Header:** At a minimum this must contain the name of the committee, name of the delegate, official name of the delegation and the topic of the committee.
- **Opening or greeting:** Refers to the cordial balance towards the table, delegations and others present in the committee. Additionally, you can include a phrase alluding to the topic..



# METHODOLOGY

- **Introduction:** In this, the country must be introduced, welcome the delegations working in the commission and introduce the topic(s).
- **Development:** You must work on the topic(s) that are being discussed, you can include specific data and figures, also explain and argue the position of the delegation.
- **Conclusion:** The delegate presents the solutions that he may have for the solution of the conflict.
- **Closing:** The delegate may close the speech by thanking the attention, or using a relevant discursive element.

**Note:** At the opening, delegates must indicate whether they are representing a permanent or non-permanent member of the Security Council.

## POSITION PAPER:

The position document is the official document that establishes the diplomatic position and priorities of the delegation in the conflict. The structure of this document will be this:

- **Header:** Includes the official name of the delegation, the name of the delegate, the institution to which he or she belongs, and the topic of the committee.
- **Introduction:** Outline of what is represented by delegation or the topic.
- **Development:** Includes the topic, and is generally divided into 3 parts:



# METHODOLOGY

## 1. Topic's information and history:

- Brief introduction to the topic.
- Documents and resolutions regarding the topic.
- Evolution of the conflict.
- Concludes with the basic position of the delegation according to the problematic.

## 2. Argued position of the delegation:

- Position established in diplomatic terms
- Previous efforts by the delegation to solve the issue
- Analysis of previous efforts to find what has failed

## 3. Action Plans:

- Assessment of the progress that had been made on the issue
- Propose different solutions.
- Argumentation and explanation of the proposed solutions
- And conclusions

## Note:

- The length of the document should range between a page and a half or two.
- It must be written in the third person, and retain the proportions of parliamentary language.



# METHODOLOGY

## RIGHT OF VETO:

The right to veto is used when the main countries on the commission vote negatively on a proposal and/or deal even if all delegations are in favor. The main idea is to annul permanent decisions that have been established by other delegations.

During the debate, this right will be used after the proposal of the working paper of each bloc, any of the 5 permanent members (China, United States, Russian Federation, France and the United Kingdom) can use the veto to override any resolution that has been said, likewise, after using this right, the delegation must justify, based on the objectives of the commission, whether or not to accept the use of this right in a resolution point.



# METHODOLOGY

## MOTIONS

Motion	Function	Interruptible?	Secundable?	How is decided?
Motion to Open Session	The one that starts the session in the committee	No	Yes	Qualified Majority (2/3)
Motion to start the reading of the Opening Speech	Used by the delegates to read the Opening Speeches	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Open Agenda	Used to establish the topic of the committee	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to Lay Off the Session	This action will allow the lay off of the session during the committee	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to renew the Session	Is used to renew the session that has been suspended previously	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to establish a Lobby Time	Used to establish a time that will be used to different purposes	No	Yes	Simple Majority



# METHODOLOGY

## MOTIONS

Motion to establish an informal debate	This one is used to open a dynamic of debate where the	No	Yes	Simple Majority
	delegate will be able to say their arguments in a “voluntary” way			
Motion to establish a Formal debate	This motion establishes a formal debate that results in opening a list of speakers	No	Yes	Simple Majority





# METHODOLOGY

Motion to extend the time	Used to modify the initial proposed time, in the introduction of an informal debate, or a lobby time.	No	No	Chair
Motion to close the debate	Used in the case where a delegate wants to change the type of the debate, or the dynamic	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to introduce a Work paper	Used to open the process of redaction and preparation of the work paper	No	Yes	Simple Majority



# METHODOLOGY

Motion to close the Agenda	Is proposed to conclude the discussion of the previously proposed topics	No	Yes	Simple Majority
Motion to close the Session	Used to close the session in the committee. It has to be used only on the last day of debate	No	Yes	Qualified Majority ( $\frac{2}{3}$ )



# METHODOLOGY

## POINTS, RIGHTS AND ACTIONS

Point, Right or Action	Function	Interruptible ?	Secundable?	How is it decided?
Point of Order	Used to correct any fault of the parliamentary code	No	No	Chair
Point of Personal Privilege	Used when the delegate in the commission suffers any condition or discomfort that doesn't allow their complete participation in the room	No	No	Chair



# METHODOLOGY

## POINTS, RIGHTS AND ACTIONS

Point, Right or Action	Function	Interruptible ?	Secundable?	How is it decided?
Point of information to the chair	Used to ask the chair, and clarify any doubt about the dynamic previously developed	No	No	Chair
Point of Relevance	It will be used when the delegate was deviating the topic, or not bringing relevant information	Yes	No	Chair
Point of information to the speaker	Used to clarify doubts about a previous intervention of a delegate	Yes	No	Chair



# METHODOLOGY

## POINTS, RIGHTS AND ACTIONS

Point, Right or Action	Function	Interruptible ?	Secundable?	How is it decided?
Right of Reply	A right that all delegates have, that allows them to manifest against a speech or release of another delegate or delegation	Yes	No	Chair
Right of Veto	This right can be exercised when a permanent member decides that a decision or resolution of the committee should not be approved	No	No	At least one of five permanent members



**COMMITTEE TOPIC**



**SOCIAL DISCONTENT AGAINST  
THE IRANIAN REGIME WITH  
MIDDLE EAST**



# COMMITTEE TOPIC



These years, in Iran and the Middle East, different problems and conflicts (national and international) have arisen that have caused Iran to begin to be in a critical situation. Having said all this, we must start with the history that this issue has, not something very recent, this conflict has manifested itself for several years, especially since 1950, the year since which we have begun to see certain instability in the Islamic Republic and The procedures of this, the most crucial moment of this indisposition and instability occurred in 1953 when a coup d'état was presented, against the democratically elected prime minister, Mohammad Mosaddegh, in favor of the strengthened the monarchical government of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi orchestrated by the United States.

Taking this into account, we currently have some problems internally, first, the different demonstrations by Iranian citizens as they reject the use of the mandatory hijab as a symbol of misogyny, in response to this, the government has murdered hundreds of citizens, on the other hand On the other hand, they have been thinking about leaving the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which would bring different inconveniences since Iran is able to create nuclear weapons and high-power ballistic missiles. In addition to having a very critical economic situation, although Iran is a country with large reserves of oil and gas, unfortunately, it has great instability due to the mismanagement of its resources, the regime, the high rate of corruption and Western sanctions.





# COMMITTEE TOPIC



Externally, Iran has major conflicts since this nation wants to obtain most of the control of the Middle East, using and attacking through expansion the group called the resistance axis, which is an anti-Israeli security treaty between Iran, Syria and the Lebanese Shiite group Hezbollah; This group has caused different political, geographic, social and economic repercussions that keep the citizens of the Middle East and the security council pending due to the different threats to international peace and security. The UN tells the Iranian nation that it must end the continued repression against protesters and the different repressions such as executions, mass arrests and imprisonments.

And finally, it must be taken into account that Iran also has problems at the international level, especially with the United States due to the different attacks and the history of these countries, since their friction does not come from the last ones, they go back to the decade of the 70, a time when events occurred which caused commercial relations to be broken, thus making these countries enemies. Tensions calmed down with the arrival of Donald Trump to power and currently that of Joe Biden, however, with everything that is happening in the Middle East, it can be said that these two are on the brink of war.





# APPROACHES

## MILITARY ATROCITIES THAT VIOLATE IHR (INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN RIGHT)

This entire conflict began with the death of Mahsa Amini, on September 16, 2022, a young woman from the oppressed Kurdish minority in Iran, this happened because she did not "comply" with the country's discriminatory laws on the use of the hijab, since this day, since the death of this young woman there have been different demonstrations and protests against the rules, thus causing the government to react with repression of peaceful protestants, and although this has decreased in intensity, it is still present in the different imprisonments, torture, among other; These are against young people, especially women who protest against these norms, they have suffered cruelties such as misogyny, by the military, who make excuses with religion, saying that they are the norms that must be followed since they are the only ones. that their

god, Ala, orders them to follow; That said, we know that demanding rights and freedoms in this country is risky and exposed.

Likewise, by doing what has already been said, they are violating and breaking the two branches of (international humanitarian law), the law of The Hague, which focuses on the conduct and limitation of methods and means of combat, and the law of Geneva, that protects the civilian population, that violates security and peace.



# APPROACHES

## MILITARY ATROCITIES THAT VIOLATE IHR (INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN RIGHT)

Furthermore, the current president, Ebrahim Raisi, does not give much confidence to the civilian population, since it is known that in 2019 he was investigated for crimes against humanity of forced disappearance and torture; and it was also believed that in the past he had committed the same crimes.

The instability that is currently occurring in Iranian society is quite intense, and has not been made public since the authorities have censored different media outlets and social networks because they are violating basic rights such as freedom of expression, association and meeting. Also, death sentences have been increased for everything mentioned above (to politically repress demonstrations, dissidents and ethnic minorities), and the worst thing is that public executions resumed after a period of three years.



# APPROACHES

## CONFLICT SET FOR CONTROL OF THE MIDDLE EAST

This conflict goes much further, Iran not only faces internal problems, but also external ones. Iran is changing in different aspects, especially economically, politically, socially and geographically. In recent months it has been evident how Iran has carried out and planned different attacks against Middle Eastern countries, since it wants to have and control the Middle East.

We must keep in mind that all the countries that Iran is attacking not only enemies but also allies of the country, however, Iran is presenting a double standard to obtain what it wants, and just as alliances have been broken, alliances have been created new. Some of these attacks were, first the conflict between Pakistan and Iran, all of this is not recent, since the conflict between these 2 countries has been going on for some time, but the current one began when Iran attacked the Pakistani province of Balochistan, killing 2 children and hurting many citizens, Iran apologized and claimed that it had "only attacked Iranian terrorists on Pakistani soil" and that no Pakistanis had been targeted in the attacks, however, the attack provoked Pakistan. Secondly, the missile attacks in northern Iraq and Syria, an attack that destroyed the Israeli spy base, the revolutionary guard launched ballistic missiles against the base and against "anti-Iran terrorist groups", in the latest escalation of hostilities that is underway. the risk of leading to a broader regional conflict.



# APPROACHES

## CONFLICT SET FOR CONTROL OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Thirdly, the responsibility that the United States placed on the Islamic Republic for the drone attack in Jordan that claimed the lives of 3 soldiers, this group is financed and sponsored by Iraq, But due to the different problems already seen above, it is taken into account that Iran is indirectly involved, fourthly and finally, Iran's involvement in the planning of the attacks in the Red Sea "the Houthi rebels supported by Iran have launched more than 100 attacks on around a dozen commercial and merchant ships transiting the Red Sea in the past four weeks," CNN previously reported. The drones and missiles that the Houthis have been using for the attacks were provided by Iran, and Iran has sent supplies to this group since 2015, all of this has brought different economic consequences since in order not to be attacked they think about other trade routes that would be more expensive.

If the conflict continues to advance, a war could be generated because the ballistic weapons that Iran has are quite large and they have sufficient quantity to create weapons of mass destruction.



# APPROACHES

## WEAPONS PROLIFERATION AND NUCLEAR THREAT IN IRAN

It all dates back to the 1970s, when the two countries maintained a commercial relationship that ended with the Islamic Revolution and the departure of Shah Reza Pahlavi. The conflict began with different events such as the taking of 63 Americans hostage at the US embassy in Theran and the breakdown of commercial relations between Iran and the United States; After this, the support of the Americans came to Iraq in the war it was fighting with the Iranians, which was called the Gulf War, where they argued to obtain territories. This last war conflict caused the death of more than 20 thousand Iranians and the tension did not cease.

Years later, around 2006, tensions became nuclear in scale with the threat of the two countries using this weapon, almost putting an end to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed during the regime of Shah Reza Pahlvi, which which did not happen; and in 2015 they managed to sign an agreement in which Iran committed to not increase the nuclear program while the US ended the economic and political sanctions that were being imposed. Tensions escalated during the administration of Donald Trump, who decided to end the nuclear agreement with Iran and who also led a terrorist attack that killed a fairly important general, Qasem Soleimani.



# APPROACHES

## WEAPONS PROLIFERATION AND NUCLEAR THREAT IN IRAN

When Joe Biden arrived, relations were calm, however, due to everything that has happened in the Middle East, it can be said that these two countries are on the brink of war, since the talks to reactivate the 2015 nuclear agreement are in a stalemate, and it is worrying, since Iran has more and more possibilities of creating a nuclear weapon, since there is the "breakout time", which is the amount of time it will take for Iran to accumulate enough uranium for this, which is not going to be long, because each time we realize the capacity for enrichment that the country has. Given this, reimposition of UN sanctions is being considered.



# DELEGATIONS INVOLVED

1. Islamic Republic of Iran.
2. United States of America.
3. Russian Federation.
4. French Republic.
5. United Kingdom.
6. People's Republic of China.
7. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
8. Iraq Republic.
9. Yemen Republic.
10. Arabic Republic of Syria.
11. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
12. Indian Republic.
13. Türkmenistan.
14. Arab Republic of Egypt.
15. State of Qatar.
16. State of United Arab Emirates.
17. Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan.
18. Turkey.



# CURRENT SITUATION

Currently, in the Iranian regime, it has been seen how the protests by Iranian citizens have shaken the entire country, posing the longest threat to the authority of the Islamic Republic, which causes it to move away; In response to this, the Iraqi government has managed to use repression to silence these Protestant people.

However, the demonstrations in the Iranian region are not the only problem that is occurring, in the last two years Iran has been in different minor conflicts (which have become larger as time goes on) in the Middle East. These have not been present since they have used the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a backdrop to cover up what is happening. Some of these conflicts and/or problems that may affect the future are:

- Iran launching attacks against Iraq and Syria in the North to destroy the Israeli spy base
- Mutual relations between Pakistan and Iran
- Dorn attack in Jordan
- Creation of new trade routes thanks to the different attacks in the Red Sea
- Iran analyzing leaving the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
- Repression in the Iranian regime due to demonstrations against the authorities - Supply of weapons to Russia





# RESOURCES TO CONSULT

- **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL:** It is a democratic organization which helps combat different violations of human rights around the world. On this page you can find information about the rights of Iranian women. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>
- **UN MIDDLE EAST NEWS:** Official page of the United Nations, specifically about the Middle East section, here you can find news that affects or has to do with the issue of the commission. <https://news.un.org/es/news/region/middle-east>
- **UN.ORG:** Official page of the United Nations, here you can inform yourself more about the committee and the Security Council. <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/what-security-council>
- **BBC NEWS:** British Broadcasting Corporation is a public radio, television and internet service providing news you can trust, striving for impartial, fair and independent journalism. In this link you will find only news from the Middle East. <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/topics/c404v5gwx1rt>
- **LA VANGUARDIA:** La Vanguardia is an online media that offers updated information in real time, in this link, you will find the recent and updated news from Iran and the Middle East. <https://www.lavanguardia.com/topics/iran>



# RESOURCES TO CONSULT

- **EL TIEMPO:** It is a Colombian website, which contains updated national and international news. In this link you will find those that focus on the Middle East. <https://www.eltiempo.com/mundo/medio-oriente>
- **CCN:** It is a page in which different news from the world and all kinds of topics that are hidden in the world or that we do not see are published. Here, you can seek for information about the Middle East focusing on the countries and delegation named. <https://edition.cnn.com/world/middle-east>



# KEY CONCEPTS



- **IHR (International Humanitarian Rights):** IHR is a set of rules that limits the effects of armed conflicts; this is often called the "law of war" for this reason; This was developed for the promotion and protection of international, regional, or national human rights, it covers people who do not participate or who are no longer part of the confrontations that are taking place, likewise, it has different restrictions on the means of war. (weapons, tactics, etc.)
- **Non-Nuclear Proliferation treatment:** This treaty is based on preventing the spread/dispersion of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear) and promoting the objectives of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament.
- **Theocracy government:** In this form of government, the state and political powers are administered by religious institutions, that is, in theocratic societies, the power to guide is held by religious communities according to the moral and social codes that their dogma/religion establishes.
- **UN sanctions:** The United Nations has the authority to sanction people, organizations or countries to prevent the proliferation of weapons, illegal things, terrorism, violations of international treaties, trafficking of illicit substances, etc. These are inhibitory measures for those who pose a threat to security and peace.
- **Ballistic missiles:** These are missiles with a greater radius of action, these transport all types of explosive charges that in some cases can become nuclear.

# KEY CONCEPTS



- **Anti-government sentiment:** Refers to the attitude of disapproval, distrust or rejection towards the government of a country. The reasons behind this feeling can be diverse and include dissatisfaction with government policies, perception of corruption, violation of civil rights, etc. This type of feeling can manifest itself in various ways, usually, it is protests (peaceful or non-peaceful).
- **Hijab:** It is an Islamic veil/scarf that Muslim women must use to cover their head and chest. They must be used in the presence of people who are not so close to their social circle, or those who are complete strangers.
- **Weapons proliferation:** It is understood to be the export and expansion of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, or of any type that are or are characterized as mass destruction or normal weapons.
- **War Conflict:** A war conflict is a violent confrontation between two or more large human groups that generates death and material destruction. It may be between armed forces of two or more States or a confrontation within a single State between belligerent parties.
- **Axis of resistance:** It is a markedly anti-American and anti-Israeli alliance with which Iran is reconfiguring the balance of forces and strengthening its presence in the Middle East.



# QARMAS

- Does religion justify a conflict where human rights are violated in several kinds of ways? Why?
- What kind of consequences to international peace and security imply that Iran make the decision to exit the non-nuclear treatment?
- Could we think about giving compensation to the victims of the different violations that have occurred in the country, taking into account what they suffered and why it happened? How would it develop and/or how would they carry it out?
- How would the beginning of a war affect this conflict, thinking about the political-economic aspects and the different diplomatic relations of Iran and its enemies and allies?
- Is Iran to blame for the recent conflicts in the Middle East? why?

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (n.d.). ¿Qué es el derecho internacional humanitario? Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://www.icrc.org/es/doc/assets/files/other/dih.es.pdf>
- (2024, January 16). Irán lanza ataques con misiles en el norte de Iraq y Siria y afirma destruir la base de espionaje israelí. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2024/01/16/iran-ataques-misiles-iraq-siria-base-espionaje-israeli-trax/>
- Bertrand, N. (2023, December 23). Inteligencia de EE.UU. sugiere que Irán está involucrado en ataques en el mar Rojo. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2023/12/23/iran-ataques-mar-rojo-inteligencia-eeuu-trax/>
- Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU. (n.d.). Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from [https://www.minrel.gob.cl/consejo-de-seguridad-de-la-onu/minrel\\_old/2013-11-22/165026.html](https://www.minrel.gob.cl/consejo-de-seguridad-de-la-onu/minrel_old/2013-11-22/165026.html)
- El trágico caso de Mahsa Amini en Irán. ¿Qué fue lo que sucedió? (2023, September 16). Amnistía Internacional España. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://www.es.amnesty.org/en-que-estamos/blog/historia/articulo/la-muerte-de-mahsa-amini-en-iran-que-fue-lo-que-sucedio/>



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

- *Guerra Israel-Hamás en Gaza: qué es el “eje de la resistencia”, la alianza que impulsa Irán en Medio Oriente (y por qué podría ser clave ante una escalada del conflicto en la región).* (2023, October 18). BBC. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/articles/ckmeke2en7no>
- *Guía para redactar un Papel de Posición.* (n.d.). GlobalMuners. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://www.globalmuners.org/guia-para-redactar-un-papel-de-posicion/>
- Guterres, A. (2023, July 5). *Irán debe poner fin a la represión de manifestantes.* UN News. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://news.un.org/es/story/2023/07/1522487>
- Guterres, A. (2024, January 4). *El Consejo de Seguridad condena el ataque terrorista perpetrado en Irán.* UN News. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://news.un.org/es/story/2024/01/1526877>
- Liptak, K., & Williams, M. (2024, January 31). EE.UU. responsabiliza formalmente a la Resistencia Islámica por el ataque en Jordania. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2024/01/31/casa-blanca-culpa-resistencia-islamica-ataque-drones-jordania-trax/>



# BIBLIOGRAPHY

- *Los inversionistas temen por el 'Eje de resistencia' que se expandió en Medio Oriente.* (2024, January 29). LaRepublica.co. Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://www.larepublica.co/globoeconomia/los-inversionistas-temen-por-el-eje-de-resistencia-que-se-expandio-en-medio-oriente-3790711>
- *Raisi, E. (2021, June 19). El presidente electo de Irán debe ser investigado por crímenes de lesa humanidad.* Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://www.amnesty.org/es/latest/news/2021/06/iran-ebrahim-raisi-must-be-investigated-for-crimes-against-humanity/>
- *Saifi, S., Pourahmadi, A., & Yeung, J. (2024, January 18). ¿Por qué Irán y Pakistán se atacan mutuamente y qué tiene que ver con la guerra en Medio Oriente?* Retrieved February 25, 2024, from <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2024/01/18/explicacion-guerra-iran-y-pakistan-oriente-medio-trax/>
- *(Los Derechos Humanos En Irán Amnesty International, n.d.) Amnesty International.* Retrieved March 4, 2024, from <https://www.amnesty.org/es/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/iran/report-iran/>
- *("Irán Tiene La Capacidad Técnica Para Crear Una Bomba atómica", 2022) BBC.* Retrieved March 4, 2024, from <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-62356602>

