

Question of: Emergency Crisis

Co-Submitted by: Albania, Brazil, China, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Russia

Co-Sponsored by: United Arab Emirates, Ecuador

The UN Security Council,

Taking into account that the Security Council has an obligation to intervene with this issue for global safekeeping and guardian,

Recognizing the historical significance of the Persian Gulf region as a major source of oil production and its pivotal role in global energy markets,

Recognizing that the political and economic dispute between the US and Iran is a long-going conflict and is influenced by prior events,

Expressing deep concern over the drastic military actions taken by the US, UK, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Iran,

Noting with alarm the potential repercussions of such actions on the stability, and economic prosperity of nations in the Middle East, as well as the broader implications for regional security and international peace,

Underlining the importance of conducting thorough and impartial investigations into the alleged attacks on Saudi Arabian oil reserves,

Emphasizing the need to de-escalate the situation and prevent all-out war between involved nations,

Expressing deep concern with the involvement of the terrorist organization Hezbollah in the conflict as well as Iran's association with this group,

Acknowledges the damage done as well as actions taken by involved nations, while strongly highlighting the Security Council's priority of diplomatically resolving and escalating issues before taking action based on accusations,

1. *Calls upon* the assistance of member states to address the emergency crisis at hand and requests their full cooperation in avoiding escalation and resolving it promptly, including issues such as but not limited to;
 - a. A breach of national sovereignty,
 - b. A harm to world economic security, in means such as but not limited to;
 - i. Energy security,
 - ii. Trade route security,

2. Urges nations to maintain appropriate market prices for oil in ways such as but not limited to;
 - a. Increase of oil consumption on existing oil reserves that do not belong to the Middle East region such as but not limited to;
 - i. Latin America (Brazil, Venezuela), Africa (Nigeria, Angola), and Asia (Russia, China, India),
 - b. Invest in alternative oil extraction such as but not limited to;
 - i. Hydraulic fracturing,
 - ii. Oil sand extraction,
3. Calls on all member states to condemn the actions of the UK, US, Saudi Arabia, and Israel regarding the airstrike on Iranian naval vessels in ways such as but not limited to;
 - a. Proposing compensation for Iran from the UK, US, Saudi Arabia, and Israel equal to the cost of damages from the airstrike attack which if not followed:
 - i. If capable, placing increased trade sanctions and tariffs on exports to the United States and Great Britain,
 - ii. A boycott (to the extent they are capable) of American and British import,
 - iii. Encourages member states to propose new trade with countries who are overdependent on such imports,
 - b. Demanding a joint public statement apologizing for the disruption of political and economic stability in the Middle East, specifically mentioning violations of Iran's sovereignty,
4. Requests for a ceasefire between all nations involved in the current war between Iran, Israel, and Saudi Arabia until a peaceful agreement is reached as delaying the potential of a war allows each country to reach a consensus on the initial Saudi energy conflict while ensuring that unnecessary deaths will not occur,
5. Calls on the UNSC to issue a United Nation Special Research Report on the topic, aiming to uncover specifics such as but not limited to;
 - a. Motives of United States and Great Britain attack on Iran,
 - b. Culprit of original attack on Saudi Arabia oil tanker,
 - c. Iran's involvement with terrorist group Hezbollah,
 - d. Impact of this crisis on global oil markets,
 - e. Motives behind Saudi Arabia and Israeli attack on Iran,
 - f. Iran's motivations and aspirations in removing itself from nuclear treaties,
6. Strongly encourages neutral member nations with adequate resources to (with emphasis on civilian safety) host refugees from Palestine to reduce the pressure on Middle East countries in ways such as;
 - a. Taking similar approaches to the nations with the current offers;
 - i. Brazil,

- ii. Ghana,
 - iii. France,
 - b. Receiving incentives from the UN through subsidies proportionate to the number of refugees taken in through;
 - i. Humanitarian assistance from the UN World Food Programme (WFP),
 - ii. UNSC providing financial support,
 - iii. Aid provided at the discretion of the UNHRC(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees),
 - c. Working closely with international organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Red Cross, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop and implement humanitarian assistance programs,
 - d. Appreciating the humanitarian aid proposed by the US and UK, and intends to utilize the offer for displaced refugees,
 - e. Employing increased monitoring and enforcement mechanisms by UN peace-keeping forces to ensure compliance with the terms of any agreements reached,
7. Aims to prevent American exploitation of the current situation in the Middle East so no territorial seizures be made;
- a. By calling for an immediate removal of American and British troops in Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the Persian Gulf,
 - b. American military activities in these areas, such as but not limited to American military base activity, should be halted,
8. Discourages any public conjecture made by member states, involved or not, with an understanding such as but not limited to;
- a. If any nation leaks information or conjecture about the investigation, a penalty will be agreed upon by the Security Council,
 - b. The UN releases an official and brief statement highlighting the situation, and not those involved or accused,
9. Encourages multiple joint meetings between involved nations as a means to promote diplomacy in ways such as but not limited to;
- a. A private council be formed with the US, China, and Russia in order to discuss the matter so that LEDCs cannot be strong-armed into neutrality,
 - b. A joint meeting between China, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Iran as China can act as a mediator between its allies and provide an objective stance when reaching a peaceful conclusion,
10. Encouraging an increase of NATO and UN peacekeeping troops in the Middle East as well as surveillance of Iranian military efforts to avoid actions such as but not limited to;
- a. Naval blockades or aggressive movements in the Middle East,

- b. The moving of the Iranian air force into positions in which they can readily attack Saudi Arabia or United States troops in the Middle East prior to their removal,

- 11. *Calls upon* Iran to attend a diplomatic conference with the Security Council regarding their withdrawal from the JCPOA and other ongoing disputes, with the intention of de-escalating the situation and urging all nations to refrain from escalatory nuclear actions such as but not limited to;
 - a. Increasing nuclear arsenal,
 - b. Accelerated testing of nuclear weapons,
 - c. Withdrawing from any nuclear test-ban or use treaties,

- 12. *Calls upon* the United States of America to prevent advances by terrorist groups from Lebanon into Israel in ways such as but not limited to;
 - a. Placing ground, air, and missile defense support systems on the border of Lebanon and Israel,

- 13. *Emphasizes* the importance of Iran issuing a public statement confirming a clear separation between Iran and the terrorist group, Hezbollah; and furthermore that Hezbollah has received no nuclear arms from the Iranian government,

- 14. *Condemns* Egypt's actions in the Palestinian-Egyptian border as a violation of international humanitarian law, which states that intentional attacks on civilians are prohibited under all circumstances in ways such as but not limited to;
 - a. Urging Egypt to allow safe passage of Palestinian refugees into other neighboring nations.