BACKGROUND GUIDE

CCC

Continuous Crisis Committee

LETTER FROM THE EB

Greetings Delegates, we trust you are doing well during these unprecedented times. It's a pleasure to serve as your Executive Board of DPS South Model United Nations 2024. We hope you understand the significant role you play as a delegate in this influential committee and that our objective is primarily to ensure that you consider this an amazing learning experience which hones your leadership skills while having fun all the way through. We look forward to having you in our committee and hope that you find this background guide helpful for your extensive research. To help you with your research, we have prepared this background guide so that you are familiar with the agenda and its nuances. Please note this guide is to merely provide you with a basic overview of the agenda, so it is a must that you go beyond this guide and research thoroughly. Do the best that you can, and it will be more than sufficient, but we would advise you to also bear in mind some recommendations. We have written this background guide as a handbook that will aid you in the search for more information. It will be much easier to uphold your proposals and ideas if you have accurate and detailed facts and statistics to support them. Also, never be afraid to speak up and be proactive in committee, negotiate and bring up out-of-the-box ideas, as these are some of the best qualities a delegate can have. To those of you who might have queries, feel free to contact us and we will get back to you at the earliest. We wish you the best of luck!

Until then, "May the force be with you, always" - Obi-Wan Kenobi

Yours sincerely,
The Executive Board

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARDS TO THE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Before delving into the explanation of the rules of procedure by which we are required to conduct ourselves over the three days that this conference shall last, we would like delegates to understand that the rules of procedure at every model UN conference vary to an extent because executive board members have a certain degree of liberty in altering these rules, which is influenced by their own past experiences. For this conference, we shall be adhering to the UNA-USA format of model UN in general, while deviating from it where we deem it necessary to facilitate a higher level of debate and a better overall experience. Therefore, please note that this background guide has been written regarding the rules we intend to follow for this conference. We would also request that the delegates understand that there are certain technicalities concerning the rules of procedure that we have willingly omitted to make comprehension of the rules of procedure easier but will be explained during the proceedings of the committee. However, suppose any delegate finds any issues with the rules of procedure we have decided to follow. In that case, we encourage them to approach us and clarify their concerns at any point before or during the conference.

- **Points:** Points may be raised by delegates to address a personal requirement (through points of personal privilege), clarify queries regarding the rules of procedure (through points of parliamentary enquiry), question other delegates (through points of information) and point out factual or logical inaccuracies made by other delegates (through points of order).
- **Motions:** They may be raised by delegates and are voted upon by the committee to initiate all formal proceedings and influence the medium by which debate is conducted. For instance, motions are used when delegates wish to begin a formal session or to discuss a certain issue through a moderated caucus.

- **Roll Call and Voting Stance:** Roll call is essentially a process by which each individual nation is called out, following which the voting stance of the respective delegate is recorded. Delegates have two options during roll call ('present' and 'present and voting'), the latter implying that the delegate is discarding their right to abstain from voting on any documentation (substantive voting).

- **The General Speakers List:** The general speaker's list (GSL) is introduced by a motion and serves the purpose of beginning a formal debate. An infinite number of speakers may be added to the list (with repetitions) and is typically used to summarise the stance of each delegate's nation upon the agenda. Although it may be used to make statements on any matter the delegate chooses to address.

- **Moderated Caucuses:** Moderated caucuses are distinguished from general speakers list (GSL) speeches in the sense that they aim to address a particular aspect of the agenda with a predetermined number of speakers and are moderated by the executive board. While they possess the freedom to choose otherwise, delegates are encouraged to adhere to the discussion of the determined topic for the respective moderated caucus.

- **Unmoderated Caucuses:** During unmoderated caucuses, delegates are allowed to freely interact with the rest of their committee and are not mediated by the executive board. These caucuses are typically utilised to make decisions regarding the direction of the committee and to collaborate upon documentation that delegates wish to submit such as working papers.

- **Voting:** Voting throughout the conference is either procedural or substantive. Procedural voting implies decisions that affect actions which influence debate, such as voting on motions. Such voting is compulsory. However, substantive voting is conducted to decide the passing of any documentation that the committee produces and is optional. However, if delegates give up their right to abstain (by choosing the voting stance, 'present and voting' during roll call'), they are obligated to vote.

- **Crises:** Crises are simulations within Model UN conferences wherein a hypothetical situation that threatens international peace or security in one form or the other is presented to the delegates who are expected to cooperate in finding a solution to the crisis they are faced with.

- **Press Conferences:** Press conferences are conducted by individuals taken to be members of the international press who are tasked with questioning the delegates in committee. The questions may range from matters of foreign policy, the agenda itself or controversial actions by the respective nations of the delegates, with the intended purpose being to test the depth of the research done and the knowledge of the delegates.

- **Directives:** Directives are a key component of crisis committees in Model UN. They come in two main forms: individual directives and joint directives:

1. Individual Directives:
   i. Purpose: Allow delegates to take personal actions as their character outside of committee discussions.
   ii. Format: Must be detail- oriented and have a specific and tangible impact on the committee that furthers either your agenda or the committee's agenda.
   iii. Content: Utilize the character's unique powers, resources, or connections which include secret meetings, mobilizing troops, allocating funds, etc.
   iv. Submission: Sent privately to the EB via crisis notes.

2. Joint Directives:
   i. Purpose: Represent collective actions agreed upon by multiple delegates or the entire committee.
   ii. Format: More formal than individual directives, often structured like mini-resolutions.

   iii. Content:
   a) Clear, action-oriented proposals
   b) May include multiple clauses for complex actions.
   c) Often address larger issues within the crisis

iv.   Creation Process: It is typically developed during unmoderated caucuses and requires sponsors and signatories.

v.   Debate: The committee may debate the merits of the directive before voting.

vi.   Voting: Requires a majority vote to pass (specific rules may vary).

- **Tips for Effective Directives:**

a. Be specific and clear in your instructions.
b. Consider potential consequences and reactions.
c. Align actions with your character's or committee's goals.
d. Balance short-term actions with long-term strategy- i.e. build your crisis arc.
e. Collaborate with other delegates for powerful joint directives

TIMELINE

Background

Iraq's involvement in broader Middle East conflicts, especially concerning Israel and regional dynamics:

1948-1949: Arab-Israeli War

Iraq sent around 18,000 troops to join other Arab nations in fighting against the newly established state of Israel.
Iraqi forces primarily operated in the central sector and Jenin area.
This war ended with armistice agreements, but Iraq refused to sign, maintaining a technical state of war with Israel.

1967: Six-Day War

Iraq contributed an infantry division and an air force squadron to support Egypt and Syria against Israel.
Iraqi forces arrived late in the conflict and suffered minimal casualties.
The war resulted in a decisive Israeli victory, significantly altering the region's geopolitical landscape.

1973: Yom Kippur War

Iraq sent an expeditionary force of about 60,000 troops, including hundreds of tanks, to support Syria on the Golan Heights front.
Iraqi forces engaged in heavy fighting but were ultimately unable to change the war's outcome.

1980-1988: Iran-Iraq War

While not directly involving Israel, this prolonged conflict had significant regional implications.
Israel covertly supported Iran (Operation Seashell) to counterbalance Iraq, which it viewed as a greater threat.
The war severely weakened both Iran and Iraq, altering the balance of power in the Middle East.

1981: Operation Opera

On June 7, Israel conducted a surprise airstrike on Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor.
Israel claimed the attack was necessary to prevent Iraq from developing nuclear weapons.
This operation established the Begin Doctrine, asserting Israel's right to pre-emptive strikes to counter existential threats.

1991: Gulf War

Iraq invaded Kuwait, leading to a U.S.-led coalition intervention.
Iraq launched 42 Scud missiles at Israel in an attempt to provoke Israeli retaliation and fracture the Arab coalition.
Israel, under U.S. pressure, did not retaliate, breaking its long-standing policy of military response to attacks.

2003: U.S.-led Invasion of Iraq

The invasion was partly justified by claims of Iraqi WMDs and alleged ties to terrorism.
While Israel was not directly involved, the removal of Saddam Hussein's regime was seen as beneficial to Israeli security interests.
The power vacuum left in Iraq led to increased Iranian influence in the country, indirectly affecting Israel's strategic position.

2017: Iraqi Kurdistan Independence Referendum

Israel was the only nation in the region to openly support the Kurdish bid for independence.
This stance strained already tense Iraq-Israel relations and highlighted the complex web of alliances in the region.

2018-present: Growing Iranian Influence in Iraq

Israel has become increasingly concerned about Iran's influence in Iraq, particularly regarding the presence of Iran-backed militias.

There have been reports of Israeli airstrikes against Iranian-linked targets in Iraq, though Israel has not officially confirmed these operations.
This situation has led to Iraq being viewed as a potential frontline in the ongoing Israel-Iran shadow conflict.

Phase 1: Rising Tensions (2025-2026)

2025

- January: Reports emerge of increasing cyber-attacks targeting critical infrastructure in both Israel and Iraq. Both nations accuse each other of being behind these attacks, leading to heightened tensions.
- March: Iraq signs a defense pact with Iran, escalating fears in Israel of a strengthened anti-Israel alliance.
- June: Israel conducts military exercises near its borders, interpreted by Iraq as a provocative show of force.
- October: Diplomatic talks between Israel and Iraq, mediated by the United Nations, fail to reach any agreement on de-escalation.

2026

- February: A border skirmish occurs between Israeli forces and an Iran-backed militia operating within Iraq. Casualties are reported on both sides.
- May: Iraq begins massing troops near the Israeli-Jordanian border, citing defense needs against potential Israeli aggression.
- September: Israel intercepts a shipment of advanced weaponry destined for Iraqi forces, further straining relations.
- December: The United States calls for an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council to address the escalating situation.

Phase 2: Outbreak of Conflict (2027-2028)

2027
- **March: A large-scale cyber-attack cripples major cities in Israel, attributed to Iraqi hackers. Israel retaliates with targeted airstrikes on suspected Iraqi cyber warfare facilities.**
- **June: Iraq declares a state of emergency and begins mobilizing its military forces.**
- **August: Israel launches a preemptive strike on Iraqi military installations, claiming intelligence of an imminent attack from Iraq.**
- **November: Full-scale hostilities break out along the Israel-Jordanian border. The UN calls for a ceasefire, but fighting continues.**

2028
- **January: Heavy fighting spreads to multiple fronts, including the Golan Heights and the Negev Desert. Civilian casualties mount as urban centers come under attack.**
- **April: A major humanitarian crisis unfolds, with thousands of civilians displaced and critical infrastructure destroyed in both nations.**
- **July: The Arab League and the European Union propose a peace plan, but negotiations stall due to mutual distrust.**
- **October: The conflict intensifies as both nations receive external support; Israel from the United States and Iraq from Iran and Russia.**

Phase 3: Stalemate and International Involvement (2029-2030)

2029
- **February: International peacekeepers are deployed to buffer zones, but sporadic fighting continues.**
- **May: A series of terrorist attacks in major Israeli cities heightens internal security measures and increases public support for continued military action.**
- **September: Iraq suffers a major internal rebellion, diverting some of its military resources from the frontlines against Israel.**
- **December: A fragile ceasefire is brokered by the United Nations, though both sides remain on high alert.**

2030
- **March: Ceasefire violations occur frequently, with both Israel and Iraq accusing each other of provocations.**
- **June: The UN initiates a humanitarian aid program to address the widespread suffering and displacement caused by the conflict.**
- **September: Renewed diplomatic efforts see tentative progress, with both sides agreeing to preliminary talks in Geneva.**
- **December: Peace negotiations continue under intense international pressure, but key issues remain unresolved, keeping the region in a state of precarious calm.**

Phase 4: Resolution and Rebuilding (2031-2032)

2031
- **February: Breakthrough in peace talks leads to a formal truce agreement, although comprehensive peace remains elusive.**
- **May: Both nations agree to a phased withdrawal of troops from contested areas, monitored by international observers.**
- **August: Reconstruction efforts begin in earnest, with substantial international financial and logistical support.**
- **November: A series of confidence-building measures are implemented, including prisoner exchanges and joint economic projects.**

FREEZE DATE: MARCH 13th 2032

BACKGROUND OF CONFLICT

Introduction

In the mid-2020s, the Middle East witnessed a resurgence of geopolitical tensions, culminating in a catastrophic conflict between Israel and Iraq. Central to this conflict was the rapid advancement and deployment of missile technology, which both nations utilized to assert military dominance and defend national interests. This conflict not only reshaped regional dynamics but also underscored the devastating impact of modern warfare on civilian populations and infrastructure.

The Build-Up to War

2025-2026: Rising Tensions
The conflict's roots can be traced back to early 2025 when intelligence reports revealed that Iraq was developing advanced missile capabilities with substantial assistance from external powers, particularly Iran and North Korea. These developments included long-range ballistic missiles and sophisticated missile defense systems. Israel, already wary of regional threats, perceived this as a direct challenge to its security and regional stability.
In response, Israel ramped up its military readiness, conducting extensive exercises and bolstering its own missile defense capabilities. The situation escalated further with a series of cyber-attacks targeting critical infrastructure in both countries, leading to mutual accusations and heightened diplomatic tensions. Failed diplomatic efforts, including an emergency session at the United Nations, only added to the growing mistrust.

Outbreak of Hostilities

2027-2028: The War Erupts
By early 2027, skirmishes along the Israel-Jordan border involving Iranian-backed militias indicated a shift towards open conflict. The tipping point came in June 2026

when Israel intercepted a shipment of advanced missile components destined for Iraq, leading to a dramatic breakdown in diplomatic relations and the imposition of a naval blockade by Israel.

The war formally began in August 2026 when Israel launched preemptive airstrikes on Iraqi missile facilities, aiming to neutralize what it described as an imminent threat. Iraq retaliated with a massive missile barrage targeting key Israeli cities and military bases, causing significant casualties and infrastructure damage. Both nations rapidly escalated their use of missile technology, with Israel deploying its Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow missile defense systems to intercept Iraqi attacks, while Iraq leveraged its new long-range ballistic missiles and drones.

Stalemate and International Involvement

2029-2030: The Stalemate

The war continued into 2029 with no clear victor. The conflict had spread to multiple fronts, including proxy battles in Lebanon and Syria. International powers, notably the United States supporting Israel and Iran and Russia backing Iraq, became increasingly involved. Despite intermittent ceasefires brokered by the United Nations, violations were frequent, and the humanitarian crisis deepened as civilian populations bore the brunt of the conflict. The use of missile technology remained central, with both sides continually upgrading their arsenals and developing countermeasures. Cyber warfare also played a significant role, targeting missile guidance systems and critical infrastructure to disrupt the opponent's capabilities.

Towards Resolution

2031-2032: The Path to Peace

By early 2031, war fatigue and international pressure led to a breakthrough in peace negotiations. A truce was declared, followed by phased withdrawals and the establishment of buffer zones monitored by international peacekeepers. The signing of a formal peace treaty in March 2032 marked the end of hostilities, although underlying tensions persisted.

Reconstruction efforts began with substantial international aid focused on rebuilding infrastructure and addressing the humanitarian disaster. Both nations embarked on a cautious path towards cooperation, with missile technology remaining a critical, though now regulated, component of their national defense strategies.