



RACMUN

RACMUN 2026

United Nations Security Council

Agenda - “The Iran–Israel Confrontation and its Repercussions for Middle East Stability,”

PART 1

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL: STRUCTURE, ROLES, AND WHO IS WHO

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the primary body responsible for maintaining international peace and security. In this simulation, delegates represent countries, not individuals, and act based on their nation’s foreign policy, alliances, and strategic interests.

Unlike Lok Sabha, where debate is domestic and political, UNSC is international and strategic. Delegates must think in terms of geopolitics, military balance, diplomacy, and global consequences, not personal or moral opinions.

The agenda, “The Iran–Israel Confrontation and its Repercussions for Middle East Stability,” is a high-intensity security issue. It involves military escalation, nuclear concerns, proxy warfare, energy security, and regional alliances. The conflict has evolved from indirect proxy confrontations to direct military exchanges and regional escalation, involving multiple actors across the Middle East.

The committee is presided over by the Chair, who controls the flow of debate, recognizes speakers, and enforces the Rules of Procedure. The Chair ensures that discussion remains relevant, structured, and diplomatic.

The Vice-Chair supports the Chair by managing the speakers list, timing, and procedural flow. The Vice-Chair may also assist in clarifying rules and maintaining order.

The Rapporteur handles documentation, attendance, and voting records. In some committees, the Rapporteur also assists in tracking resolutions and amendments.

Together, these form the Executive Board (EB), which remains neutral throughout the committee and evaluates delegates based on performance.

Delegates represent countries, not themselves. Every statement must reflect the official stance, interests, and strategic priorities of the assigned country.

The UNSC consists of:

- Permanent Members (P5): United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, China
- Non-Permanent Members: Other countries assigned in the committee

Permanent members hold a special power known as the veto. If any P5 country votes against a resolution, it automatically fails, regardless of majority support.

This makes P5 delegates highly influential in shaping outcomes.

Each country enters the committee with:

- Its own alliances
- Its own enemies
- Its own strategic interests

For example:

- The United States may prioritize Israel's security and containment of Iran
- Russia and China may emphasize sovereignty and oppose Western intervention
- Middle Eastern countries may focus on regional stability and security risks

Delegates must not speak from a neutral or idealistic perspective unless their country's policy supports it. Every statement should answer the question:

“What does my country gain or lose from this situation?”

The UNSC operates through formal debate, negotiations, and resolutions. Unlike Lok Sabha, where numbers dominate, UNSC is influenced by:

- Strategic alliances
- Diplomatic persuasion
- Veto power

The tone of debate must remain formal and diplomatic at all times. Direct accusations, emotional language, or aggressive behavior are not acceptable. Even criticism must be framed carefully.

For example, instead of saying a country is wrong, a delegate may state that the actions of that country risk destabilizing the region or violate international norms. The structure ensures that every delegate, regardless of country size, can influence the outcome through strategy, diplomacy, and negotiation.

PART 2

BACKGROUND STUDY FOR THE AGENDA

This agenda is not a general political discussion. It is a high-stakes security issue involving military strategy, regional alliances, nuclear concerns, and proxy conflicts. Background study must therefore go beyond surface-level understanding.

Delegates are expected to approach this agenda as representatives of states making decisions that affect war, peace, and regional stability, not as commentators expressing personal opinions.

The first step is understanding what qualifies as a valid source.

Wikipedia is not considered a valid source for research in this committee. It may help for initial familiarization, but it must not be relied upon for arguments, facts, or references in debate.

Acceptable sources include:

- Official government statements and foreign ministry releases
- United Nations reports and Security Council documents
- Think tanks such as Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), International Crisis Group, Brookings
- Reputed international news platforms such as BBC, Al Jazeera, Reuters, The Guardian
- Policy journals and verified analytical articles

Highly biased national media, opinion-heavy blogs, YouTube commentary, and social media summaries are not acceptable sources.

Background study for this agenda should be done in four structured layers.

The first layer is historical context. Delegates must understand how the Iran–Israel conflict developed. This includes:

- The absence of formal diplomatic relations
- Iran’s support for groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas
- Israel’s military responses and covert operations
- The evolution from indirect proxy conflict to direct confrontation

Without this context, speeches tend to become shallow and repetitive.

The second layer is current situation and escalation. Delegates should be aware of:

- Recent military exchanges between Iran and Israel
- Airstrikes, drone attacks, and retaliation patterns
- Involvement of other actors such as the United States and regional militias
- The risk of escalation into a wider regional war

Delegates are not expected to memorize dates, but they must understand the direction of escalation and why it matters.

The third layer is strategic dimensions. This includes:

- Iran’s nuclear program and global concerns around it
- Israel’s security doctrine and preemptive strategy
- The role of the United States as a strategic ally of Israel
- The positions of Russia and China regarding intervention and sovereignty
- The role of Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, and others

This layer is where most high-quality debate emerges, because it connects military action to long-term geopolitical consequences.

The fourth layer is impact on Middle East stability. Delegates must analyze:

- Risk of regional war
- Impact on global oil supply and economy
- Refugee crises and humanitarian consequences
- Destabilization of neighboring countries
- Rise of proxy conflicts and non-state actors

Every speech in committee should connect back to this layer, because it directly reflects the agenda.

Preparation must also be country-specific.

Each delegate must study:

- Their country’s official stance on Iran
- Their country’s official stance on Israel
- Their alliances and rivalries
- Past voting patterns in the UNSC
- Military or economic interests in the region

For example, the United States delegate must understand its commitment to Israel’s security and its position on Iran’s nuclear program. Russia may emphasize sovereignty and oppose Western-led interventions. China may focus on stability and economic interests. Middle Eastern countries may prioritize regional security and de-escalation.

Delegates should not prepare generic speeches. A strong preparation answers:

- What does my country want?
- What does my country oppose?
- What solution benefits my country?

Delegates should prepare:

- A short country policy summary
- 5–7 strong arguments aligned with national interest
- 1–2 recent developments
- 1 strategic proposal (sanctions, diplomacy, monitoring, etc.)

There are common mistakes to avoid.

Do not reduce the debate to “who is right or wrong.” UNSC does not function on moral judgment alone. It functions on strategic interest and international law.

Do not ignore your country’s position to sound neutral or idealistic. Neutrality without basis weakens credibility.

Do not rely on outdated or generic information. This agenda is dynamic and evolving.

Do not overuse emotional language. Even humanitarian concerns must be framed in policy terms.

Finally, delegates must understand that strong background study is not about knowing everything. It is about knowing what matters, and using it at the right time.

PART 3

COUNTRY-WISE STRATEGY AND BEHAVIOUR IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In the UNSC, performance is not determined by how strongly you speak, but by how accurately you represent your country's interests. Every country enters the committee with predefined alliances, rivalries, and strategic priorities. Delegates are expected to act within these boundaries.

The most important distinction in the UNSC is between Permanent Members (P5) and Non-Permanent Members.

Permanent Members, United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China, hold the power of veto. This means they are not just participants in debate; they are decision-makers. Their primary responsibility is to shape resolutions in a way that aligns with their national interest. They do not need to agree with the majority if the outcome contradicts their strategic position.

A P5 delegate must focus on:

- Protecting national interest
- Influencing the structure of resolutions
- Using or threatening veto strategically
- Leading or blocking blocs

A weak P5 delegate behaves like a regular country. A strong P5 delegate controls the direction of the committee without speaking excessively.

The United States, United Kingdom, and France often align on security matters, particularly regarding Israel. Their approach typically emphasizes:

- Israel's right to self-defense
- Containment of Iran's military and nuclear capabilities
- Strategic intervention or pressure mechanisms

However, these countries must also balance humanitarian concerns and international law to maintain legitimacy.

Russia and China often emphasize:

- Sovereignty and non-intervention
- Opposition to unilateral or Western-led military action
- Diplomatic resolution over escalation

Their strategy is often to counterbalance Western influence rather than directly support one side of the conflict.

Non-Permanent Members do not have veto power, but they are not irrelevant.

Their strength lies in:

- Forming alliances
- Influencing majority opinion
- Acting as negotiators between blocs

Non-P5 delegates should avoid trying to behave like P5 members. Instead, they should:

- Align with larger blocs where beneficial
- Introduce balanced proposals
- Gain visibility through negotiation and drafting

Middle Eastern countries require a different approach. These delegates are directly affected by the Iran–Israel confrontation. Their speeches should focus on:

- Regional stability
- Spillover effects of conflict
- Security of borders and populations
- Economic and energy implications

They should avoid abstract global arguments and instead bring regional realism into debate.

Countries with neutral or balanced positions should act as mediators. Their value lies in:

- Bridging gaps between conflicting blocs
- Proposing compromise solutions
- Supporting diplomatic mechanisms

Such delegates often gain influence during negotiations because they are acceptable to multiple sides.

A critical element in UNSC is alignment strategy. Delegates must decide early:

- Which bloc they are closer to
- What compromises they are willing to make
- What red lines they will not cross

This decision should guide both speeches and negotiations.

Another important concept is controlled language. Unlike Lok Sabha, direct confrontation is avoided. Even strong disagreement must be expressed diplomatically.

For example, instead of accusing a country of aggression, a delegate may state that certain actions risk escalating tensions or destabilizing the region.

Consistency is essential. A delegate who shifts position frequently loses credibility. If a country supports Israel in one speech and criticizes it in another without explanation, it weakens the delegate's standing.

Unmoderated caucuses are where most strategic positioning happens. P5 members should lead or influence drafting. Non-P5 members should ensure they are part of relevant blocs and contribute to resolution building.

Delegates should also understand that influence is not always visible. Some of the most effective delegates speak less but negotiate more and shape the final resolution behind the scenes.

Finally, every delegate should constantly evaluate:

- Does this position align with my country's interest?
- Does this strengthen my alliances?
- Does this increase my influence in the final outcome?

Those who maintain this awareness throughout the committee perform significantly better than those who focus only on speaking.

PART 4

FLOW OF THE COMMITTEE AND HOW PROCEEDINGS MOVE

A UNSC committee follows a structured but dynamic flow. Delegates who understand this flow are able to choose the right moments to speak, negotiate, and influence outcomes. Each stage rewards different skills, and treating all stages the same reduces effectiveness.

The session begins with the opening of the committee. The Chair calls the committee to order, roll call is conducted, and basic procedural instructions are given. Delegates must respond with “Present” or “Present and Voting.” This decision affects voting later, as those marked “Present and Voting” cannot abstain. After roll call, the committee moves into setting the agenda if more than one topic exists. If the agenda is pre-decided, the Chair directly opens debate on the given topic.

The first substantive stage is the General Speakers List (GSL). This is the primary formal debate where delegates present their country’s overall position. Speeches here are broader and less detailed than later stages.

During GSL, delegates should:

- Clearly state their country’s stance
- Identify key concerns
- Indicate willingness to cooperate or oppose
- Avoid excessive detail or repetition

This stage is important for establishing presence and direction, but it is not where resolutions are built.

At any point during GSL, a delegate may raise a motion for a moderated caucus. Moderated caucuses shift the debate into focused discussion on specific subtopics, such as nuclear escalation, regional alliances, or humanitarian consequences.

In a moderated caucus:

- The topic is fixed
- Speaking time is shorter
- Delegates must be precise and relevant

This stage is where high-quality arguments emerge. Delegates should avoid repeating general points and instead:

- Introduce new angles
- Respond to previous speakers
- Propose specific ideas

Multiple moderated caucuses may occur, each refining the debate further. The committee may then move into an unmoderated caucus. This is an informal session where delegates can move freely, discuss, and negotiate. This stage is essential for building alliances and drafting resolutions.

During unmoderated caucuses, delegates should:

- Identify potential allies
- Form blocs
- Begin drafting working papers or resolutions
- Clarify positions and compromises

Delegates who remain passive during this stage lose influence over the final outcome.

After sufficient discussion and drafting, the committee transitions toward working papers and draft resolutions. A working paper is an informal document containing proposed ideas. Once structured properly and approved by the Chair, it becomes a draft resolution.

When a draft resolution is ready, a motion is raised to introduce the resolution. After introduction, the focus of debate shifts from the general topic to the specific content of the resolution.

The committee may then enter a phase of amendments. Delegates propose changes to improve or alter the resolution. Amendments may:

- Add clauses
- Modify wording
- Remove controversial elements

Amendments can be strategic tools to gain support or weaken opposing drafts.

Once debate on resolutions and amendments concludes, a motion is raised to close debate. If passed, the committee moves into voting procedure.

During voting:

- Decorum is strictly enforced
- No communication is allowed
- Votes are recorded clearly

In the UNSC, voting is not purely numerical. If any Permanent Member votes against a resolution, it is vetoed and automatically fails. This makes P5 positioning critical in the final stage.

After voting, the Chair may allow brief closing remarks or proceed to adjourn the session.

Throughout this flow, delegates must adapt their approach:

- Early stages require clarity and positioning
- Middle stages require analysis and negotiation
- Final stages require coordination and strategy

Delegates who understand when to speak, when to negotiate, and when to consolidate support are significantly more effective than those who rely only on speaking.

PART 5

PROCEDURE, MOTIONS, POINTS, AND PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Procedure in the UNSC exists to maintain order, ensure fairness, and structure debate. Delegates are not expected to memorize every rule, but they are expected to understand how to use basic procedural tools correctly and at the right time. All communication in the committee must be directed through the Chair. Delegates do not directly address each other. This maintains diplomatic formality and prevents disorder.

A motion is a formal proposal made by a delegate to change the mode of discussion. Motions control how the committee progresses.

The most commonly used motion is the motion for a moderated caucus. This is used to focus discussion on a specific subtopic. When raising this motion, the delegate must clearly state:

- The total duration
- The individual speaking time
- The topic of discussion

For example, a moderated caucus may focus on nuclear escalation risks, proxy warfare, or diplomatic de-escalation strategies.

Moderated caucuses are structured. Delegates speak only when recognized by the Chair, and speeches must remain relevant to the topic. This format is used for analytical discussion, rebuttals, and policy proposals.

A motion for an unmoderated caucus is used when delegates want to move into informal discussion. During this time, delegates may move around, negotiate, and draft resolutions. Only the total duration needs to be specified when raising this motion.

Unmoderated caucuses are not breaks. They are the most important phase for:

- Bloc formation
- Negotiation
- Drafting working papers and resolutions

A motion to introduce a draft resolution is raised when a document is ready for formal consideration. The resolution must be reviewed and approved by the Chair before introduction.

Once introduced, debate shifts from general discussion to the content of the resolution.

A motion to close debate is raised when delegates believe sufficient discussion has taken place and the committee should proceed to voting. This motion should be used carefully. If raised too early, it may be rejected or opposed by other delegates.

Points are used to address procedural or personal matters, not to make arguments.

A Point of Personal Privilege is used when a delegate faces discomfort affecting participation, such as inability to hear. This point may interrupt a speaker only if it relates directly to audibility.

A Point of Order is raised when a delegate believes the rules of procedure are being violated. It must be used only for procedural issues, not disagreements with content.

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is used when a delegate needs clarification about procedure. This is particularly useful for beginners and does not negatively impact evaluation when used appropriately.

Points must be brief and respectful. Misuse of points to interrupt or delay debate reflects poorly on a delegate.

Language in the UNSC must remain formal and diplomatic at all times. Delegates must avoid direct accusations, emotional language, or informal expressions.

Instead of making personal or aggressive statements, delegates should frame criticism in terms of:

- International law
- Regional stability
- Security risks
- Diplomatic consequences

For example, rather than accusing a country of wrongdoing, a delegate may state that certain actions risk escalating tensions or undermining peace efforts.

Delegates must refer to others by their country name, not by personal identifiers.

All remarks must be addressed to the Chair.

Maintaining composure and clarity is more effective than raising volume. Strong delegates control their tone and present arguments with precision.

Understanding procedure allows delegates to guide the committee's direction.

Delegates who know when to propose motions, when to raise points, and when to remain silent are more effective than those who speak continuously without structure.

PART 6

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, BLOCS, NEGOTIATION, AND STRATEGY

In the UNSC, the final outcome of the committee is determined not by speeches, but by draft resolutions and the alliances behind them. Delegates who only speak but do not contribute to drafting or negotiation have limited influence on the final result.

A draft resolution is a formal document that outlines the actions the Security Council will take regarding the agenda. In this committee, it represents the Council's response to the Iran–Israel confrontation and its impact on regional stability.

A strong draft resolution must include:

- A clear understanding of the situation
- Specific actions or recommendations
- Defined mechanisms for implementation
- A balance between political feasibility and effectiveness

Resolutions should avoid vague language. Statements such as “ensure peace” or “promote stability” must be supported by actionable steps, such as monitoring missions, diplomatic initiatives, sanctions, or reporting mechanisms.

Draft resolutions are divided into:

- Preambulatory clauses, which provide context and reference past actions
- Operative clauses, which define the actual decisions and actions

Delegates are expected to understand this structure and contribute meaningfully to it.

Bloc formation is the process through which delegates align themselves with countries that share similar positions. In the UNSC, blocs are often shaped by geopolitical alliances.

For example:

- Western bloc (USA, UK, France, and allies)
- Sovereignty-focused bloc (Russia, China, and aligned states)
- Regional or neutral bloc (Middle Eastern or non-aligned countries)

Delegates must decide early which bloc they align with. This decision should be based on national interest, not personal preference.

Effective delegates do not simply join blocs; they add value within them. This can be done by:

- Contributing to drafting
- Suggesting structured clauses
- Offering compromise solutions
- Acting as a bridge between blocs

Negotiation primarily takes place during unmoderated caucuses. Delegates must approach negotiation with clarity and purpose.

A strong negotiator:

- Clearly states their country's position
- Identifies areas of flexibility
- Proposes realistic compromises
- Ensures that agreements are reflected in the resolution text

Negotiation is not about agreeing with everyone. It is about securing outcomes that align with your country's interest while gaining sufficient support.

Amendments are a critical part of strategy. Delegates can use amendments to:

- Improve a resolution
- Introduce their own ideas
- Remove or modify opposing clauses

Friendly amendments are accepted by the sponsors without voting. Unfriendly amendments require debate and voting.

Strategic use of amendments allows delegates to influence outcomes even if they are not leading the main resolution.

The numbers game in the UNSC differs from other committees because of the veto power. A resolution does not pass simply by majority. It must also avoid a veto from any Permanent Member.

This creates two layers of strategy:

- Securing enough votes for support
- Ensuring that no P5 member vetoes the resolution

Delegates must constantly evaluate:

- Does this resolution have majority support?
- Will any P5 member oppose it strongly enough to veto?

Sometimes, delegates must dilute or adjust resolutions to prevent a veto. A slightly weaker resolution that passes is often more valuable than a strong resolution that fails.

Another important factor is consistency between speech and negotiation. Delegates who publicly support one idea but privately negotiate another lose credibility.

The Executive Board closely observes:

- Who contributes to drafting
- Who leads negotiations
- Who builds consensus
- Who helps move the committee forward

Delegates who combine speaking, drafting, and negotiation are the most effective. Ultimately, UNSC is a committee of strategy. Delegates who understand alliances, balance power, and shape resolutions will have the greatest impact on the final outcome.

PART 7

AWARDS, EVALUATION, AND HOW DELEGATES ARE ASSESSED

In the UNSC, awards are based on overall diplomatic performance, not just speaking ability. Delegates are evaluated continuously by the Executive Board throughout the committee. Evaluation is not limited to formal speeches; it includes negotiation, drafting, behaviour, and consistency.

Assessment generally focuses on five areas: understanding of the agenda, alignment with country policy, quality of participation, negotiation and drafting contribution, and procedural discipline.

The Best Delegate award is given to the delegate who demonstrates the strongest overall performance across all aspects of the committee. This includes accurate representation of national interest, strong and relevant speeches, active involvement in drafting resolutions, and effective negotiation during unmoderated caucuses.

A Best Delegate typically:

- Maintains consistency with their country's foreign policy
- Influences the structure or outcome of draft resolutions
- Participates actively in negotiations and bloc formation
- Uses both speaking and strategy effectively
- Maintains diplomatic language and procedural discipline

The best delegate is not necessarily the most visible speaker. It is often the delegate who shapes outcomes behind the scenes as well as in formal debate.

The Best Speaker award is focused on quality of speeches and delivery. This award goes to the delegate who presents the most impactful, structured, and well-supported arguments in formal debate.

A Best Speaker usually:

- Delivers clear and concise speeches
- Uses relevant facts, references, and examples
- Responds effectively to other delegates' arguments

- Maintains strong presence and composure

This award does not require leadership in drafting or negotiation. It is based primarily on formal speaking performance.

The Special Mention award is given to delegates who perform strongly in certain aspects but may not dominate the entire committee. These delegates often show depth in research, consistency in position, or strong participation in negotiations.

Special Mention recipients often:

- Contribute meaningfully to resolutions or amendments
- Represent their country accurately
- Participate actively but may have limited visibility
- Show clear understanding of the agenda

The Verbal Mention is awarded to delegates who demonstrate effort, improvement, and proper conduct. This often includes beginners who follow procedure correctly and contribute where possible.

Verbal Mentions are typically given to delegates who:

- Maintain discipline and respect decorum
- Speak when relevant
- Participate in caucuses and drafting
- Show willingness to engage seriously

There are several common misconceptions regarding awards.

Speaking frequently does not guarantee recognition. Repetition, lack of substance, or irrelevant contributions reduce impact.

Aggression is not rewarded. Diplomatic tone is essential in UNSC. Direct accusations, emotional language, or confrontational behaviour negatively affect evaluation.

Drafting and negotiation are critical. Delegates who influence the final resolution, build alliances, or prevent deadlock are highly valued.

Consistency is important. Delegates who change positions without justification lose credibility. Alignment with national policy must be maintained throughout.

Procedural discipline matters. Misuse of points, unnecessary interruptions, or ignoring the Chair reflects poorly on a delegate.

Delegates must also understand that P5 members are not automatically favored. While they have more power, they are also expected to perform at a higher standard. Poor use of veto or lack of engagement can reduce evaluation.

The Executive Board evaluates delegates relative to their role, country, and opportunities. A smaller country can still win Best Delegate if it demonstrates strong strategy, negotiation, and consistency.

Ultimately, awards reflect who contributed meaningfully to the committee's direction and helped move the discussion toward a realistic and structured outcome.