**Committee: UNSC (united nations security council**

**Country: Iran**

**Agenda: War situations between China and India, along with the consequences if the war breaks out.**

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The possibility of a broader armed conflict between India and China is unlikely, analysts said, despite an escalation in recent border clashes high in the Himalayas that led to casualties for the first time in more than four decades.

China’s foreign ministry said Wednesday that Beijing does not want to see any more clashes on the border with India and that both nations are trying to resolve the situation through dialogue, Reuters reported. The foreign ministry spokesman reiterated that China is not to be blamed for the clash, the news wire added.

In late May, Chinese forces objected to Indian road construction in the Galwan River valley. According to Indian sources, melee fighting on 15/16 June 2020 resulted in the deaths of 20 Indian soldiers (including an officer) and casualties of 43 Chinese soldiers (including death of an officer). Media reports stated that soldiers were taken captive on both sides and released in the coming few days. On the Indian side ten soldiers were reported to have been taken captive while the Chinese numbers remain unconfirmed. Later Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Indian Army denied any detention of Indian personal. It was only on 25 July that reports of disengagement at Galwan, Hot Springs and Gogra emerged. As of 30 July, disengagement remained incomplete at Pangong Tso and at PP 17A Gogra while "complete disengagement and de-escalation" between India and China was remaining. On 30 July the Chinese Ambassador to India said that China favours not clarifying the LAC. A day later reports emerged that the Indian Army will continue enhanced deployment of troops even through winter if the disengagement process was not complete.

explained that India and China are likely to return to de-escalation, but that the process will take “significantly longer,” with a higher risk of another flare-up as both governments have to tackle hardened domestic attitudes against the other side and resist calls for retaliation.

China and Iran are close to sealing an ambitious deal on an economic and security partnership, a ove that has caught the attention of policymakers in India and across the world.

The seeds were sown during Chinese President Xi Jinping’s visit to Iran in January 2016, when the two sides agreed to establish ties based on a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, while announcing discussions would begin aimed at concluding a 25-year bilateral pact.

As per available information, China is to invest US $ 120 billion for upgrading Iran’s transport infrastructure beginning with the 2,300-kilometre road that will link Tehran with Urumqi in

It has not yet been submitted to Iran’s Parliament for approval or made public, stoking suspicions in Iran about how much the government is preparing to give away to China.

In Beijing, officials have not disclosed the terms of the agreement, and it is not clear whether Mr. Xi’s government has signed off or, if it has, when it might announce it.

If put into effect as detailed, the partnership would create new and potentially dangerous flash points in the deteriorating relationship between China and the United States.