

MODEL UNITED NATIONS — POSITION PAPER

Republic of India

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Agenda: The Conflict Involving Iran and Its Implications for International Peace and Security

The Islamic Republic of Iran conflict has become a major threat to international peace, regional stability, energy security and freedom of navigation. India believes that escalation cannot provide a sustainable solution and that dialogue and diplomacy must remain central to resolving the crisis. India is particularly concerned about the safety of its citizens in West Asia, disruption to energy supplies, maritime trade and the wider economic consequences of instability in the Gulf. India has consistently called for restraint, respect for international law and the protection of civilians. India also supports the safe functioning of the Strait of Hormuz and the uninterrupted movement of commercial shipping. The Security Council should promote an immediate cessation of hostilities and encourage direct negotiations between the concerned parties. India further supports strengthening the role of the United Nations and relevant international mechanisms in monitoring ceasefire commitments and addressing humanitarian needs. Any approach to the Iranian nuclear issue should prioritize verification, non-proliferation and diplomacy rather than further military escalation. India calls upon all states to avoid actions that widen the conflict and urges the Council to pursue a balanced, practical and consensus-based resolution that protects civilians, preserves regional stability and safeguards international trade and energy security.

Prepared in the FairGaze-style three-part approach: country position, relation to the topic, and proposed policies.

MODEL UNITED NATIONS — POSITION PAPER

Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Agenda: The Conflict Involving Iran and Its Implications for International Peace and Security

The Republic of Korea views the continuing conflict involving Iran as a serious challenge to international peace and security. The escalation threatens civilian populations, regional stability, global energy markets and freedom of navigation, particularly around the Strait of Hormuz. As a major energy-importing economy, the Republic of Korea has a strong interest in maintaining secure maritime routes and stable international supply chains. Seoul supports diplomatic engagement, de-escalation and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. The Republic of Korea condemns attacks that endanger civilians and commercial shipping and calls upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint. The Security Council should work towards an immediate and durable cessation of hostilities while creating conditions for meaningful negotiations. Korea also supports appropriate international monitoring of nuclear-related commitments through established international institutions, including the IAEA. Humanitarian assistance must be facilitated without political obstruction, and civilian infrastructure should be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law. The Republic of Korea believes that a coordinated international response, rather than unilateral escalation, is essential to prevent the conflict from expanding and to restore stability in West Asia.

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Japan

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Agenda: The Conflict Involving Iran and Its Implications for International Peace and Security

Japan considers the conflict involving Iran a grave threat to international peace, regional stability and the security of global energy and maritime routes. Japan has repeatedly emphasized the importance of dialogue and diplomacy in resolving disputes and remains deeply concerned about the humanitarian and economic consequences of prolonged hostilities. As a resource-dependent economy, Japan is particularly attentive to the safety of navigation and the uninterrupted flow of energy through the Strait of Hormuz. Japan supports full respect for international law, the UN Charter and the protection of civilians. The Security Council should call for an immediate cessation of hostilities, discourage further escalation and facilitate diplomatic negotiations involving the concerned parties. Japan also supports strengthening international verification mechanisms concerning Iran's nuclear activities and encourages cooperation with the IAEA to address outstanding concerns peacefully. The international community should ensure humanitarian assistance reaches affected populations and should support measures that reduce disruption to global trade and energy supplies. Japan believes that a durable settlement must combine regional de-escalation, nuclear non-proliferation, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and sustained diplomatic engagement. The Council should therefore pursue a balanced resolution capable of securing broad international support.

Prepared in the FairGaze-style three-part approach: country position, relation to the topic, and proposed policies.